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REPORT

ON THE

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1995

ADMINISTRATION

OF

TRAVANCORE

FOR THE YEAR

1097 M. E.
1921-22 A. D.

PART I—REPORT

PART II—STATEMENTS

DATA ENTERED

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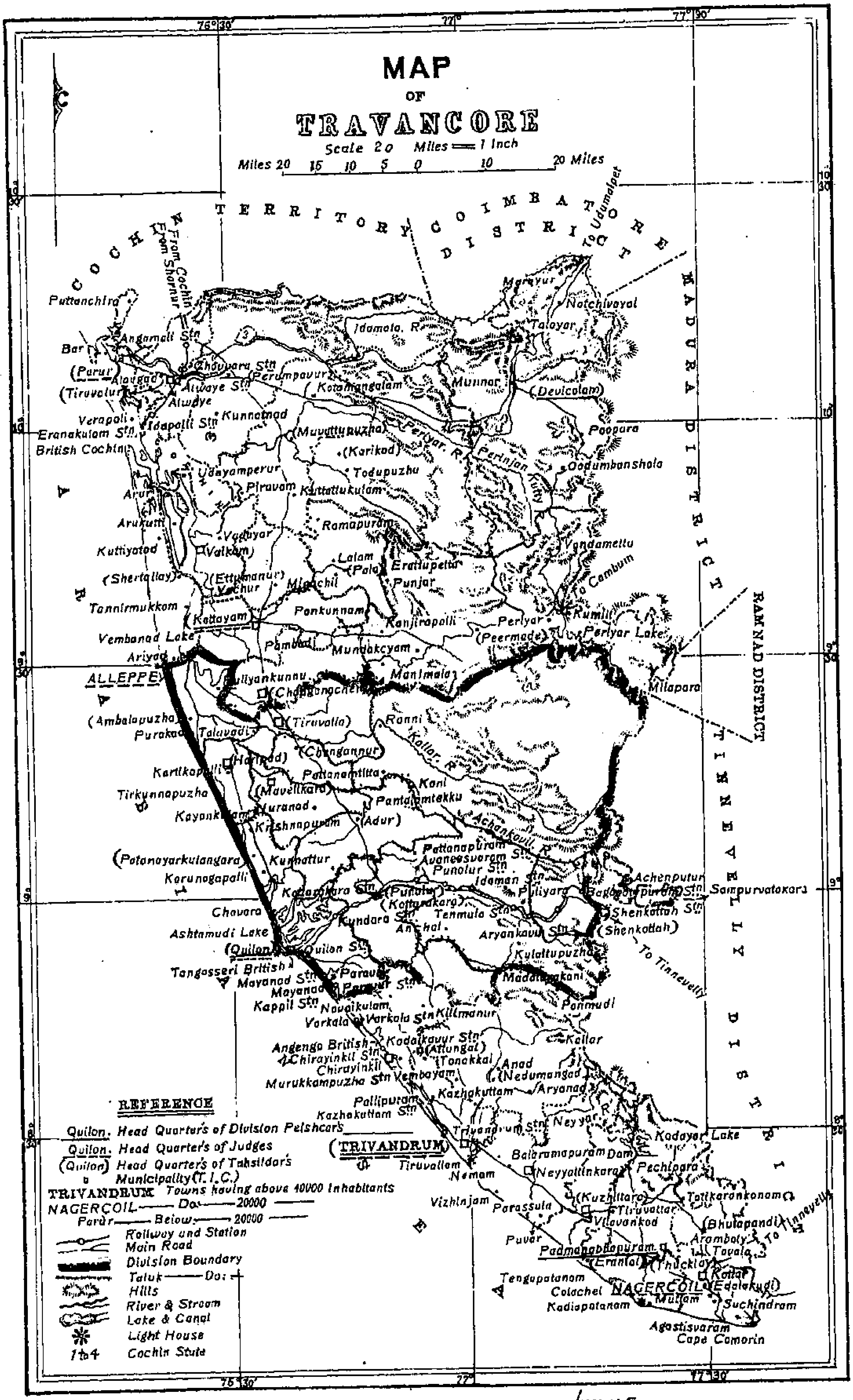


Lithographed in Survey Office, Trivandrum. 1922 A.D/1098 M.E.

PART I.—REPORT.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

TRAVANCORE (*Mal. Tiruvitankur*) occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle, with its apex at Cape Comorin, and it is situated between 8° 4′ and 10° 22′ North Latitude and between 76° 13′ and 77° 38′ East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore, on the east by the British Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly, and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. Its extreme length from north to south is 174 miles, its extreme breadth 75 miles, and its area 7,625 square miles. Over one-half of the total area is covered by hills and forests. A large variety of timber trees, such as teak, blackwood, ebony, jack, *anjili*, etc., grow in the forests. The elephant, the tiger, the leopard, the bison, the sambur and a variety of small game are also to be found. The South-West Monsoon begins about the middle of Edavam (May—June). The rainfall is generally heavy, accompanied by thunderstorms. The North-East Monsoon commences in the month of Tulam (October—November). From February to May the heat is intense and oppressive. Rice is the staple food of the people.

2. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that His Highness the Maha Raja is the representative of the *Chera* dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State were all subdued, and the whole country, as at present constituted, was consolidated and brought under one rule by Maha Raja Martanda Varma (1729—1758). The English first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevelly in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In view to the protection of the State from possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the Honourable the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at eight lakhs of British rupees.

3. His Highness the Maha Raja, Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, Fellow of the Madras University, Officier De L' Instruction Publique, was born on the 25th September 1857, and ascended the *Masnad* on the 19th August 1885. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The *Marumakkathayam* law governs the succession to the State. The present Senior Rani, Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bayi (born 19th November 1895), and the Junior Rani, Setu Parvati Bayi (born 8th November 1896), were adopted into the family on the 31st August 1900. A son was born to the Junior Rani on the 7th November 1912 and a daughter on the 17th September 1916; the Rani gave birth to a second son on the 22nd March 1922.

4. The government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maha Raja. The Dewan is His Highness' Chief Minister. The several departments are constituted mostly on the British Indian model. The work of legislation is entrusted to a Legislative Council brought into existence for the first time in 1888. Regulation II of 1097, remodelling this Council on a popular and representative basis, was passed on the 2nd October 1921. Under the new constitution, the Council is composed of 50 members, of whom 28 are elected and 22 nominated, 15 out of the latter alone being officials. The Dewan is the President, but a Deputy President who need not necessarily be an officer is also appointed to preside at the meetings of the Council in the absence of the President. The Council is invested with the powers of voting on the budget, moving resolutions and asking questions including supplementary questions. Of the 28 elective seats, one is allotted to the municipal town of Trivandrum, 22 are distributed among the 34 (now 30) taluks, including the

areas comprised within the remaining 18 municipal towns, one goes to the planting community, one to the Jenmies, one to the proprietors of Edavakais and political pensioners, and the remaining two to represent the interests of commerce and industry. All those who are registered holders, inamdars, tenants or kudiyans of land the annual value of which is not less than Rs. 5, those who are assessed in a municipality to land or building tax of not less than Rs. 3, and in the town of Trivandrum of not less than Re. 1, or professional tax of any amount, those who are assessed to income-tax, all graduates of recognised Universities who are not undergoing a course of instruction in a recognised institution, and all discharged, retired or pensioned officers of the Nayar Brigade, or His Majesty's Army or Navy are eligible for the exercise of the franchise in the general constituencies, provided that they are not of unsound mind as judged by a competent court of law, and are not under twenty-one years of age. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter of both electorship and membership.

5. To afford to the people an opportunity of expressing direct to Government their wants and wishes and representing their views regarding the administrative measures adopted from time to time, and to enable Government to learn at first hand how their actions affect the people and to have the benefit of the suggestions of the latter regarding those measures, His Highness the Maha Raja was pleased to command that an Assembly, under the designation of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, should be constituted. This Assembly meets once every year. The first session was held in October 1904. The members were then nominated by Government from among the agricultural, trading, industrial and other classes. From the second year, the privilege of electing members to the Assembly was granted to the people. The 34 (now 30) taluks into which the State is divided for administrative purposes are each constituted into an electorate and qualifications prescribed for the electoral body. Every person who pays on his own account an annual land revenue of not less than fifty rupees, or whose net annual income is not less than two thousand rupees,and every graduate of a recognised University, of not less than ten years' standing and having his residence in the taluk, is given the privilege of election. The taluks are each allowed to return one member to the Assembly, a few important taluks being given an additional member each. The total number of members allowed for all the 34 (now 30) taluks is 43. The elections are conducted in November under the presidency of the Tahsildars—the chief administrative officers of the taluks. The Municipal Councils, the Planters' Associations, the Mercantile and Trading Classes, and the Jenmies (Malayali land-holders) are also allowed to depute 19, 4, 7, and 4 members respectively to the Assembly. Provision is also made for the nomination, by Government, of 23 members to represent any interest or community which may otherwise fail to be represented. The total number of members of the Assembly is 100. Each member is allowed to bring forward two subjects at the Assembly. The Assembly meets in February. This is the present constitution of the Assembly. Soon after election or nomination, the members prepare memoranda of the representations and suggestions they desire to bring forward, and these are forwarded to the Peishkars of their respective Divisions, who submit them to the Dewan with their own remarks on each. The Assembly opens with an address by the Dewan. The members are then called upon to make their representations on the subjects which they have notified; and the Dewan replies in the name and on behalf of Government.

6. For purposes of land revenue administration the State has been divided into four divisions, with effect from the beginning of the year 1098 M. E., three under the control of officers called Dewan Peishkars, the officer in charge of the fourth or the Devicolam Division being called Commissioner. All these officers are directly responsible to the Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner who is the head of both the Land Revenue and Income-tax Departments. The head of each of the four divisions exercises the powers of a District Magistrate. Each division is divided into taluks under the charge of Tahsildars and each taluk is subdivided into pakuthies or villages which constitute the unit of administration. The head of a pakuthi is called a Proverthikar. There are now 30 taluks and 431 pakuthies.

7. The population of the State, according to the Census of 1921, is 40,06,062 (20,32,553 males and 19,73,509 females), which shows an increase of 16·8 per cent. over the figure at the last Census, viz., 34,28,975. Hinduism is the predominant religion, and its followers constitute over five-eighths (25,49,554) of the entire population, while the Christians form over a fourth (11,72,934) and the Mahomedans over one-fifteenth (2,70,478) thereof. Hindus have increased by 11·3 per cent., Mahomedans by 19·4 per cent. and Christians by 29·8 per cent. during the last decennial period. General literacy has increased during the decade from 150 to 241 per mille of the population (from 248 to 330 in the case of males and from 50 to 150 in the case of females) and literacy in English from 8 to 13 per mille (13 to 21 in the case of males and from 2 to 5 in the case of females).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

M. E. 1097 (August 1921—August 1922.)

1. In September 1921, His Highness Shrimant Pant Sahib of Bhor visited Travancore as a guest of His Highness the Maha Raja and after a stay of five days left the State on the 14th idem.

2. In response to the invitation of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, His Highness the Maha Raja left Trivandrum on tour to Madras on the 5th January 1922. His Highness reached Madras on the 9th January and was present on the occasion of the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 13th. His Highness had also an interview with His Royal Highness at Madras. Leaving Madras on the 18th January, His Highness returned to the Capital on the 21st.

3. His Highness the Maha Raja of Cochin paid a visit to the State in pursuance of the invitation of His Highness the Maha Raja. His Highness arrived at Trivandrum on the 3rd February 1922 and was accommodated in the Anantavilasam Palace. From Trivandrum, His Highness proceeded to Cape Comorin on the 5th February and stayed there for three days. Returning from the Cape, His Highness visited some of the chief institutions at the Capital. His Highness and suite left Trivandrum for Ernaculam on the morning of the 10th February, visiting *en route* Varkalai, Quilon, Ambalapuzha and Alleppey.

4. The Junior Rani gave birth to a second son, Prince Utratam Tirunal, which happy event took place on the 22nd March 1922.

G. P. T. 1568. 800. 10-2-23

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

5. The following is a summary of the financial transactions of the State for the year 1097:—

Revenue and Receipts	....	Rs. 2,00,66,830
Opening Balance	...	Rs. 64,64,394
Total	...	Rs. 2,65,31,224
Expenditure (ordinary)	...	Rs. 2,01,14,934
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	...	Rs. 9,048
Closing Balance	...	Rs. 64,07,242
Total	...	Rs. 2,65,31,224

The above figures are exclusive of all debt and remittance transactions. The revenue and receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,00,66,830 and the ordinary expenditure to Rs. 2,01,14,934 resulting in a deficit of Rs. 48,104. Including the capital expenditure incurred by the State during the year on the extension of the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum, viz., Rs. 9,048, there was a total deficit of Rs. 57,152 reducing the State's Balance from Rs. 64,64,394 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 64,07,242 at its close.

6. The assets and liabilities of the State as they stood at the close of 1097 are shown below:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.
i. Savings Bank Deposits ...	28,05,481	i. Cash Balance ...	44,90,440
ii. Deposits of service and other funds ...	2,23,129	ii. Investments in the Government of India Pro-Notes and Debentures	*77,73,070
iii. Sinking Funds ...	28,28,899	iii. Sinking Fund Investments ...	22,90,178
iv. Departmental and other deposits ...	21,86,725	iv. Bullion Account ...	4,357
v. Accounts with Foreign States ...	1,93,863	v. Advances ...	6,91,095
vi. Loans ...	12,88,891	vi. Suspense ...	1,03,679
vii. Remittances ...	3,46,551	vii. Stock ...	9,27,962
Total ...	98,73,539		
Add State's Closing Balance	64,07,242		
Total ...	1,62,80,781	Total ...	1,62,80,781

*Includes an investment of Bh. Rs. 38,91,100 in the 3½ per cent. Government of India Securities and of Bh. Rs. 12,00,600 in the 3 per cent. Lo n of 1896-1897 at their face value.

The assets of the State amounted to Rs. 1,62,80,781 and the liabilities to Rs. 98,73,539 resulting in a closing balance of Rs. 64,07,242. The above statement of assets and liabilities does not include, under liabilities, the capital liability of the State on account of the Shencottah-Quilon Railway which amounted to Rs. 132,42,268 in 1097. This shows an increase of about Rs. $13\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs over the liability as it stood at the close of 1096. The increase represents the outlay incurred on the purchase of rolling stock during the year ended the 31st March 1922. The sinking fund which has been created for the discharge of this liability, amounted to Rs. 25,87,429 at the close of 1097. Under assets, the statement does not include the State's investment up to the end of 1097 of the capital outlay of Rs. 81,04,826 on the Kodayar Irrigation Project which is a reproductive work, nor of Rs. 53,04,943 on the extension of the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

7. The statement given below compares the revenue and receipts of 1097 with the budget of the year and with the actuals of the preceding five years:—

No.	Items of Revenue.	Accounts. 1097.	Budget. 1097.	Accounts. 1096.	Accounts. 1095.	Accounts. 1094.	Accounts. 1093.	Accounts. 1092.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ...	38,18,352	*40,44,800*	38,18 652	39,85,935	38,21,432	36,13,497	35,69,610
2	Taxes on Income ..	4,17,983	*4,00,000*	...	...	...	...	...
3	Forest ...	15,39,117	*15,17,400*	12,29,843	13,60,370	16,68,935	15,15,293	14,75,347
4	Salt ...	17,36,705	*16,84,600*	16,97,955	16,75,938	17,91,191	17,39,774	15,79,553
5	Excise ...	44,71,705	*46,23,200*	46,94,300	38,33,575	36,53,166	34,87,059	35,19,098
6	Customs ...	26,83,881	*22,50,000*	23,30,284	18,88,559	18,04,092	15,39,587	15,19,322
7	Marine ...	23,852	*26,000*	18,154	29,208	17,635	9,538	9,301
8	Stamps ...	24,06,664	*24,73,100*	23,94,154	24,80,285	23,52,787	20,03,586	20,46,509
9	Registration Receipts	6,58,895	*7,31,500*	7,03,052	7,60,121	6,32,443	5,13,298	5,56,681
10	Education Do. ...	6,32,500	*6,81,800*	5,95,148	5,75,770	5,76,230	5,65,343	4,86,721
11	Anchal Do. ...	2,96,140	*3,19,500*	2,76,892	2,52,778	2,19,515	1,96,688	1,95,718
12	Interest Do. ...	3,43,272	*3,63,400*	3,33,175	3,78,778	3,01,280	2,45,589	2,09,975
13	Devaswom Do. ...	4,84,405	*4,90,000*	4,92,193	5,02,803	4,84,302	4,86,742	4,90,771
14	Receipts from Irrigation and other Reproductive Works.	1,36,341	*1,56,200*	1,64,113	1,54,910	1,48,164	1,41,424	1,28,383
15	Other Receipts ...	4,17,018	*7,13,900*	7,22,215	6,68,890	7,12,260	5,32,123	5,56,587
	Total Revenue and Receipts ...	2,00,66,830	*2,04,75,700*	1,94,70,130	1,85,47,920	1,81,83,432	1,65,89,541	1,63,43,576

The revenue and receipts of the State increased from 1092 to 1097 by 22·8 per cent. the largest increases being those of 1094, 1096 and 1097, viz., Rs. 15,93,891, Rs. 9,22,210 and Rs. 5,96,700 respectively over the receipts of the preceding years. The increase in 1097 was noticeable under all the principal heads of revenue except Land Revenue, Excise, and Registration. The fall in the income under 'Land Revenue' in 1097 was due to the smaller receipts under 'Ordinary Revenue' and 'Sale of Government lands' attributable to a slackness in demand for land owing to the stringency of the money market and to grant of season remissions, but the fall was counterbalanced to some extent by the receipts from the leasing and licensing of markets which amounted to Rs. 61,000. The receipts under 'Taxes on Income', which figures as a new item in 1097, amounted to Rs. 4,17,983. The revenue from 'Forest', which had a steady growth from Rs. 14,75,347 in 1092 to Rs. 16,68,935 in 1094, showed a fall in the next two years, but rose again to Rs. 15,39,117 in 1097. The rise is the result of the larger demand for timber, mainly due to the grant of concessions affording increased facilities for the purchase of timber for *bona fide* consumption within the State. The increase in the income under 'Salt' in 1097 was mainly due to the temporary enhancement of the duty on salt and also, to a small extent, to the increased consumption of salt. The revenue under 'Excise' in 1097 fell by Rs. 2,22,595 below that of the preceding year. The fall is the net result of a decrease under 'Abkari and Opium' counterbalanced by an increase under 'Tobacco', the decrease being due to the reduced consumption of liquor and the increase to the enhancement of the duty on tobacco. 'Customs Revenue' rose from Rs. 15,19,322 in 1092 to Rs. 26,83,881 in 1097. The progressive advance noticeable under this head is mainly due to the increase in volume of the external trade of the State. The revenue from 'Marine', which is a variable item, increased from Rs. 18,154 in 1096 to Rs. 23,852 in 1097. The income from 'Stamps', which rose from Rs. 20,46,509 in 1092 to Rs. 24,80,285 in 1095 received a set back in 1096, but showed a slight improvement in 1097 rising again to Rs. 24,06,664. 'Registration Receipts' also showed a rise from Rs. 5,56,681 in 1092 to Rs. 7,60,121 in 1095. The receipts however fell to Rs. 7,03,052 in 1096 and still further to Rs. 6,58,895 in 1097. The fall is apparently due to the stringency cf the money market. Under 'Education', the receipts have risen from Rs. 4,86,721 in 1092 to Rs. 6,32,500 in 1097. The rise in the number of pupils attending colleges and schools and the enhancement of tution fees account for the increase under this head. The receipts from the Anchal Department steadily rose from Rs. 1,95,718 in 1092 to Rs. 2,96,140 in 1097. The increase is due to the development of Anchal traffic and the enhancement of Anchal rates. The 'Interest Receipts' depend upon the surplus investments of the State. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 2,09,975 in 1092 and to Rs. 3,43,272 in 1097. This increase is attributable to the system, recently introduced, of investing in short term deposits the surplus funds of the State from time to time. Under 'Irrigation and other Reproductive works' the receipts rose from Rs. 1,28,383 in 1092 to Rs. 1,64,113 in 1096 but fell by Rs. 27,772 in 1097, the fall being due to the remissions granted during the year under water cess and wet assessment. The 'Other Receipts', which are of a miscellaneous character, stood fairly stationary in 1092 and 1093. The receipts showed an increase from 1094 to 1096, as a result of the increased income realised by the State during these years from the Railway from Shencottah to Trivandrum. The appreciable decline noticeable under this head in 1097 is due to the fact that the working of the Railway for the year ended the 31st March 1922 resulted in a loss of Rs. 1,56,720 on account of the very high working expenses of this line in the year in common with all other railway lines and the higher rate of interest charges, which the State had to pay on the sterling debentures raised in England.

8. The subjoined statement compares the expenditure of 1097 with the budget of the year and the actuals of the preceding five years :—

No.	Items of expenditure.	Accounts, 1097. Rs.	Budget, 1097. Rs.	Accounts, 1096. Rs.	Accounts, 1095. Rs.	Accounts, 1094. Rs.	Accounts, 1093. Rs.	Accounts, 1092. Rs.
1	Land Revenue and Taxes on Income ..	10,39,736	*9,65,100*	9,20,068	7,99,507	8,07,713	8,30,737	7,52,716
2	Forest ...	9,45,491	*9,34,000*	8,73,583	6,50,851	6,51,151	6,50,338	8,19,738
3	Salt, Excise, Customs and Marine ...	7,77,071	*7,63,400*	7,67,416	7,30,240	7,01,004	6,35,957	5,48,426
4	Stamps ...	1,75,168	*2,34,300*	2,53,901	2,40,580	2,15,871	2,19,918	1,63,259
5	Registration ..	2,60,450	*2,48,500*	2,57,740	2,40,378	2,24,177	2,13,941	2,11,854
6	Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	11,02,222	*11,06,000*	11,51,882	10,29,201	9,69,078	9,58,395	9,55,491
7	Military, Police and Jail Departments ...	11,64,981	*10,70,100*	11,13,213	9,91,791	8,77,031	8,08,923	8,13,233
8	The Subsidy, the Palace and General Administration ...	19,03,047	*18,55,353*	18,83,984	18,39,035	18,03,716	17,91,800	17,85,275
9	Public Works (Including Irrigation) ...	37,00,110	*36,89,100*	37,85,912	32,73,737	27,90,680	26,51,142	27,26,338
10	Education ...	32,25,287	*32,21,800*	29,90,880	25,83,412	25,46,853	22,21,474	20,65,254
11	Medical and Sanitary ...	7,80,832	*8,10,100*	8,52,232	7,49,257	8,06,755	5,88,661	6,81,517
12	Devaswoms ...	13,06,626	*13,85,400*	14,14,255	15,28,295	12,11,472	15,19,370	11,35,690
13	State Charities ...	3,50,451	*3,61,000*	3,57,971	3,84,015	3,57,257	3,52,008	3,18,012
14	Anchal ...	3,57,274	*2,65,400*	14,792	1,97,739	1,78,358	1,96,785	1,78,837
15	Interest ...	1,90,504	*1,87,800*	1,97,831	2,29,389	2,12,370	1,89,124	1,49,183
16	Railways { A. Capital ...	9,048	*40,000*	32,707	2,07,877	37,030	8,70,116	11,93,112
	Railways { B. Working expenses.	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,516	1,61,098
17	Pensions (of all kinds) and Gratuities ...	8,64,909	*8,36,147*	8,22,642	8,18,166	7,68,414	7,08,295	6,93,826
18	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries & Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	4,98,485	*5,05,800*	4,12,183	3,24,849	2,05,345	1,98,274	1,70,312
19	Payment towards Sinking Fund ...	2,40,171	*2,40,200*	2,40,171	2,40,171	2,40,171	2,40,171	2,40,171
20	Other Expenditure ...	11,11,456	*14,27,700*	10,03,468	8,41,365	7,30,569	9,90,894	5,43,269
	Total of all Services......	2,01,23,982	*2,01,48,200*	1,96,50,011	1,79,01,708	1,61,32,220	1,70,26,042	1,65,17,482

The statement shows an increase in the expenditure of the State from Rs. 1,65,17,482 in 1092 to Rs. 2,01,23,982 in 1097, *i. e.* by 21·8 per cent., against an increase of 22·8 per cent. in the revenue and receipts of the same period. The expenditure of 1093 was abnormal, being made up of such extraordinary items as the sexennial Murajapam ceremony, the Shashtiabdapurti of His Highness the Maha Raja and contributions to the war funds, amounting in all to 8 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure of 1094 was less than that of the previous year only by Rs. 8,93,813 although no extraordinary expenditure was incurred during that year, and the expenditure on railways was only Rs. 37,030 against Rs. 10,58,632 in the previous year. Thus the normal expenditure of 1094 really exceeded that of the previous year by more than 9 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure of 1095 was higher than that of 1094 by Rs. 17,69,479, while the expenditure of 1096 rose by Rs. 17,48,303 over that of the previous year. The increase in expenditure from 1095 onwards has been mainly due to the allotment of increasingly larger funds for Public Works and Education Departments and also to the payment of scarcity allowances to all Government servants drawing a salary up to Rs. 55 per mensem. The expenditure of 1097 exceeded that of 1096 by about Rs. 4¾ lakhs. The bulk of this increase occurs under the following items, viz., Education (Rs. 2¼ lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 1¼ lakhs) and other expenditure (Rs. 1 lakh). The expenditure on account of the Land Revenue Department, which rose from Rs. 7,52,716 in 1092 to Rs. 8,30,737 in 1093, remained fairly stationary in 1094 and 1095. It rose to Rs. 9,20,068 in 1096 and still further to Rs. 10,39,736 in 1097. The rise in the last two years is mainly due to

the additional establishments provided for clearing arrears of survey and land records work as well as for turning out improved work in connection with the registry of puduval lands. To some extent, the rise is also due to the appointment of the Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner with the necessary office staff. The expenditure on the Forest Department fell from Rs. 8,49,738 in 1092 to Rs. 6,50,338 in 1093 showing little variation in the next two years, the marked fall being due to the curtailment of departmental timber working operations and the adoption of the system of coupe sales. The abolition of the coupe sale system and the resumption of departmental fellings raised the expenditure to Rs. 8,73,583 in 1096 and still further to Rs. 9,45,491 in 1097. The expenditure on the Excise Department, including, for the purpose of comparison, the amount spent on the Marine Department which is under the principal Port Officer's control, rose steadily from Rs. 5,48,426 in 1092 to Rs. 7,77,671 in 1097, on account of the increase in the refund of duty on tea exported through British Indian ports. The amount spent under 'Stamps' rose from Rs. 1,63,259 in 1092 to Rs. 2,53,961 in 1096, but fell to Rs. 1,75,168 in 1097. The reduction made in the expenditure on water-marked paper as well as in the rate of discount allowed to vendors, accounts for the fall. The expenditure on 'Registration' shows a steady growth. The increasing volume of registration work has rendered the expansion of this department necessary with the result that the expenditure, which rose from Rs. 2,11,854 in 1092 to Rs. 2,57,740 in 1096, has still further increased to Rs. 2,60,450 in 1097. The expenditure on 'Law and Justice—Courts of Law' has steadily moved up from Rs. 9,55,491 in 1092 to Rs. 11,62,222 in 1097, owing mainly to the establishment of additional courts, the appointment of additional judges, sirkar vakils and stationary magistrates and the revision of salaries of judges and munsiffs. The expenditure on the Military, Police and Jail Departments, which stood at Rs. 8,13,233 in 1092, declined to Rs. 8,08,923 in 1093, but has since increased steadily to Rs. 11,64,981 in 1097. The increase is mainly due to the revision of pay of the constabulary and of the military staff of the Nayar Brigade in 1094, the payment of scarcity allowances and the higher charges incurred on equipment and clothing owing to rise in prices. The expenditure under 'The Subsidy, the Palace and General Administration' rose from Rs. 17,85,275 in 1092 to Rs. 19,03,047 in 1097, the rise being mainly under the last item. The expenditure on 'Public Works,' which amounted to Rs. 27,26,338 in 1092, showed little variation during the next two years, owing to the curtailment of the outlay on public works during the war period. But the increased allotments provided to make up for lost ground, raised the expenditure under this head from Rs. 27,90,680 in 1094 to Rs. 37,60,110 in 1097. The expenditure on 'Education' steadily increased from Rs. 20,65,254 in 1092 to Rs. 32,25,287 in 1097, *i. e.* by 56 per cent. The opening of new departmental schools, the revision of pay of the teaching staff in vernacular schools, the liberal provision made for grants-in-aid and the payment of scarcity allowances, account mainly for the increase. Under 'Medical and Sanitary' also, the expenditure has risen from Rs. 6,64,517 in 1092 to Rs. 7,80,832 in 1097, the rise being explained mainly by the normal expansion of the Medical and Sanitary Departments, the opening of new medical institutions and the continuance of a steady supply of medicines despite their prohibitive cost in recent years. Under 'Devaswoms', the expenditure went up from Rs. 11,33,590 in 1092 to Rs. 15,19,370 in the succeeding year, as a result of the Murajapom ceremony of that year which cost about Rs. 3¾ lakhs. The expenditure under this head which came down to Rs. 12,11,472 in 1094, rose to Rs. 15,28,295 in 1095, owing to the rise in the prices of supplies, but fell again to Rs. 14,14,255 in 1096 and still further to Rs. 13,06,626 in 1097 owing to a fall in the prices. The expenditure on 'State Charities' rose from Rs. 3,18,042 in 1092 to Rs. 3,84,915 in 1095, but fell to Rs. 3,50,454 in 1097, keeping pace with the rise and fall in the prices of supplies. Under 'Anchal', the expenditure has increased from Rs. 1,78,837 in 1092 to Rs. 3,14,792 in 1096 and to Rs. 3,57,274 in 1097. The large increase noticeable in the last two years is mainly due to the higher cost of the stationery supplied to and the printing work done for the Anchal Department by other departments in those years being debited to that department. "Interest" charges rose from Rs. 1,49,183 in 1092 to Rs. 2,29,389 in 1095, as a result of the expansion of savings bank deposits and the payment of interest on the sinking fund deposits. The charges under this

head decreased to Rs. 1,97,831 in 1096 and still further to Rs. 1,90,564 in 1097. This decrease is due to the fact that the major portion of the sinking funds was invested in Government of India Securities and fixed deposits in the Imperial Bank of India which reduced the amount which the State had to pay as interest from its revenues. The expenditure under 'Railways.-A. Capital' represents the outlay incurred on the construction of the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway. A sum of Rs. 5,30,065 was spent on this account in 1089 and charged to the general revenues of the State. From 1090, the expenditure under this head has been treated as capital outlay not charged to revenue. A total outlay of Rs. 53,04,943 has been incurred on the extension up to the end of 1097 including a sum of Rs. 31,402 spent in 1085 for the preliminary survey of the line. The expenditure under 'Railways-B. Working expenses' represents the amount, if any, payable by the State to the South Indian Railway Company to make up the guaranteed interest on the capital raised for the Shencottah-Quilon Section of the Railway. The amount of loss payable on this account depends mainly on the traffic receipts. Since the opening of the Quilon-Trivandrum line from the 1st January 1918, nothing had had to be paid to the South Indian Railway Company till 1097 on account of the loss incurred in working the Section. On the other hand, net receipts on the entire line from Shencottah to Trivandrum to the extent of Rs. 1,61,886, Rs. 1,54,739 and Rs. 1,07,069 respectively were realised by the State in 1094, 1095 and 1096 after meeting the working expenses and the guaranteed interest. In 1097, however, the traffic receipts during the year ended the 31st March 1922 were insufficient to cover the greatly enhanced working expenses and the interest charges, and the State had to pay a sum of Rs. 1,56,720 to make up the deficiency. This amount has been deducted from the receipts. A large increase in the working expenses is, it may be added, a common feature of the year in the case of all Indian Railways and this is apparently due to enhancement of wages and salaries and greater cost of supplies. The expenditure under 'Pensions and Gratuities' increased from Rs. 6,93,826 in 1092 to Rs. 8,64,909 in 1097. This increase is due to the normal growth of the list of retired officers and to the adjustment, at current market rates, of the value of paddy disbursed to pensioners. The expenditure under 'The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and Scientific and other Minor Departments' rose from Rs. 1,70,313 in 1092 to Rs. 4,98,485 in 1097. The expansion of the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments and the organisation and development of the Department of Industries explain the increase. The increased expenditure of 1096 and 1097 includes also the charges incurred on account of the Census operations to the extent of Rs. 36,431 and Rs. 32,933 respectively. A sum of Bh. Rs. 2,00,000 is being set apart annually from 1088 for the liquidation of the capital liability of the State on account of the Shencottah-Quilon Section of the Railway. From 1092, another sum of Rs. 36,600 is also being reserved annually for paying off the Debenture Loan of Bh. Rs. 14,49,000 raised for expenditure in connection with the construction of the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway. These two Sinking Funds amounted respectively to Rs. 25,87,429 and Rs. 2,41,470 at the close of 1097. Bh. Rs. 21 lakhs out of the former and Bh. Rs. 1½ lakhs out of the latter remain invested in Government of India Securities; the balances form part of the cash balance of the State and the interest thereon is paid from the general revenues. The charges falling under 'Other Expenditure' are of a fluctuating character. The increase under this head in 1097 is due to the expenditure in connection with His Highness the Maha Rajah's tour to Madras, and the visit of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Cochin, and also to the payment of old dues to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs to the stationery contractors.

9. The net results of the ordinary transactions of the State during 1097 and the preceding five years are exhibited in the following statement:—

	1097 Rs.	1096 Rs.	1095 Rs.	1094 Rs.	1093 Rs.	1092 Rs.
Surplus + or Deficit —	—48,104	—1,47,114	+8,54,089	+20,88,233	+4,33,615	+10,19,206

It will be seen from the statement that from 1092 to 1095 the ordinary transactions of the State resulted in substantial surpluses. The comparatively small surplus of 1093 was due to the fact that extraordinary and unforeseen charges to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs had to be incurred in that year. The years 1096 and 1097 have resulted in deficits of Rs. 1,47,114 and Rs. 48,104 respectively. These small deficits were however not due to any fall in revenue which has shown a total increase of Rs. 15 lakhs over that of 1095. They were due rather to the very high level to which wages and prices rose during the period, the compensation that had to be given to government servants for dearness of provisions and to the effort made to clear off certain accumulated outstandings. Prices have already begun to show a tendency to fall, while compensation for dearness of provisions has been replaced by the more permanent measure of an enhancement of salaries counterbalanced by possible retrenchments. Clearance of accumulated outstandings is not a feature likely to recur. It may also be added that the policy of accumulating large surpluses has given place to one of the State revenue being used, to the fullest extent possible, for improving the efficiency of the administration, the development of public works and the material resources of the State and the expansion of education.

Account Office.

10. The Outside Audit Department inspected or locally audited the accounts of 136 institutions during the year including 27 courts, 22 treasuries, 19 municipal councils, 12 P. W. D. division and sub-division offices, 11 devaswoms, 8 educational institutions, 6 Forest division offices, 6 Anchal offices, 4 hospitals, besides the Government Press, the School of Arts, the Stamp Manufactory, the Central Prison, the Public Library, the Sanketham and Melkanganom Cutcherries, the Excise, Military, Museum, Agrasala and Police Stores, the P. W. D. Workshops and Stores and the Stationery Stores of the Account Office. The Haripad temple construction accounts, the accounts of the Oil Assistant attached to the Office of the Director of Industries, the Travancore Minerals Company, Muttom, and the Sri Mulam Shastiabdapurti Dharmalayam, Oollur, were also audited during the year.

CHAPTER III.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

I. Land Revenue Department.

11. *Personnel.*—In G. O. R. O. C. No. 1832 of 21/Rev., dated the 12th August 1921, His Highness' Government sanctioned the creation of the appointment of Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner to co-ordinate the work of the Land Revenue Department and make it more efficient and to be also in charge of the Income-tax Department. Mr. K. Ananthanarayana Iyer, Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, was appointed to the office with effect from the 1st Chingam 1097 and he held charge of these two Departments throughout the year.

12. *Current Demand.*—The following statement compares the gross demand under the different items of Land Revenue Receipts (including the Receipts of the Survey Department), the amounts written off, and the net demand, for the years 1096 and 1097:—

Year.	Gross demand.									Assessment written off.	Net demand.
	Ayacut.		Non-ayacut.						Total.		
	Assessment on wet lands	Assessment on garden and dry lands including estates.	Leases to the British Government.	Kudichika or back arrears of assessment.	Sanchayam.	Sale of Government lands.	Land Revenue Miscellaneous.	Survey Department receipts.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1096	16,11,298	15,32,489	51,067	66,764	38,399	3,85,760	1,65,891	4,792	38,56,460	4,052	38,52,408
1097	16,13,712	15,47,536	51,067	85,328	46,719	3,61,144	2,17,186	7,659	39,30,351	5,658	39,24,693

There was an increase of Rs. 2, 414 under wet lands, of Rs. 15,047 under garden and dry lands, of Rs. 18,564 under ' kudichika ', of Rs. 8,320 under ' kuthagapattom and other sanchayam items ', of Rs. 51,295 under ' miscellaneous ', and of Rs. 2,867 under ' Survey Department receipts '. The demand under ' sale of Government lands ' alone showed a decline of Rs. 24,616. The increases under assessment on wet, garden and dry lands were mainly due to the assignment of Government lands and to a small extent to the levy of enhanced assessment on alienated jenmom lands by the process of karampathippu. ' Sanchayam ' and ' kudichika ' are fluctuating items and the increases under them do not call for remarks. The increase under ' miscellaneous ' was contributed by the increases under process fees, fines and forfeitures, gain on sale of Kandukrishi paddy and receipts from markets. The increase under Survey Department receipts was under cost of maps sold, demarcation and survey charges realised and fees from survey schools. There was an increase of about Rs. 1,000 under each of these three items. The fall under ' sale of Government lands ' was, to a small extent, under ' puduvals ' but mostly under ' coffee, tea, and other lands ' granted under the special rules. The decrease under the latter was due to the recent order prohibiting further extensions of cardamom cultivation within the Cardamom Hills

Reserve and also to the want of demand for lands for tea and rubber cultivation on account of the depression in the trade in planting products. The decrease under tharavila (acreage value) on puduval lands was mainly due to the tightness of the money market and the consequent slackness in the rush for puduval lands. There was an increase of Rs. 1,606 in the amount written off during the year. In the result, the net demand showed an increase of Rs. 72,285 in 1097, as compared with the year previous.

13. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The subjoined statement shows the demand of the year—arrears and current,—the amounts collected and remitted, and the balance at the close of the year, as compared with 1096:—

Year	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.			Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1096	79,776	38,52,408	39,32,184	30,893	37,87,759	38,18,652	13,660	6,556	20,216	35,223	58,093	93,316
1097	92,859	39,24,693	40,17,552	39,159	37,79,193	38,18,352	20,885	46,313	67,198	32,815	99,187	1,32,002

The total collection during the year was Rs. 38,18,352—Rs. 39,159 under arrears and Rs. 37,79,193 under current revenue—against Rs. 38,18,652 in 1096.

The percentage of collection under current demand fell from 98·3 in 1096 to 96·2 in 1097 and this was due to the scarcity of money. There was some improvement in the collection of arrears, the percentage having risen from 38·7 in 1096 to 42·1 in 1097.

The total pending balance at the end of the year rose from Rs. 93,316 to Rs. 1,32,002 or by Rs. 38,686. Of the total balance, Rs. 728 was collected soon after the close of the year and a sum of Rs. 39,929 could not be collected during the year, as its recovery was held in abeyance under orders of Government or injunctions from civil courts owing to the pendency of appeals and civil suits. Another sum of Rs. 21,905 had to be remitted or written off, but, before sanction could be accorded, the year had closed. An amount of Rs. 29,398 accrued towards the close of the year in respect of which no coercive action could be taken during the year. For the realisation of the rest of the balance amounting to Rs. 40,042, steps under the Revenue Recovery Regulation were in different stages of progress at the close of the year. Compared with the year 1096, there was a large increase in the amount of revenue remitted during 1097, viz., Rs. 67,198 against Rs. 20,216 in the year previous. This was due to the failure of the South West Monsoon in the latter part of 1096 which affected the Kanni crops of 1097 necessitating large remissions under the Remission Rules.

14. *Coercive action.*—The statement below gives particulars of the coercive action taken during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Demand notices issued.		Distraint of movables and attachment of immovables.		Auction sale of properties.					
					Movables.		Immovables.		Total.	
	Number of cases.	Amount involved. Rs.	Number of cases.	Amount involved. Rs.	Number of cases.	Amount involved. Rs.	Number of cases.	Amount involved. Rs.	Number of cases.	Amount involved. Rs.
1096	1,46,496	11,41,936	7,771	1,78,395	201	2,051	926	28,021	1,130	30,072
1097	1,59,544	12,29,383	5,341	1,17,165	233	4,141	1,010	38,082	1,243	42,223

Compared with the previous year, the number of cases in which demand notices were issued during the year and the amount involved rose from 1,46,496 to 1,59,544 cases and from Rs. 11,41,936 to Rs. 12,29,383. In the number of cases and the amount involved under distraint of movables and attachment of immovables, there was a fall; but the figures show an increase as regards the sale of both movables and immovables. The total value of movables and immovables sold in auction was 2·1 per cent. of the total collections for the year against ·7 per cent. only in 1096.

15. *Revenue Cases.*—The following statement shows particulars of the Revenue cases disposed of by the Division and Taluk Officers during the years 1096 and 1097:—

No.	Nature of cases.	No. for disposal including the previous year's balance.		Disposal. No. disposed of.		Disposal. Percentage of disposal.		No. of cases pending at the end of	
		1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097
1	Applications for Cardamom lands. ...	255	137	121	96	47·45	70·07	134	41
2	Puduval cases. ...	26,243	18,795	16,014	8,572	61·02	45·60	10,229	10,223
3	Karampathippu cases. ...	546	401	431	321	78·93	80·04	115	80
4	Escheat cases. ...	20	17	7	8	35·00	47·05	13	9
5	Cases under the Land Conservancy Regulation.	6,546	11,322	4,909	7,240	74·99	63·94	1,637	4,082
6	Cases under the Land Acquisition Regulation.	735	1,174	512	930	69·65	79·21	223	244
7	Transfer of Registry cases.	90,142	90,477	52,935	46,298	58·72	51·16	37,207	44,179

The applications for cardamom lands were exclusively in the Devicolam Division. Only 3 applications were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal was 137, of which 96 were disposed of against 121 in 1096. The number of puduval cases for disposal during the year was 18,795 against 26,243 in 1096. 8,572 cases were disposed of against 16,014 in 1096, the percentage of disposal being 45·60 against 61·02 in 1096. In the number of cases disposed of, Trivandrum Division stood first with 3,580 cases, followed by Quilon 2,406, Kottayam 1,641, Devicolam 573 and Padmanabhapuram 372, cases. The number of cases left pending at the end of the year was 10,223. The largest pendency was in the Quilon Division, 4,519. Trivandrum, Kottayam, Devicolam and Padmanabhapuram follow in order with 4,448, 657, 403 and 196 cases respectively. The marked fall in the disposal of Puduval cases is an unsatisfactory feature in the revenue work of the Tahsildars during the year, and the Land Revenue Commissioner has been requested to explain it. The number of Karampathippu cases for disposal during the year was 401 against 546 in 1096, of which 321 cases were disposed of against 431 in 1096. The percentage of disposal was 80·04 against 78·93 in the previous year. The balance fell from 115 to 80 cases. The largest number for disposal was in the Kottayam Division, viz., 297. That Division also showed the largest disposal viz., 249 cases. Of the 80 cases pending, 48 cases were in the Kottayam Division, 24 in the Quilon Division, 5 in the Trivandrum Division and 3 in the Padmanabhapuram Division. Under escheat cases, 8 cases were disposed of during the year out of 17 cases for disposal, the corresponding figures for 1096 being 7 and 20 cases respectively. The number of cases under the Land Conservancy Regulation for disposal was 11,322 against 6,546 in 1096, of which 7,240 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4,082 cases against 1,637 in 1096. The large increase in the number of cases for disposal was due to the fact that Assistant Tahsildars were at work in over 28 taluks of the State for the demarcation and survey of porambokes. There was a fall in the percentage of disposal under this head, the percentage having gone down from 74·99 per cent. to 63·94 per cent. There was, however, a rise in the number of cases disposed of from 4,909 to 7,240. In the number of disposals, Quilon stood first with 3,088 cases, followed by Kottayam with 2,346, Trivandrum 916, Padmanabhapuram

847 and Devicolam 43 cases, against 1,452, 1,918, 951, 560 and 28 cases respectively in 1096. Of the 1,174 cases under the Land Acquisition Regulation, 930 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 244 cases at the close of the year. The percentage of disposal was 79·21 against 69·65 in 1096. There was thus improvement in the number of cases disposed of and the percentage of disposal during the year. This was due to the appointment of the Special Land Acquisition Officer for acquiring lands for the Alleppey-Shertalla canal. The pending cases however rose from 223 to 244 of which as many as 146 cases related to the Kottayam Division. Padmanabhapuram comes next with 73, followed by Quilon 16, Trivandrum 6 and Devicolam 3 cases. The amount of compensation pending disbursement at the close of the year in all the divisions together was Rs. 77,907, against Rs. 66,328 in 1096. The heaviest balance was in the Padmanabhapuram Division viz., Rs. 24, 283, followed by Kottayam, Rs. 24,126, Quilon Rs. 15,484, Trivandrum Rs. 12,961 and Devicolam Rs. 1,053. Of the amount pending disbursement in the Padmanabhapuram Division, a sum of Rs. 14,296 has to be realised from the Cape Comorin General Traffic Company. The payment of a sum of Rs. 14,279 pending in the office of the Division Assistant, Perumpavoor, is withheld at the instance of the P. W. Division Officer, Alwaye. A greater portion of the remaining amount was pending for want of budget provision in the departments concerned. The number of transfer of registry cases for disposal rose from 90,142 to 90,477, while the number disposed of fell from 52, 935 cases to 46,298, resulting in a fall in the percentage of disposal from 58·72 to 51·16. The number of cases disposed of by the Tahsildars, Assistant Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars were 11,237, 15,099 and 19,962 respectively. The number of cases pending at the close of the year also rose from 37,207 to 44,179. The percentage of disposal was the highest in the Trivandrum Division, viz., 57, followed by Quilon 53, Kottayam 49, Padmanabhapuram 47 and Devicolam 39, the corresponding figures being 71, 62, 55, 52 and 53 respectively in 1096. The largest number of cases disposed of was in the Quilon Division, viz., 18,173, followed by Kottayam 14,750, Padmanabhapuram 7,327, Trivandrum 5,576 and Devicolam 472. Of the cases pending disposal at the close of the year, 15,705 were in the Quilon Division, 15,301 in Kottayam, 8,151 in Padmanabhapuram, 4,276 in Trivandrum and 746 in Devicolam. There was a decline in the number of cases disposed of and in the percentage of disposal.

16. *Appeals.*—The number of revenue appeals for disposal by the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, was 888, against 737 in 1096. Of these, 652 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 236 cases against 92 in 1096. The percentage of disposal was 73 against 87 in 1096. The disposal was the largest in the Padmanabhapuram Division 230, followed by Quilon 149, Kottayam 144, Trivandrum 126 and Devicolam 3 cases. The largest pendency was in the Quilon Division with 86 cases, followed by Trivandrum 74, Kottayam 45 and Padmanabhapuram 31. There was no case pending in the Devicolam Division. The number of appeals for disposal by the Land Revenue Commissioner during the year was 41, of which 28 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 13 cases at the close of the year. The number of appeals, including revision petitions, for disposal by the Dewan during the year was 104, of which 51 cases were disposed of against 102 and 56 in 1096. There were 53 cases pending disposal at the end of the year against 46 in 1096.

17. *Applications for Agricultural loans.*—Including the previous year's balance, the number of applications for disposal was 512 against 62 in 1096. The number of applications received during the year was 474, against 56 in 1096. This large increase is due to the simplified procedure prescribed in the new rules for the grant of loans. Of these, 209 applications were granted and 171 rejected, leaving a balance of 132 at the end of the year. The Quilon Division had the largest pendency viz., 43 applications, Kottayam, Trivandrum, Padmanabhapuram and Devicolam coming next in order with 40, 26, 12 and 11 applications pending respectively. The total amount of loans sanctioned to be granted during the year in all the Divisions together was Rs. 96, 236. It is gratifying to note that the provisions of the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation and Rules have begun to be more largely availed of by the people.

18. *Tours of Officers.*—(i) *Land Revenue Commissioner.*—The Land Revenue Commissioner was in camp for 100 days during the year and visited 3 Division Offices, 4 Division Assistants' Offices and all the taluks including Treasuries, except Shertalla, Todupuzha, Peermade and Devicolam. He made a detailed examination of the registers and other records of 12 taluk offices. He also inspected 2 village offices and many of the important public markets.

(ii) *Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.*—The average touring of the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, was 181 days in 1097 against 192 in 1096. The Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum and the Commissioner, Devicolam, were in camp only for 79 and 139 days respectively, against 133 and 201 in 1096. Except the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, the other Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devico'am, inspected all the taluk offices in their respective divisions. The Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, inspected only 2 taluks during the year. None of these officers inspected all the pakuthi cutcherries in their divisions. The Dewan Peishkars of Kottayam, Trivandrum, Padmanabhapuram and Quilon inspected 37, 17, 16 and 12 pakuthi offices respectively and the Commissioner, Devicolam, 10 pakuthi offices during the year.

(iii) *Tahsildars.*—The average number of days spent by a Tahsildar in camp was 47 per quarter, against 45 in 1096.

19. *Inspection and Maintenance of State Boundary marks.*—The Tahsildars of Tovala, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Vaikam, Shertalla, Muvattupuzha, Kunnatnad, Alengad, Parur, Peermade and Devicolam inspected portions of the State boundaries of their respective taluks. The Land Revenue Commissioner inspected the State boundary in the Shencotta taluk and detected certain encroachments. The Acting Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, inspected during the year the State boundary between Cochin and Parur and the encroachments at both ends of the Tholan Thodu. The Commissioner, Devicolam, inspected the northern State boundary adjoining the Coimbatore District.

20. *Markets.*—There were 159 public markets in the State during the year. The revenue realised by leasing out these markets amounted to Rs. 62,681. The number of private markets for which licenses were issued during the year was 194. Two prosecutions were sanctioned during the year in respect of 2 private markets in the Kottayam Division, one at Parur and the other at Shertalla. The former resulted in conviction and the latter was pending at the close of the year. The expenditure during the year on account of markets was Rs. 2,189.

21. *Conversion of dry lands into wet within the area commanded by the Kodayar Project.*—The Officer, who had been appointed on special duty from the 1st Dhanu 1096 for expediting the conversion of dry lands into wet under the Kodayar Project, in the four taluks of Tovala, Agastiswaram, Eraniel and Kalkulam, continued on the special work till the close of 1097. He closed his work on the last day of the year and submitted his final report on the results of his work for a period of one year and 8 months. The following were the main items of work done by him during the period of his special duty:—

(1) He did propaganda work in all the four taluks, and as a result, an extent of 323 acres of dry land was converted into wet.

(2) He conducted field to field inspection of 189 irrigation blocks in the four taluks and in the course of such inspection he was able to detect 453·42 acres of lands already converted by the ryots into wet lands but remaining unbooked for purposes of water cess.

(3) At the instance of the Special Officer, applications for agricultural loans were sanctioned for a total sum of Rs. 42,466 to help the conversion of 171·63 acres.

(4) He detected several encroachments on Poramboke lands, channels and tanks in the four taluks and gave information to the local Tahsildars for further action.

(5) He was able, by persuading the ryots, to get a few irrigation channels and agricultural roads opened by them, and he also suggested a few others, which the ryots have agreed to do either wholly by themselves or in partial co-operation with His Highness' Government.

(6) It was found that, in the several blocks in the upper reaches of the channels, large and compact areas remained unconverted owing to the absence of distributary channels and inadequate supply of water. The Special Officer investigated this matter and prepared block-plans in respect of eight irrigation blocks showing thereon the area converted, and the area fit for conversion, and made specific proposals for extension of distributary channels, with levels, estimates and L. Sections.

It remains for the Public Works and Revenue Departments to pursue the matter further and see that distributaries are cut and the available areas in each block converted into wet lands as early as possible.

(7) During his inspections, the Special Officer found that, while there was sufficient water in the Kodayar Reservoir and enough water was let down through the channels also, the lands in the tail-end blocks suffered for want of water and that a large quantity of surplus and seepage water was at the same time running waste into the sea. If this waste water could be dammed up and diverted, it would be enough to irrigate many acres and to that extent wastage could be avoided. With this object in view, he carried on investigations and submitted five schemes for profitably utilising the surplus and seepage water.

The Public Works and Revenue Departments have now to take up these schemes and push them to early completion in the interests alike of the ryots and of His Highness' Government. It is understood that the ryots have already commenced work at these schemes and have partially executed them.

(8) The Special Officer inspected the wet lands fed by percolation and submitted proposals for the levy of water cess on an aggregate area of 360·21 acres under the Left Bank channel in Thriparappu and Ponmana pakuthies.

(9) At the instance of the Special Officer, the Department of Agriculture has opened an Agricultural Demonstration Farm near Mandakad in Colachel pakuthi. The chief object of the farm is to experiment and see what remunerative crops other than paddy, such as sugarcane, cotton and other short duration crops, could be profitably cultivated on the tail-end blocks where there is water scarcity.

22. *Miscellaneous.*—The following measures connected with the administration of Land Revenue were sanctioned or introduced during the year:—

(1) The powers and duties of the Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner were defined.

(2) Rule 1 of the Rules issued under section 32 (*a*) of the Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, was amended by which the size and specification of boundary marks were revised.

(3) To give practical effect to the concessions allowed to depressed classes in the matter of registry of lands, instructions were issued for the ear-marking of lands in each pakuthi or in as many pakuthies as possible for assignment to members of each depressed class in proportion to its population and to see that such lands were assigned to them expeditiously, subject to the concessional terms specified in Part vi of the Revised Puduval Rules.

(4) The decisions of the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, in escheat cases were made appealable to the Land Revenue Commissioner.

(5) Rules were passed for the management of libraries in Revenue Offices.

(6) An appeal to the Land Revenue Commissioner was newly provided against the decisions of the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, in Karampathippu cases.

(7) The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, were authorised to sanction seasonal remissions under the Remission Rules and non-seasonal remissions in certain cases.

(8) Orders were issued for the grant of Poramboke lands on the sides of backwaters and on the sea-coast to Valans, Arayans, Mukkuvars and other fisher-folk on the sea coast, subject to the same concessions as in the case of the depressed classes, and subject to a maximum limit of 10 cents for each family.

(9) The Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, were empowered to sanction kuthagapattom leases of trees for periods without limit of time. The rules were also amended so as to permit the lease of poramboke lands for temporary occupation.

(10) The 19 municipal towns were declared as towns for purposes of Part vi of the rules relating to the assignment of town lands.

(11) Rules for the Maintenance of Land Records were issued under sections 14 and 32 of the Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094.

(12) In view of the smallness of the size of the Padmanabhapuram and Trivandrum Divisions and the facilities of communications existing in them, the two Divisions were combined into one under the name of the Trivandrum Division, with head-quarters at Trivandrum, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1098. The taluks of the State, 34 in number, were reduced and reconstituted into 30 by the abolition of Eraniel, Chengannur, Ettumanur and Alengad as independent taluks and their absorption in the adjoining taluks. All Taluk Tahsildars were declared *ex-officio* Taluk Second Class Magistrates for the purpose of preserving peace, preventing crime &c., but, with the exception of the Tahsildars of Nedumangad, Pathanapuram, Pattanamtitta, Todupuzha and Minachil, they were instructed not to entertain complaints or try Criminal cases unless specially authorised by the District Magistrate. The magisterial work in the taluks other than the five excepted taluks was assigned to Stationary Magistrates whose number was adequately increased.

(13) In view of the dullness of the market for timber, an all-round reduction in the rates of valuation of reserved trees on puduval lands was ordered as a temporary measure for a period of 15 months from the 1st Edavam 1097 and a revised schedule of rates was published in the Gazette.

(14) Bonds executed by sureties for borrowers of agricultural loans were exempted from the payment of stamp duty under section 10 of the Stamp Regulation.

(15) It was notified that, in the case of unregistered lands to be assigned either by registry or by auction, whether under the Revised Puduval Rules or under any of the special rules or orders for the assignment of lands, cost of survey at Re. one per acre and cost of demarcation at 12 annas per stone should be recovered from the assignees.

(16) Applications for agricultural loans for sums up to Rs. 200 were exempted from the payment of court fees under the Court Fees Regulation.

(17) Rules 7 and 13 of the Rules issued under the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, were amended and it was laid down that prohibitory assessment need be levied only on porambokes the occupation of which was really objectionable; that the prohibitory assessment so levied should be a multiple of the amount fixed under Rule 13 for the corresponding Government land other than poramboke, and that this multiple should in no case exceed 5 times the ordinary rates of assessment; that prohibitory assessment should be imposed only on the land and not on any trees standing thereon; and that back arrears of assessment on the land, whether ordinary or prohibitory, should in no case be recovered for more than five years.

(18) The reorganisation of the Survey and Land Revenue Departments and the revision of salaries of the officers and staff were sanctioned and they took effect from the 1st Chingam 1098.

(19) For the more speedy and efficient discharge of land records work, the Assistant Superintendent of Survey, who was working under the orders of the Superintendent of Survey, was detailed exclusively for land records work, with the designation of 'Land Records Superintendent' and placed directly under the Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner, for a period of one year from the 1st Chingam 1098.

(20) In the case of lands granted under the Grass Land Rules, dated the 31st July 1877, but cultivated wholly or partly with junglewood, the enhanced assessment to be levied, in lieu of the assessment imposed at the time of the grant, on the land or any portion of it so cultivated, was fixed at Re. one per acre.

(21) A separate Maramath Department was organised and placed under the control of an Executive Engineer of the P. W. D. and the Division Peishkars and the Tahsildars were divested of their control over all Maramath works except petty construction and repair works to Revenue Office buildings, with effect from the beginning of 1098.

(22) The Land Assignment Regulation, III of 1097, [was enacted for regulating the disposal of Government lands by registry or by auction.

23. *Maintenance of Land Records* (i) *Staff*.—Mr. M. Raghava Aiyengar, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, was in uninterrupted charge of the work throughout the year. As in 1096, the land records maintenance work of the taluks was attended to under the immediate supervision of Assistant Tahsildars. There were 32 Assistant Tahsildars (one for each of the 32 taluks of the State except Peermade and Devicolam) during the first three months. In view of the smallness of their size and the absence of big porambokes such as rivers or backwaters in them, the Assistant Tahsildars were withdrawn from the three taluks of Tovala, Shencottah and Ettumanur from Vrischikam 1097 and the land records work in those taluks was ordered to be done by the normal pakuthi staff under the direction of the Taluk Tahsildars. The Assistant Tahsildar of the Nedumangad Taluk continued to attend to the survey and demarcation of puduval lands and the inspection of puduval lands, under the Tahsildar. Land records work was thus going on in 28 taluks from Vrischikam 1097. In addition to 131 accountants and 399 peons diverted from the permanent staff of the pakuthies for land records work, a temporary staff of 153 accountants and 181 peons was also employed on this work exclusively. For the work of re-fixing the theodolite stations preliminary to starting the survey of porambokes, 33 surveyors were at work in the first three months of the year, and from the month of Vrischikam, this staff was reduced to 25 surveyors, the remaining surveyors having been transferred for puduval survey work under the Superintendent of Survey. The two Head Surveyors, who had been detailed for supervising the work of the surveyors in 1096, were retained for that work during the year.

(ii) *Progress*—(*a*) *Re-fixing of Theodolite Stations*. The following statement shows the out-turn under this head during the year as compared with 1096:—

Year.	No. of Pakuthies in which the work was done.	No. of stations verified.	No. of stations found to be in position.	No. of stations missing.	No. of stations requiring repair.	No. of stations renewed.	No. of stations repaired.	Percentage of stations renewed.	Percentage of stations repaired.
1096	110	21,480	8,491	9,219	3,770	6,708	3.665	72·8	97·3
1097	149	23,639	8,504	9,981	5,154	* 1,0087	*4,886	80·7	92·9

*Includes the balance of 2,511 and 105 respectively that remained for renewal and repair out of those verified in 1096.

The work of refixing theodolite stones was done in 149 pakuthies against 110 pakuthies in 1096. On the whole, 1,419 stations or 14·1 per cent. were renewed, and 679 stations or 13·9 per cent. were repaired departmentally by the surveyors at Government cost and the rest was done by the ryots themselves. Up to the end of 1097, the work of refixing theodolite stations was completed in 190 pakuthies.

(b) *Demarcation and Survey of Porambokes.*—The boundaries of 29,520 poramboke numbers were verified during the year in all the 32 taluks together against 12,370 numbers in the 14 backwater taluks in 1096. The demarcation, survey and the preparation of plotted sketches were completed in respect of all these numbers, covering an area of 20,942 acres. In addition to this, the verification of boundaries alone was attended to in respect of 4,237 numbers. The number of encroachments detected by the Land Records staff in the course of this work was 20,324 involving an area of 1,680 acres, against 6,999 encroachments and 305 acres in 1096. Of the above 20,324 encrochment cases, 6,699 cases were disposed of by the Tahsildars during the year.

It is stated that the disposal of encroachments detected and puduval lands surveyed by the Land Records staff brought in a revenue of Rs. 1,33,179 against Rs. 99,848 in 1096.

(c) *Other items of work.*—Besides the above, the following items of work were also attended to by the Land Records staff during the year:—

(i) The demarcation, survey and preparation of plotted sketches were completed in respect of 11,875 Pokkuvaravu sub-divisions, covering an area of 9,672 acres.

(ii) An extent of 4,120 acres of waste lands available for registry was sub-divided into 3,149 blocks in the taluks in which Puduval Survey Parties were not working and in other taluks which contained blocks less than ten acres in extent to be sub-divided.

(iii) An extent of 240 acres of Kari lands in the Ambalapuzha taluk was demarcated and sub-divided into ten-acre blocks.

(iv) 172·91 acres, out of an extent of 300 acres thrown open by the P. W. D. for registry in the Puduppalli lake, Karunagapally taluk, were also demarcated and sub-divided into smaller blocks.

(v) 38·35 acres of land in the Pudur pakuthi, Shencottah taluk, transferred to the Agricultural Department for the opening of a Demonstration Farm, were demarcated, surveyed and plotted.

(vi) For the poramboke numbers measured and plotted, 2 duplicate copies each were prepared in respect of 16,058 numbers and one duplicate copy for 2,166 numbers.

(vii) 463 sheets of skeleton maps were prepared and supplied to 18 taluks for 113 survey numbers for inserting in them the already registered holdings and the encroachments detected, or for plotting within them the sub-divisions surveyed.

(viii) 13,975 sub-division sketches were received in the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Survey for checking, of which 1,356 were checked and returned finally passed to the respective taluks and 6,791 were returned for correction. The number that remained for checking at the close of the year in the Assistant Superintendent's office was 5,828. In addition to the above, the mapping and computation of area were done in respect of 216 acres of Kari lands surveyed in the Ambalapuzha taluk and 1,316 acres of puduval lands surveyed in the Nedumangad taluk. Duplicates of the field measurement sketches for 40 puduval sub-divisions were also prepared and supplied to the Nedumangad taluk.

(d) *Tours.*—The Assistant Superintendent of Survey was on tour for 170 days during the year against 136 days during the seven months from Makaram in 1096 and he visited all the 32 taluks in which land records work was being carried on.

24. *Training in Survey of Revenue Officers.*—There were 8 permanent Tahsildars who had not undergone training in Chain and Theodolite Survey at the

beginning of the year. Of these, Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyer, was transferred to the Devaswom Department as Assistant Commissioner. Messrs. K. Sankunni Pillai and A. S. Krishna Aiyer, being over-aged, were exempted from undergoing training. The case of Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao is under consideration. The remaining four Tahsildars, viz., Messrs. K. Padmanabha Pillai, G. Ramabhadra Aiyer, A. R. Subramonia Aiyer and E. Paramu Pillai have yet to undergo training in Survey. These officers will be required to go through a course of training in the next Special Survey Class to be opened in Trivandrum. All the Proverthikars and pakuthi accountants in the pakuthies have undergone training in Chain Survey.

II. Survey Department.

25. *Control.*—Mr. R. Venkitarama Dikshitar continued to be in charge of the Survey Department during the year except for a brief period from the 17th Edavam to the 6th Karkadakam 1097 when he was on privilege leave. Mr. M. Raghava Aiyengar, his Assistant, was in charge of the department during that period.

26. *Operations.*—The work of the department consisted chiefly of the following items:—

(1) Special and miscellaneous cadastral surveys.

(2) Lithography of village and other maps.

(3) Puduval survey operations by the temporary staff.

(4) Training of private candidates in survey schools.

27. *Special and Miscellaneous cadastral surveys.*—The main items of work done under this head during the year are detailed below:—

(*a*) Computation and mapping of tea and rubber estates, comprising an area of 4,898·43 acres, surveyed by the surveyors of the Devicolam and Peermade taluks and by the departmental surveyors; of 2,241·38 acres of cardamom lands surveyed by the surveyors of the Devicolam Division, and of 1,612·29 acres of Puduval, Pokkuvaravu and other sub-divisions surveyed by the surveyors of the Devicolam Division.

(*b*) The survey of an area of 1,989·09 acres of land by the survey staff of the Devicolam Division transferred from the Land Revenue to the Survey Department from Kumbham 1097.

(*c*) Sub-division survey of 1221·03 acres of land in Kumbazha pakuthi, Pattanamtitta taluk, belonging to the Vanjipuzha Chief, which became liable to Karampathippu.

(*d*) The survey of an area of 556·64 acres, placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Department, for the Pepper Farm at Koni.

(*e*) The survey of the ring boundary around Kulathupuzha village site measuring 6·66 miles in length or having an approximate area of 2 square miles.

(*f*) The survey of an area of 34·40 acres in Nedumpara Estate and 38·30 acres in the Upper Florence Estate and of 37 acres in the Erumachady Estate in Shencottah taluk.

Besides the above items of work, the portions of (1) the Tinnevelly-Travancore boundary (about half a mile) along the Hanumanadi above Mekkara village; (2) the boundary (1·14 miles) between Puthenchira village of Travancore and Kottanallur village of Cochin State, (3) the boundary between Thekkumkara village of Cochin State and Puthenchira village of Travancore (0·65 mile) and (4) the boundary (11·5 miles) between Marayur pakuthi, Devicolam taluk, and the Coimbatore District, were verified. In the work of extending the cadastral survey limits up to the reserved forests, the boundaries of four reserved forests, to an extent of 14·36 miles, were surveyed. The mapping of the boundaries of 6 reserved forests was also attended to and draft maps were supplied to the Forest Department for verification by the officers of that department. Maps of portions of the State boundaries in 18 places were prepared for being lithographed and supplied to the Revenue Department. The selection of original field books and preparation of

extracts of field books were attended to in respect of 989 and 123 books respectively. The alterations proposed in the Revenue Divisions and taluks were marked in the pakuthi maps of Travancore. The census map of Travancore was also prepared.

The subjoined statement shows the outturn under special and miscellaneous cadastral surveys during the year as compared with 1096:—

No.	Particulars of work.	1096.	1097.
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
1.	Traverse surveyed (by theodolite.)	6·69	9·39
2.	Fields surveyed (by chain)	6·70	9·59
3.	Traverse computed	25·66	14·03
4.	Traverse plotted	25·66	14·03
5.	Mapping completed	29·65	18·25
6.	Area computed	29·65	18·25
7.	Map finished	29·65	18·25

The larger outturn in 1096, as compared with 1097, was due to an area of 8·48 sq. miles of hill circuit formed in the Tovala taluk. The variations in the outturn from year to year, the Superintendent observes, are due to special items like the above and to the miscellaneous character and scattered nature of the work to be attended to by the department now.

28. *Lithography of maps.*—The outturn during the year under printing of 16 inch maps was 545·14 sq. miles against 524·08 sq. miles in 1096. The above figure includes the village maps reprinted to the extent of 541·97 sq. miles. The four inch maps of Poopara pakuthi, Devicolam taluk, covering an extent of 70 sq. miles, were reprinted during the year, against 138·67 sq. miles in 1096. 3 sheets of maps of the northern and southern boundaries of the Thadagamala reserved forest were also reprinted. In addition to the above, maps of the boundaries between Travancore and Cochin adjoining Manjapra and Chemmanad pakuthies of the Kunnatnad taluk and those between Travancore and the British District of Madura adjoining Periyar and Mlapara villages and between Shencottah and Tenkasi taluks, touring maps of Travancore and Cochin with adjoining British Districts, as well as minor maps and diagrams, were printed.

29. *Tours.*—During the year, the Superintendent was in camp for 90 days against 111 days in the previous year. The short touring in 1097 is attributed to the fact that the Superintendent was on privilege leave for about two months.

30. *Puduval Survey operations.*—(i) *Scope of work.*—The Puduval Survey operations started in Makaram 1096 in accordance with G. O. No. L. R. 12135/1110 of 20, dated 30th December 1920, were continued in the 12 taluks of Kalkulam Vilavancode, Trivandrum, Chirayinkil, Kottarakara, Pathanapuram, Kunnattur, Pattanamtitta, Minachil, Todupuzha, Muvattupuzha and Kunnatnad during the first three months of the year. But as it was found difficult for the Sub-Assistants of Survey in charge of the Puduval Survey Parties to have close supervision over the work of their staff in a large jurisdiction extending over 4 taluks each, work was suspended in the three taluks of Pathanapuram, Kunnatur and Kunnatnad. The two taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavancode were also placed in charge of a separate officer of the rank of Head Surveyor.

(ii) *Out-turn.*—The quantity of field work turned out during the year in each Group is shown below and compared with the outturn in 1096 :—

Name of Group.	Included taluks.	Total area for each group in acres.	Area surveyed		
			In 1096. Acres.	In 1097. Acres.	Total. Acres.
1. Southern	Trivandrum	9,093	961	7,973	8,934
	Chirayankil	8,447	3,276	5,223	8,499
Do. Special	Kalkulam	2,322	532	1,058	1,590
	Vilavancode	7,034	345	1,205	1,550
2. Central	Kottarakara	46,283	2,532	6,832	9,364
	Pathanapuram	27,571	2,546	6,267	8,813
	Kunnattur	19,383	2,294	1,584	3,878
	Pattanamtitta	12,071	1,816	755	2,571
Do. Special	Minad pakuthi Quilon taluk,	424	...	424	424
	Veliam pakuthi, Kottarakara taluk	3,074	...	1,405	1,405
3. Northern	Minachil	5,032	1,613	3,195	4,808
	Todupuzha	35,435	2,502	11,302	13,804
	Muvattupuzha	19,880	2,282	4,993	7,275
	Kunnatnad	10,705	2,593	2,821	5,417
	Total	2,06,754	23,292	55,040	78,332

A total area of 55,040 acres or 86 sq. miles was sub-divided and surveyed during the year against 23,292 acres or 36·4 sq. miles during seven months in 1096. Besides the above, 1,604 miles of outer boundaries were refixed and surveyed by theodolite survey in 1097, against 470 miles in the previous year. The out-turn realised during the year showed an improvement over that of 1096, being 7·2 sq. miles per month against 5·2 in 1096. Nevertheless, it did not come up to the estimated out-turn of 12 sq. miles a month. Experience has shown that the out-turn was over-estimated in the original forecast. In the rainy months of Mithunam and Karkadakam, many of the surveyors in the northern group were employed in copying the original field measurement sketches. They copied 2,322 sketches and 314 offset field books.

(iii) *Supply of preliminary survey records to the Revenue Department.*—Preliminary survey records of 315 minor circuits with an area of 17,508 acres were supplied during the year to the Revenue Department by all the Parties together, against 69 minor circuits and 4,661 acres in 1096. The records supplied by the Central Group covered only 2,675 acres comprised in 23 minor circuits. Out of 657 minor circuits completed in the field up to the end of 1097, the records of 319 minor circuits having an area of 22,284 acres were received in the head-quarter's office for verification and mapping. The records of 130 minor circuits with an extent of 5,049·90 acres were finally checked and their maps completed by that office, and the fact of the completion of records has been notified in the Gazette. In the 5,049·90 acres finally mapped, 3,025·20 acres were available for registry, the balance being either already registered lands or porambokes. The records of the remaining minor circuits were in different stages of checking at the end of the year. Again, of the 130 minor circuits finally mapped in the year, the final records of 26 minor circuits were supplied to the Tahsildars during the year. The records of the remaining 104 minor circuits were pending in the Survey Office for issue after the expiry of the appeal time of 3 months allowed under the Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094.

(iv) *Land Complaints.*—455 land complaints were received during the year in all the groups together. Including the previous years' balance, viz., 128, there were 583 complaints for disposal during the year, of which 374 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 209 at the close of the year.

31. *Survey Schools.*— 296 candidates were trained in both the Central and the Kottayam Survey Schools in the four courses of the year, against 272 in 1096, and 207 passed in the final examination against 187 in the previous year. 83 candidates failed and 6 absented themselves. Of the 207 candidates who came out successful from both the schools, only 3 were Government servants. The fee collections of the two schools amounted in 1097 to Rs. 4,290 against Rs. 3,524 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of the schools aggregated to Rs. 2,535 in 1097.

32. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The receipts of the Survey Department during the year were Rs. 7,659. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,35,270.

III. GENERAL.

33. The annexed statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Land Revenue Department (including Survey) and the net revenue during the years 1096 and 1097:—

Year.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Net Revenue. Rs.
1096	38,18,652	9,20,068	28,98,584
1097	38,18,352	10,26,970	27,91,382

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT.

34. *Income-tax law.*—With a view to meet the increasing demands of a modern administration and to distribute equitably the burden of taxation on all the people, the levy of income-tax was urged upon His Highness' Government at several Sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. After a careful consideration of the question, the introduction of income-tax was decided upon and a Regulation, modelled on the Indian Income-tax Act, VII of 1918, was passed by the Legislative Council and it received the assent of His Highness the Maha Raja on the 23rd Karkadakam 1096, and became law as Regulation VIII of 1096 from the 1st Chingam 1097.

35. *Administration.*—Mr. K. Anantanarayana Iyer B. A. & B. L., who was Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, was appointed Income-tax Commissioner from the 1st Chingam 1097.

The Revenue agency, viz., the four Dewan Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam, the seven Division Assistants and the 34 Tahsildars, was utilised for income-tax work in the State. All Tahsildars were made Collectors of Income-tax and were empowered to assess incomes up to and including Rs. 3,000 within their respective taluks. All the Division Assistants, except the Assistant to the Commissioner, Devicolam, were invested with the powers of a Collector within their respective magisterial jurisdiction in respect of the assessment of incomes above Rs. 3,000 and below Rs. 10,000 and of a Commissioner in respect of the revision of assessments made by the Tahsildar-Collectors under them. The Assistant to the Devicolam Commissioner, Peermade, was made Collector for the two taluks of Devicolam and Peermade, with powers to assess incomes above Rs. 3,000 and below

Rs. 10,000. The Division Assistant, Trivandrum, and the Additional Division Assistant, Alleppey, newly appointed since Kumbham 1097, were empowered to assess all incomes below Rs. 10,000 within the municipal towns of Trivandrum and Alleppey, respectively, the local Tahsildars being divested of assessment work in those towns. The Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, were empowered to assess incomes of Rs. 10,000 and above and to hear objection petitions from the original assessment orders made by the Division Assistant-Collectors under them. The Income-tax Commissioner exercised the powers of a Commissioner, in respect of the revision of assessments made by the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam. He was also declared to be the 'Chief Revenue Authority' for the purposes of the Income-tax Regulation.

For the important towns of Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kayankulam, Alleppey and Kottayam, where there is a large number of business-men and traders, six Income-tax Inspectors were appointed, one for each town, in Tulam 1097, to investigate assessable incomes and assist the Income-tax Collectors generally in assessment work.

36. *Working of the Income-tax Regulation.*—5,185 notices in Forms C and D were issued calling for returns of incomes, of which only 4,113 were actually served. Returns of income were received in 3,514 cases. The number actually assessed was 2,245, of which 2,157 were individuals and 88 were companies. Of the 88 companies, 71 were of foreign origin declared by Government as companies for purposes of the Income-tax Regulation. There were no assessees who were registered firms.

37. *Current demand.*—The subjoined statement shows the demand under 'I A. Taxes on Income' as finally fixed by the Income-tax Commissioner:—

Year.	Taxes on incomes.						Other items.		Total demand.
	Companies.		Individuals.		Firms.		Fines and penalties.	Miscellaneous.	
	No.	Amount of tax. Rs.	No.	Amount of tax. Rs.	No.	Amount of tax. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1097 .	88	1,54,383	2,157	3,25,772	...	..	12,164	4	4,92,323

The demand under income-tax proper was the highest in the Quilon Division viz., Rs. 2,19,762, and lowest in the Devicolam Division viz., Rs. 31,596. The demand for the Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum and Kottayam Divisions was Rs. 67,883, Rs. 89,622 and Rs. 71,292 respectively. The five important towns of the State viz., Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam together contributed 62·38 per cent. of the total demand, Alleppey alone contributing 22·72 per cent.

38. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The following statement shows the demand for the year, the amounts collected and remitted, and the balance at the close of the year :—

Year.	Demand.			Collection.			Amount remitted.			Balance.		
	Arrears. Rs.	Current. Rs	Total. Rs.	Arrears. Rs.	Current. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Arrears. Rs.	Current. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Arrears. Rs.	Current. Rs	Total. Rs.
1097 .	...	4,92,323	4,92,323	...	4,17,983	4,17,983	...	224	224	...	74,116	74,116

It will be seen from the above statement that the total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 4,17,983 or 84·9 per cent. of the total demand. Taking the population of Travancore according to the Census of 1921, the incidence of taxation per head of population was 3 chs.-5 cash.

There was no refund during the year, as the final adjustment will be made only in 1098.

39. *Objection petitions and Revision cases.*—The number of objection petitions preferred under section 21 (1) of the Regulation against the assessment orders of Collectors was 546, of which 117 were filed before the Income-tax Commissioner. Of these, 515 petitions were disposed of during the year, 109 by the Income-tax Commissioner and 406 by the other Commissioners, leaving 8 and 23 petitions respectively pending with them at the close of the year.

The number of revision cases filed before the Income-tax Commissioner as Chief Revenue Authority, under section 23 of the Regulation, was 46, of which 38 cases were disposed of during 1097.

40. *Inspection and Tours.*—During the year, the Income-tax Commissioner inspected the offices of (1) 21 Tahsildar Collectors, (2) the Division Assistant Collectors of Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam, and (3) the Dewan Peishkar Collectors of all the Divisions, except the Devicolam Division, and detailed notes of inspection were issued for the guidance of the Collectors.

41. *Miscellaneous.*—(i) In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by section 43 of the Income-tax Regulation, Government exempted the following classes of income from liability to Income-tax under the Regulation:—

(1) Salaries and allowances paid by the British Government to persons resident in Travancore who are in the service of His Majesty the King Emperor of India.

(2) Profits earned by any co-operative society in Travancore registered under Regulation X of 1089 or dividends received by members of any such society out of such profits.

(3) Pensions paid by or on behalf of the Government of Travancore to their retired officers who both reside and draw their pensions outside Travancore and who are liable to pay income-tax in respect thereof to any Government other than the Government of Travancore, for 1097.

(4) The income derived by any educational institution, existing solely for educational purposes and not for purposes of profit, from fees and other receipts of a similar character.

(ii) In the case of the following classes of income, Government have ruled that such incomes will not be assessed to income-tax but will, however, be taken into consideration in determining the total incomes of the assessee:—

(1) Interest on Travancore Government Debenture Bonds of 1091 M. E.

(2) Interest receivable in Travancore on the securities of the Government of India.

(3) Any sum paid by an assessee as a contribution to any provident fund, subject to the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Regulation, for 1097.

(4) The interest on deposits in the Anchal and Treasury Savings Banks.

(5) In the case of British Officers serving in the Nayar Brigade, army-of-occupation-bonus paid by the British Government.

(iii) For purposes of conversion of incomes of assessees received *in paddy* for computing the income-tax due, a fixed commutation rate of 20 chs. per para of 800 cubic inches of paddy was sanctioned for the year 1097.

42. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The total receipts, including assessment, penalties, excess collections, advance payments, &c., amounted to Rs. 4,17,983. The total expenditure on account of the establishment in the Income-tax Commissioner's Office, Income-tax Inspectors, their travelling allowance, and share debitable to income-tax under Land Revenue Officers and Establishment and Contingencies at 25 per cent. amounted to Rs. 12,766. The cost of collection to the total amount collected amounted to 3·05 per cent.

FOREST REVENUE.

43. *Reserved Forests and Reserved lands.*—The year 1096 closed with an area of 2,387 sq. miles and 495 acres under reserved forests. During 1097, the Ancherikal Reserve in the Todupuzha taluk, having an area of 340 acres, was finally notified as a reserved forest, under section 18 of the Forest Regulation. The Nettugatheri Kunnu Reserved Forest, notified finally as a reserve in 1091, was re-surveyed and found to contain an excess of 4·44 acres of land. 261·27 acres were disafforested from settled reserves and thrown open for registry and for public purposes. These alterations led to a net increase of 83 acres and 17 cents in the area of reserved forests. The total area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 2,387 sq. miles and 578·17 acres. The area of reserved lands stood at 68 sq. miles and 525 acres at the close of 1096, of which 61 sq. miles and 507 acres are intended to be formed into reserved forests and 7 sq. miles and 18 acres into fuel and grazing blocks for communal purposes. During the year, a small block of 158 acres in the Ariyanad village, Nedumangad taluk, was notified for reservation under section 4 of the Forest Regulation under the name of Ariyanad Proposed Reserve for the reproduction of teak. An area of 111·46 acres in the Peermade pakuthi was also so notified under the name of the Arudai Fuel Reserve to form a plantation for the supply of fuel to the people of Peermade. Deducting from the above, 2 sq. miles and 402 acres of the Ancherikal Reserve covered by the preliminary notification under section 4 (since notified under section 18 as a reserve with 340 acres), the area under reserved lands at the end of the year was 66 sq. miles and 392·46 acres. Of this area, 59 sq. miles and 263 acres are to be formed into reserved forests and the balance into fuel and grazing blocks.

The draft rules for the management of grazing reserves referred to in the last year's report have not been received from the Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner. In dealing with the question of grazing reserves, the Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner had also been asked to arrange with the Dewan Peishkars to scrutinise the lists of cattle porambokes and report after local inspection which of them should be reserved for grazing and which might be thrown open for cultivation. That officer having reported that consolidated reports of the kind called for by Government would take time to prepare, the submission of the pakuthiwar lists was allowed. In pursuance of this modified arrangement, the lists for the pakuthies of the Changanachery taluk were received and orders were passed in regard to 208 acres and 37 cents of land in the Kurichi pakuthi, with the result that 95 acres and 13 cents were thrown open for cultivation. The attention of the Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner has been drawn to the need for steady and sustained action in this matter.

44. *Forest Settlement.*—There were 14 proposed reserves pending settlement at the end of the previous year. The Ariyanad proposed reserve was notified under section 4 of the Forest Regulation. Of these 15 reserves for settlement, one was finally settled, viz., the Ancherikal Reserve. Of the reserves pending settlement, 3 were pending with the Forest Department, 1 with the Revenue Department, 7 with the Forest Settlement Officers, 1 in a court of law and 2 with the Survey Department. Including the Arudai Fuel Reserve newly notified under section 4, the number of fuel and fodder reserves pending settlement was 32 and none of them was finally reserved.

45. *Demarcation and Survey.*—A length of 7·78 miles of outer boundaries of reserved forests was newly cut and demarcated with 424 cairns at an average cost of Rs. 39·4 per mile, against 8·84 miles with 717 cairns at a cost of Rs. 50·5 per mile in 1096. In addition to the above, 5·775 miles of boundaries of enclosures within reserved forests were also cut and 329 cairns erected at an average cost of Rs. 21·3 per mile, against 38·55 miles and 950 cairns at Rs. 15·1 per mile in the previous year. The increase in the average cost of demarcation of the enclosure boundaries is attributed to the proportionately large number of cairns erected. The short outturn of work under fresh demarcation is ascribed mainly to the circumstance that most of the settled reserves have been permanently demarcated. Of the demarcated boundaries of reserved forests and their enclosures requiring re-clearing, a total length of 876·40 miles was re-cleared and maintained during the year at an average cost of Rs. 4·1 per mile, against 887·54 miles at Rs. 4·6 per mile in 1096. This does not include a distance of 41 miles cleared as fire lines and the 2 miles of the Anakulam North Block boundary re-cleared. Besides the above, a length of 41·2 miles of the boundaries of proposed reserves was preliminarily demarcated with 337 cairns, against 14·51 miles with 129 cairns in 1096. The average cost came to Rs. 18 per mile, against Rs. 14 in the previous year. As regards the length of boundaries remaining to be demarcated and the arrangements made therefor, the Conservator reports that 212 miles of the outer boundaries of settled reserves remained to be demarcated, and that he has called upon the Divisional Forest Officers to submit proposals for completing the work as expeditiously as possible.

Survey work was conducted in all the Divisions. A length of 446·61 miles and an area of 50 acres was surveyed by departmental surveyors at a cost of Rs. 4,732, against 550·41 miles and 58·80 acres at a cost of Rs. 5,420 in 1096.

The Draftsman's section in the Conservator's Office prepared 152 maps, plans, designs &c. against 173 in 1096. A length of 37·15 miles of the State boundary was re-cleared at a cost of Rs. 760, against 9 miles at Rs. 135 in 1096.

46. *Working Plans.*—There were, at the commencement of the year, sanctioned working plans for 673 sq. miles and 210 acres. In 1097, sanction was accorded to a scheme for the extraction of bamboos from the Koni Range forests, prepared by Deputy Conservator Mr. M. Velu Pillai. The scheme covers an extent of 134 sq. miles and 318 acres and comprises portions of the Koni, Achenkoil, Kumaramperur and Mundomuzhi Reserved Forests, the whole of the Anakulam South Block and the proposed reserves, Kodumon North and South. Sanction was also accorded since the close of the year to the working scheme for the Neriamangalam Reserve (area 8 sq. miles and 185 acres) in the Northern Division. Working schemes for the Minachil Range, the reserved forests and lands in the Central Division, the Poigamala Reserve, and the Ranni and Kariakattur Reserves received from the Conservator were referred back for additional information and are pending final report. The working plans for the teak plantations are being examined. As stated in the last year's report, the late Mr. V. Raman Menon submitted a report to Government recommending that the sanctioned working plan of the Shendurni Working Circle might be amended on the lines suggested by the Committee of Forest Officers that enquired into the condition of working there. On scrutiny, it was found that the proposals were incomplete and the Conservator was asked to submit revised proposals.

In the Kottayam Division, no fellings were done as a large stock of timber was available in the depots. 23,418·413 c. ft. of Cheeni, 14,308·019 c. ft. of Elavu and 6,365·559 c. ft. of junglewood were extracted from the Bhagavathikulam, Perumthodu and Yezhattumugham Felling Series of the Malayattur Working Circle in the Northern Division. A quantity of 11,606 c. ft. of timber was also extracted from Coupe No. II of the Verapuli Working Circle in the Southern Division. The extractions from the Yerur Working Circle in the Quilon Division were as follow :—29,130 c. ft. from Coupe No. II and 1,04,393 c. ft. of sleepers, boles and materials from coupe No. III of Felling Series A and 12,746 c. ft. of junglewood boles and materials from Coupe No. XI of Felling Series B. In the Shencottah Division, 12,000 c. ft. of royal trees and junglewood were collected from Coupe

No. III of Felling Series A of the Ariankavu Working Circle; 3,987 sleepers from Coupe No. II of Felling Series B of the Kulathupuzha Working Circle; and 6,784 c. ft. of boles from coupe No. VI and 27,771 sleepers from Coupe No. VII of the Shendurni Working Circle. The marked trees in Coupe No. V of the Yezhattumughom Felling Series in the Malayattur Forests were allowed to be removed under a previous coupe sale contract and the standing growth in Coupe No. VII of the Thadicarenkonam Fuel Working Circle in the Southern Division was sold during the year for a lump sum of Rs. 12,579.

47. *Communications and buildings.*—The budget grant was Rs. 35,370, of which a sum of Rs. 23,571 was spent—Rs. 4,163 on roads and bridges, Rs. 18,162 on buildings and Rs. 1,246 on other works. The expenditure under this head in 1096 was Rs. 6,266 on roads and bridges, Rs. 11,970 on buildings and Rs. 461 on other works. A sum of Rs. 1,400 was surrendered to the P. W. D. in connection with the construction of a Rest House at Kottur in the Southern Division. The percentage of expenditure was 69·3, against 89·1 in 1096.

48. *Offences.*—Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number of cases for disposal was 1,099, against 982 in 1096. Of these, 718 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 381 cases, against 277 in 1096. The percentage of disposal fell from 71 to 65·3. Of the 718 cases disposed of, 163 ended in conviction and 67 in acquittal by the Magistrates, 429 were compounded and 59 withdrawn. 29·1 per cent. of cases taken to court resulted in failure, against 33·4 per cent. in 1096. There were 306 cases of illicit collection of timber and other produce from reserved forests and 265 cases of such collection from lands at the disposal of Government, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 199 and 168, respectively. The number of cases compounded rose from 393 to 429 and the sum realised as compensation from Rs. 5,727 to Rs. 7,785.

49. *Fires.*—Precautionary measures were taken as usual for protecting the forests from fire. An area of 1 sq. mile and 263 acres was burnt down by forest fires against 1 sq. mile and 612 acres in 1096, 3 sq. miles and 66 acres in 1095 and 4 sq. miles and 160 acres in 1094. The fires in 1097 were not of a serious nature. There were 12 cases of setting fire to reserved forests against 6 in 1096.

50. *Grazing.*—An enhanced schedule of grazing fees for foreign cattle having been introduced, the revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 14,453 against Rs. 12,707 in 1096. The increase was chiefly in the High Range Division.

51. *Reproduction, natural and artificial.*—Natural regeneration was fairly satisfactory everywhere. As regards artificial regeneration, in pursuance of the scheme for bringing under teak an area of one square mile more or less yearly for 10 years, 421 acres were planted in 1094, 391 acres in 1095, 546·82 acres in 1096 and 600·56 acres in 1097. The total cost incurred in teak planting amounted to Rs. 7,514, which works out at Rs. 12·51 per acre, against Rs. 21 in 1096 and Rs. 18 in 1095. The reduced cost is said to be due to the introduction by way of experiment of the 'Taungya' system of forming plantations in the Kumarenperur Reserve of the Central Division. The system promises to be both popular and profitable as cultivators have come forward to take up lands for planting, free of charge, under the system and have even offered a premium in addition, in consideration of the short crop they are allowed to raise on the land. The existing teak plantations covering nearly 5,850 acres were maintained. A revenue of Rs. 70,487 was derived from the teak and rubber plantations, against Rs. 83,682 in 1096. The revenue during 1095 and 1094 was Rs. 97,545 and Rs. 1,13,578 respectively. The fall is said to be only a temporary set back due to the paucity of sales of standing growth in the Northern and Southern Divisions, the short realisations by the sales in the Quilon Division and the heavy fall in the price of rubber. The plantations in the Central and Northern Divisions sustained some damage from the ravages of wild elephants. The damage from caterpillars and fire was inconsiderable. The existing sandal plantations were maintained. They are all reported to be coming up well except in the Kadakkal Range of the Quilon Division where the growth of the plants has been arrested by the laterite formation of the sub-soil. Seeds of sandal were

dibbled in several Ranges in the Kottayam Division, but there was no germination owing to belated sowing. There is said to be a large spontaneous growth of sandal plants in the Shencottah Range, and the Conservator says that he has instructed the Divisional Forest Officer to arrange for a careful enumeration of the plants and suggest proposals for their further extension. Experiments relating to the tending and regeneration of sandal in selected areas of the High Range Division were continued. Teak and junglewood seeds were dibbled in the Shendurni Working Circle in the Shencottah Division by the students of the Forest College. Seeds of rosewood, venga, thembavu and irul dibbled there met with no success. In the Northern Division, an area of about 30 acres of unreserved forests near the Paneli teak plantations were dibbled with palm seeds to provide fodder for elephants caged at Malayattur. An area of 246·43 acres in the Muttathura pakuthi adjoining the Trivandrum Railway Station was taken charge of from the Revenue Department for opening casuarina and cashew plantations, and cashewnuts were dibbled over an area of 3 acres at a cost of Rs. 27.

52. *Elephants.*—Elephant capturing operations were undertaken in the High Range, Northern and Shencottah Divisions and 20 elephants were captured, against 22 in 1096. At the beginning of the year, the department was in possession of 17 elephants. Including the 20 captures and the tusker transferred from the Royal Stables, the total number of elephants in the possession of the department during the year was 38. Of these, 16 were sold, 2 were given over to the Royal Stables and 5 died, leaving a balance of 15 elephants at the close of the year. The revenue derived from the sale of elephants was Rs. 42,741.

53. *Produce.*—The total quantity of timber removed from the forests was 8,26,667 c. ft. against 11,83,569 c. ft. in 1096, showing a decrease of 3,56,902 c. ft. Of the total quantity removed, 6,50,414 c. ft. was collected by Government agency and 1,74,954 c. ft. by consumers and purchasers, against 10,13,909 c. ft. and 1,68,005 c. ft. respectively in 1096. Exploitation of timber was carried out mostly by contractors. The decrease in collection was due to the restriction of fellings in view of the large stock in hand. The increase in the removals by consumers and purchasers was chiefly due to the removals under the coupe sale system in the High Range Division where this and the 'mellabhom' system of exploitation are alone suitable. 534 c. ft. of timber was removed by right holders and 765 c. ft. was removed as free grants besides 572 rough poles given free to the ryots of Puliyara for agricultural implements. 15,047 teak saplings and 6,356 c. ft. of odds and ends of timber were also extracted. The quantity of royal timber cut and removed to the depots was 3,08,467 c. ft. against 5,14,078 c. ft. in 1096. The out-turn under junglewood was 5,18,200 c. ft., against 6,69,491 c. ft. in the previous year. There was at the end of 1096 an unsold stock of 12,61,889 c. ft. of timber. Inclusive of the receipts in 1097, the stock on hand aggregated to 20,88,556 c. ft. Of this, a quantity of 11,04,542 c. ft. was disposed of, leaving a balance of 9,84,014 c. ft. The disposals during the three previous years were 8,67,670 c. ft., 7,97,152 c. ft. and 6,62,447 c. ft. The larger disposals in 1097 were due to sales of teak to the public and to the Government departments at a concessional rate of 75 per cent. of the tariff value Of the balance stock at the close of the year, 3,31,966 c. ft. formed the undisposed of stock in the sale depots and the remainder 6,52,048 c. ft. in the forest depots. Fuel and charcoal were also exploited, but on a smaller scale than in the previous year, as the departmental agency in the Southern Division was given up.

The revenue derived from minor produce was Rs. 3,465 under the head of removals by Government agency and Rs. 34,680 under removals by consumers or purchasers or Rs. 38,145 in all, against Rs. 36,990 in 1096. The cardamom crop in the Northern, Kottayam and High Range Divisions was collected and sold departmentally, while the produce available in the other divisions was leased out. A revenue of Rs. 10,070 was realised by the sale of ivory, against Rs. 2,293 in the preceding year. Sandalwood was extracted only in the High Range Division where 417 maunds and 5 lbs. were collected and sold for Rs. 6,582. In 1096, 585 maunds were sold for Rs. 10,871. 33 tins of *hardwickia pinnata* or kodapalai oil were collected from the Kulathupuzha and Shendurni Ranges and 32 tins were sold at Rs. 20 per tin.

54. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 15,39,117 against Rs. 12,29,843 in 1096. The budget estimate was Rs. 15,17,400. The gross revenue thus exceeded the budget by Rs. 21,717 and the actuals of 1096 by Rs. 3,09,274. The increase was due to the larger disposal of the accumulated stock of timber, the larger removal of royal trees by consumers and purchasers and the sale of sleepers in the Quilon and Shencottah Divisions. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,45,491, against Rs. 8,73,583 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 71,908 is said to be due to the larger departmental extraction of timber, the increased cost of the upkeep of the livestock and the slightly increased charges under establishment due to the grant of increments, scarcity allowance &c. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 5,93,626 against Rs. 3,56,260 in 1096.

55. *Tours.*—The touring of the Conservator and all the Divisional Officers was good.

56 *Miscellaneous.*—The following are among the measures introduced in the year:—

(1)—Rangers were empowered under Regulation V of 1063 to issue summons to parties in Forest cases and punish disobedience with fines not exceeding Rs. 5, subject to the conditions that appeals from their orders should lie to the Divisional Forest Officers and that no person should be summoned to attend a place more than fifteen miles from his usual place of residence.

(2) The Conservator of Forests was given, in the case of trained elephants, powers (1) for sanctioning transfers of elephants from one class to another, (*ii*) for the appointing of attendants in the case of troublesome elephants, (*iii*) for the giving of full grain rations to elephants for periods exceeding thirty days in a year and (*iv*) for spending sums exceeding Rs. 100 for the treatment of elephants, subject to budget limits.

(3) Seigniorage rates for split etta, rattans and bamboos were revised.

(4) The tariff rates for teak were revised as under with effect from the 15th Kumbham 1097:—

		Bh. Rs.	as.	p.	
Teak, 1st class	...	3	4	0	per cubic foot.
2nd do.	...	2	4	0	do.
3rd do.	...	1	8	0	do.

(5) The rate for a bundle of fodder for elephants in the low country was raised from one chackram to one and a half chakarams.

(6) Rules under sections 31, 32 and 33 and clause (d) of section 69 of the Forest Regulation were revised.

(7) Revised rules were issued under section 21 (*g*) and 22 (*f*) of the Forest Regulation regulating hunting, shooting, fishing and the setting of traps and snares and prohibiting the poisoning of water within the limits of reserved forests and lands at the disposal of Government.

(8) The rules for the grazing and penning of cattle in forest reserves, plantations and unreserved lands were amended and enhanced rates of fees were fixed for foreign cattle.

(9) The rules dated the 25th April 1919, regulating the sale &c. of timber were amended and it was decided that the rule requiring auction purchasers to pay one-third of the purchase money at the spot need be insisted on only if the amount of bid was Rs. 1,500 or below and that in other cases a depoist of Rs. 500 would be sufficient.

(10) Sanction was accorded to the sale of teak for *bona fide* local consumption at 75 per cent. of the tariff rates and in quantities not exceeding 30 candies per consumer as a tentative measure till the end of 1097.

(11) Measurement books for the check and payment of works under communication and buildings were introduced.

(12) Police Station House Officers were ordered to accept thondi materials in forest cases for safe keeping.

(13) In the interests of efficiency, Government considered it necessary to have the staff in the department fully manned by trained officers, and sanctioned the opening temporarily of a Forest College for the training of Forest Rangers. Two batches of students were proposed to be trained, the College course covering a period of 23 months. The institution was opened at Quilon on the 1st Tulam 1097. It started with 15 students, 11 of whom were recruited from the executive and the remaining four from the clerical staff of the department. Later on, a private student was admitted, but he and two other students recruited from the clerical staff left the college on ground of ill-health. There were thus 13 students on the rolls on the last day of the year. The expenditure on the college came to Rs. 12,899. It has since been found that the trained staff already existing together with the first batch of 13 students under training would be sufficient for all practical purposes; that there was no necessity for training a second batch as orginally proposed; and that it would suffice to give a shorter course of practical training for one year to a few Deputy Rangers and Foresters, and it has been decided to allow the first batch of 13 students to complete their second year course of training under the original syllabus and to close the institution early in 1099 at the end of the second year of its existence. A Deputy Ranger's class has been opened since the close of the year and 17 students selected, from among Deputy Rangers and Foresters, for training under a revised curricula of studies extending for one year. Three private students have also been admitted to this class.

(14) Up to the 12th Medam 1097, Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai was doing duty as Forest Utilisation Officer. During this period, he investigated the possibility of manufacturing paper pulp from reeds and submitted a report containing the results of his investigation. The report is under the consideration of Government. He also carried out an economic survey of the Neriamangalam Valley with a view to find out if the forest wealth there could be exploited by the opening of a tramway worked with water power generated from the Pallivasal water fall, but as a result of the valuation of the stock, the scheme did not appear to be promising. Owing to the paucity of officers consequent on the reorganisation of the department and the appointment of Mr. Dhanukoti Pillai as Conservator, the continuance of the utilisation work has been temporarily stopped.

SALT REVENUE.

57. *System.*—The salt required for consumption in the State was partly manufactured at the Government factories (Alloms) in South Travancore and partly imported from Bombay and Tinnevelly. Generally speaking, salt for consumption is sold by Government agencies in bankshalls, depots, and factories. The Port Salt Depot at Munambam and the High Range are exceptions. In the case of the former as in the previous year, the contractor imported salt from Bombay and sold it to the public, on payment of duty and godown charges to Government, at the price fixed by them in view of the prevailing prices in the adjoining Cochin territory. The quantity imported was 1,02,239 maunds. On the High Range, the consumers themselves were permitted to import salt required by them from the adjoining British territory on payment of duty at the chowkeys. A quantity of 9,065 maunds was thus imported. To meet the demand around Alleppey, 93,715 maunds of Bombay salt were imported by a contractor engaged for its supply. Contractors were also engaged for supplying Tinnevelly salt at Quilon and Alleppey, and they imported 3,93,050 maunds. As a special case, the contractor who had been engaged for transport to and sale of Tinnevelly salt at Trivandrum for 1096 was permitted to remove on payment of duty and a cess of $2\frac{1}{4}$ annas, 19,876 maunds of salt imported by him as balance out-standing from the previous year.

58. *Manufacture of Home Salt.*—The manufacture of home salt was carried on in the Thamarakulam Old Allom, Old Allom Extension, Thamarakulam Extension Factory, Puthalam, Srimoolagopalanatha Allom, Srimoolakrishnamoney Allom, Sri Sankara Allom, Rajakkamangalam Allom, Srichitrappan Factory and the Colachel Allom. The manufacture in Srichitrappan Factory and the Colachel Allom was only nominal, the total out-turn being 12 and 40 maunds respectively. The total extent of pans available was 460·29 acres, against 443 acres in 1096. But the area actually worked as pans was 419·48 acres, against 372 acres in 1096. 40·81 acres left waste, is due to improvement works undertaken by the Public Works Department to keep off fresh water percolation from the irrigation channels not being completed, the appearance of a pest of worms which gave trouble, and want of earnestness on the part of the licensees. Steps are being taken by Government for preventing percolation and supplying brine from the sea. Besides the worm pest, owing to the premature and intermittant rainfall, the year was not favourable to salt manufacture. The total quantity of salt manufactured in all the factories came to 4,11,782 maunds, against 4,72,477 maunds in 1096. Including the excess credited from the heaps sold out, the total out-turn during the year was 4,24,155 maunds, against 5,12,180 maunds in 1096. The average yield per acre fell from 1,377 maunds to 1,011 maunds.

59. *Stock.*—The subjoined statement gives particulars of the stock of salt of different kinds which was available and their issue.

Kind.	Balance of stock at the beginning of the year.	Quantity received during the year.	Total.	Quantity written off.	Quantity available for issue.	Quantity issued for consumption.	Balance of stock at the end of the year.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Home Salt ...	3,92,180	4,24,229	8,16,409	5,138	8,11,271	3,10,017	5,01,223
Bombay Salt imported on account of Government ...	1,31,779	95,346	2,27,126	...	2,27,126	1,58,046	69,080
Bombay Salt imported by the special contractor ...	1,03,781	1,02,825	2,06,606	...	2,06,020	1,59,728†	46,878
Tinnevelly Salt ...	3,13,985	3,97,593	7,11,578	...	7,11,578	4,04,058	3,07,520
Total........	9,41,725	10,19,993	19,61,719	5,138	19,56,995	10,31,879	9,24,701

† This does not include 5,500 maunds issued to bankshalls.

Including 9,065 maunds of Tinnevelly salt imported on payment of duty at the chowkeys on the High Range and 19,876 maunds of Tinnevelly salt imported by the special contractor engaged for Trivandrum, the total quantity of salt of all kinds consumed in the year was 10,60,820 maunds, against 10,54,495 maunds in 1096. The consumption rose by 6,325 maunds as compared with the previous year. The average consumption per head of population was 21·78 lbs. against 21·65 lbs. in 1096.

60. *Factories, Port-depôts and Bankshalls.*—There were five depots and three bankshalls. In the factories, sales by Government fell by 31,931 maunds, and the sale by licensees increased by 90,174 maunds. The sale by Government from the bankshalls and depots increased by 28,020 maunds. There was a decrease of 75,247 maunds of Tinnevelly salt sold by the special contractor in Trivandrum. In the Munambam Salt Depot, the sales show a decrease of 4609 maunds. There was also a decrease of 231 maunds in the quantity imported and sold on the High Range.

61. *Selling price of salt.*—The issue prices of salt were the same as in the previous year, except for about a month from the middle of Kumbham 1097 (March 1922). In keeping with the enhancement of duty on salt in British India from

Bh. Rs. 1-4-0 to Bh. Rs. 2-8-0 per maund, the issue prices were enhanced by Bh. Rs. 1-4-0 per maund with effect from the 1st March 1922. A slight reduction in the issue prices was made shortly afterwards and, with the subsequent cancellation of enhanced duty in British India, the issue prices in the State were restored to the old level in Meenam 1097 as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Home Salt.			
Salt Factories	1	14	0
Trivandrum Port Salt Depot	2	0	0
Bombay Salt.			
Alleppey Depot	2	4	0
Tinnevelly Salt.			
Alleppey Depot	2	4	0
Quilon Depot	2	0	0
Bankshalls	2	1	0

(Price per maund.)

The special contractors at Munambam and Trivandrum were allowed to sell their salt at Bh. Rs. 2-2-0 and Bh. Rs. 2-3-0 per maund respectively.

62. *Fish curing yards.*—A quantity of 4,910 maunds of salt was issued to the fish curing yards and manure depots. The price due on the salt was realised from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and credited to salt revenue.

63. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The total receipts under salt amounted to Rs. 17,36,705 against Rs. 16,97,955 in 1096, the increase of Rs. 38,750 being due to the larger consumption during the year and the temporary enhancement of duty referred to. The expenditure was Rs. 1,05,850 against Rs. 65,346, in the previous year. The net revenue was thus Rs. 16,30,855 against Rs. 16,32,609 in 1096.

EXCISE, REVENUE.

A. Abkari.

64. *System in force in regard to country liquor.*—The system of Abkari administration did not undergo any change. The biennial contract entered into for the vend of arrack and toddy for 1096 continued for 1097 also. The contract distillery supply system in regard to arrack was in force throughout the State, with the exception of the Devicolam taluk where the right of manufacture and vend of arrack remained with one and the same contractor. In regard to toddy, the independent shop system with its accompaniment of tree-tax was in force in the Revenue Divisions of Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum and Quilon, as well as in the taluks of Changanachery, Kottayam, Ettumanur, Minachil, Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha and the Ariyad South pakuthi of the Shertalla taluk in the Kottayam Revenue Division and in the Peermade taluk of the Devicolam Division. The taluks of Vaikam, Shertalla, excepting the Ariyad South pakuthi, Kunnatnad, Alangad and Parur had a separate contractor who manufactured and sold toddy in his shops, the number and location of which were fixed by the department. There was no sale of toddy in the Devicolam taluk. Two arrack shops in the Minachil taluk having been closed, the number of country liquor shops was 2091, against 2,093 in 1096.

65. *Arrack supply contract.*—Mr. Balaguruswamy Nadar's biennial contract for the supply of arrack to the independent shops continued in force, the rates of supply being the same as in 1096 viz, Bh. Rs. 2-6-1 3/7 per proof gallon of jaggery arrack and Bh. Rs. 2-10-10 4/7 per proof gallon of cocoanut toddy arrack. The jaggery arrack required for the shops in Mr. Nadar's su ly area was manufactured

under departmental supervision in the Government Distillery at Nagercoil by Mr. Nadar and the necessary cocoanut toddy arrack was similarly manufactured in Mr. Nadar's own distillery at Vaikam. In the interests of temperance, the strength of arrack issued from distilleries and warehouses was reduced from 20° U. P. to 25° U. P. and 30° U. P. to 35° U. P. Arrack of the lower strength alone was supplied to the shops in the northern border taluks in keeping with the issue strength in Cochin State as in the previous year.

66. *Consumption of arrack and the number of arrack shops in the Excise area.*—Excluding two shops closed in Minachil, there were 654 arrack shops in the State excepting Devicolam, against 656 in the previous year. 1,14,489 proof gallons consisting of 1,13,476 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 1,012 proof gallons of toddy arrack were consumed, the corresponding figures for 1096 being 1,53,159, 1,52,009 and 1,150. The consumption thus showed a fall of 38,670 proof gallons or 25·25 per cent. The consumption per head of population was 1·38 drams against 1·85 in the previous year. There was one shop for every 10·67 sq. miles and 6075 inhabitants against 10·64 sq. miles and 6056 inhabitants in 1096. Particulars regarding the consumption of arrack in the Excise area will be found in Appendix VII.

67. *Rentals of the arrack vend in the Excise area and the Excise duty.*—The total arrack vend rental for the excise area in 1097 was Rs. 5,22,813, against 5,22,785 in 1096. The total amount of duty realised from the vendors was Rs. 4,44,224, against Rs. 5,91,647 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,47,423. The rates of duty on arrack remained the same as in 1096, viz., Bh. Rs. 6-4 and Bh. Rs. 3-12 per proof gallon of cocoanut toddy arrack and jaggery arrack, respectively. The total collections under arrack on account of rentals, duty and miscellaneous sources, amounted to Rs. 9,49,332 which is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 1,64,502.

68. *Number of toddy shops in the Excise area.*—The number of toddy shops remained the same as in 1096, viz., 955 independent shops and 475 vend renter's shops, making a total of 1,430 shops. The averages of area and population served remained the same, viz., 4·82 and 2,778 respectively. Appendix VIII gives detailed particulars.

69. *Tree Tax.*—The rates of tree-tax remained unaltered, viz., Bh. Rs. 2-8 per annum for each palmyra tree, Bh. Rs. 5 for each cocoanut tree and Bh. Rs. 8 for each sago palm. Licenses were given for tapping 56,003 cocoanut trees, 11,783 palmyra trees and 16,065 sago palms, against 63,262, 11,787, and 17,716 respectively in 1096. The manufacture of toddy from the palmyra was confined to the taluks of the Padmanabhapuram Division, the taluk of Neyyattinkara in the Trivandrum Division and the taluk of Shencottah in the Quilon Division. Sago palm was tapped in the taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram, Kunnattur, Karunagapally, Mavelikara, Chengannur, Tiruvalla, Pattanamtitta and Ambalapuzha in the Quilon Division, in the taluks of Changanachery, Kottayam, Ettumanur, Minachil, Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha in the Kottayam Division and in the taluk of Peermade in the Devicolam Division. The collection under tree-tax amounted to Rs. 2,15,349, against Rs. 2,46,714 in 1096.

70. *Sweet Toddy.*—The Sweet Toddy Rules were in force throughout the State, except in the taluks where the manufacture of toddy from palmyra trees is resorted to under the tree-tax system. 135 licenses were issued for tapping sweet toddy, against 125 in 1096. 989 cocoanut trees, 136 palmyra trees and 99 sago palms were tapped, against 957, 165 and 128 respectively in the previous year.

71. *Toddy vend rentals in the Excise area.*—Being the second year of the biennial contract, the rentals for the vend of toddy in the excise area amounted to Rs. 12,50,285 as in 1096, of which Rs. 12,17,264 was collected. The total collections under the head of toddy amounted to Rs. 14,32,916, against Rs. 14,94,451 in 1096, showing a decrease of Rs. 61,535.

72. *The farming system.*—The rental for the 7 shops in the arrack farm of the taluk of Devicolam was the same as in 1096 viz., Rs. 36,000 and the whole amount was collected. Particulars regarding the number of shops &c., in this area are furnished in Appendix IX.

73. *Foreign liquor.*—The total quantity of foreign liquor of all varieties imported fell from 22,958 gallons in 1096 to 15,563 gallons during the year. Of these, 2,405 gallons were imported by sea through the Alleppey port 6,564·5 gallons by backwater *via* Arukutty, 2,275 gallons by land mainly through the chowkeys of Aramboly, Bodi and Karinkulam and 4,318·7 gallons by rail. The decrease in the import of foreign liquor is explained by the enhancement of duty. 151 permits for importing 1,523·7 gallons of foreign liquor consisting of spirits, wines and ale, beer and porter were issued to persons other than licensed vendors for private consumption against 154 permits and 5,313 gallons in 1096. 46 licenses for wholesale vend, 19 for retail vend, and 23 for the sale of medicated wines were issued against 43,20 and 18 in 1096. One special license and one occasional license were also issued for the vend of foreign liquor in Trivandrum. The total number of licenses issued was thus 90 against 83 in the previous year. The total collection under the head, 'Foreign liquor license fees' amounted to Rs. 16,311 against Rs. 14,265 in the preceding year, the increase noticeable being due to late collection of an amount due in 1096.

74. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The subjoined statement about the Abkari Revenue for the year gives particulars of its demand (arrears as well as current), collection, amount written off and balance pending collection :—

Head of Revenue.		Demand.			Collection.			Amount written off.			Balance.		
		Arrears Rs.	Current Rs.	Total Rs.	Arrears Rs.	Current Rs.	Total. Rs.	Arrears Rs.	Current Rs.	Total. Rs.	Arrears Rs.	Current Rs.	Total Rs.
A. Abkari	(1) Excise duty on arrack license fees, etc.	...	4,44,253	4,44,253	...	4,44,253	4,44,253	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Rent of independent shops.	4,075	5,22,813	5,26,888	176	(a) 505,079	5,05,255	1,456	260	1,716	2,443	17,474	19,917
B. Toddy.	(1) Rent of vend areas.	...	2,79,700	2,79,700	...	2,79,700	2,79,700	...	...	...	....	...	...
	(2) Do. of independent shops.	6,437	9,70,585	9,77,022	807	(b) 9,37,564	9,38,371	3,315	1,190	4,505	2,315	31,831	34,146
	(3) Tree tax.	1,765	2,22,909	2,24,674	732	(c) 2,15,349	2,16,081	226	...	226	807	7,560	8,367
	(4) Bakery license fees, etc.	...	303	303	...	303	303	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Arrack and toddy combined.	Rent of areas farmed out.	...	36,000	36,000	...	36,000	36,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Foreign liquor license fees.		...	16,311	16,311	...	16,311	16,311	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Miscellaneous, including fines and forfeitures.		...	10,830	10,830	...	10,830	10,830	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...		12,277	25,03,704	25,15,981	1,715	24,45,389	24,47,104	4,997	1,450	6,447	5,565	56,865	62,430

(a) This includes the sum of Rs. 4,199-21-3 collected in 1096 as advance collection for 1097 but does not include the excess collection of Rs. 45-3-0 made in 1097.

(b) This includes the sum of Rs. 4,571-9-10 realised in 1096 as advance collection for 1097 but does not include the sum of Rs. 249-26-8 being the excess collection made in 1097.

(c) This amount includes the sum of Rs. 19,579-8-15 realised in 1096 as advance collection for 1097, but excludes the sum of Rs. 6,815-9-6, advance collection made in 1097 for 1098 and the sum of Rs. 391-1-12 being the excess collection.

The total demand for the year, including arrears was Rs. 25, 15, 981, of which Rs. 24, 47, 104 was collected and Rs. 6, 447 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5, 565 under arrears and Rs. 56, 865 under current revenue or a total of Rs. 62,430. The percentage of collection under current demand was 96·7 and under arrears 13·9, against 95·8 and 22·1 respectively in 1096.

B. Opium and Ganja.

75. *System.*—The independent shop system in regard to the sale of opium and ganja continued to be in force throughout the State and fresh biennial leases for shops were arranged commencing from the 1st Chingam 1097 by public auction.

76. *Sales.*—The quantity of opium and ganja issued for sale was 5,037 seers and 2,644 seers respectively against 5,285 seers and 4,408 seers in 1096, thus showing a decrease of 248 seers under opium and 1,764 seers under ganja. The fall in consumption is reported to be due to the issue of the articles being restricted to the actual requirements of individual shops and to the poor quality of ganja issued from the British stores. The sale price of opium was increased from Bh. Rs. 62-8-0 to Bh. Rs. 65-8-0 per seer consequent on the enhancement of the issue price of the article in the Madras Presidency from the 1st April 1922 corresponding to the 19th Meenam 1097. The issue price of ganja remained the same as in 1096 viz., Bh. Rs. 26 per seer. Opium and ganja shops were reduced in number from 155 in 1096 to 141 during the year. The average retail price per tola of opium was Rs. 1-7-0 and that of ganja Chs. 18. Cash 4, against Rs. 1-6-0 and Chs. 19-1 respectively in the previous year.

77. *Consumption.*—The average consumption per head of population was ·1 tola of opium and 0·52 tola of ganja, against ·105 tola of opium and ·088 tola of ganja in 1096.

78. *Refund of duty on ganja.*—A sum of Rs. 43, 258-26-0, was received from the British Government, on account of the rebate of duty on 2,500 seers of ganja purchased from the store house at Santravoor between the 1st April 1921 and 31st March 1922 against Rs. 1,10,692-7-0 in 1096. The decrease is due to the smaller quantity purchased and to the fact that the rebate in 1096 included an amount for purchases made in 1095.

79. *Rentals.*—The demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,34,530 and the collection was Rs. 1,34,282, leaving a balance of Rs. 248, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,16,140, Rs. 1,16,075 and Rs. 65.

80. *Revenue.*—The total revenue under opium and ganja amounted to Rs. 1,72,361 against Rs. 3,11,635 in 1096. The decrease of Rs. 1,39,274 is due to—

(1) the differential duty paid to the British Government on the excess stock in hand in this State on the eve of raising the price of opium and ganja in British India on the 1st April 1921 and 1st April 1922 which brought about a loss under debt head transactions;

(2) the smaller rebates received from the British Government; and

(3) the fall in consumption.

81. *Incidence of taxation on Abkari, Opium and Ganja.*—The Incidence per head of population of the gross revenue under Abkari, Opium and Ganja was Chs. 18 and Cash 3, against Chs. 21 and Cash 4 in 1096.

C. Tobacco.

82. *Levy of duty.*—Duty on raw tobacco was levied in the warehouses or bankshalls, in the Arukutty and Aramboly chowkeys, in the Railway chowkeys at Shencottah, Quilon and Alwaye, in all the chowkeys of the Shencottah taluk

except Bhagavatipuram and in the 8 chowkeys in the High Range. Duty on manufactured tobacco was levied in all the customs houses and credited to "Customs Revenue".

83. *Import and Issue.*—There was a fall in the quantity of tobacco issued from the bankshalls and a rise in the quantity imported direct by merchants through chowkeys on payment of duty. The former was 13,222 candies and the latter 4,477 candies against 14,057 candies and 4,033 candies, respectively, in 1096.

84. *Consumption.*—The consumption of duty paid tobacco fell from 18,090 candies in 1096 to 17,699 candies in 1097, showing a fall of 2·15 per cent. Leaving out a third of the population as children and abstainers, the average consumption was 3·98 lbs., against 4·05 lbs. in 1096. The decrease is reported to be due to the smaller purchasing power of the consumers due to adverse money conditions of the year.

85. *Collections.*—The total collections under tobacco amounted to Rs. 18,73,576, against Rs. 17,00,298 in 1096. The increase of Rs. 1,73,278 in spite of the reduced consumption is due to the enhancement of duty on tobacco brought into operation in the last month of 1096 having been in force throughout the year.

D. Offences.

86. *Breach of Law.*—1,129 cases affecting 1,364 persons were reported under the Abkari, Opium, Tobacco and Salt Laws, against 1,245 cases affecting 1,446 persons in 1096. Including the 58 cases affecting 96 persons pending investigation at the beginning of the year, 1,187 cases affecting 1,460 persons were handled. Of these, 1,024 cases were charged before the magistracy, 109 were either referred for orders or struck off the register and 54 were pending investigation. Including the 13 cases pending with the magistracy when the year opened the number of cases dealt with by the magistracy was 1,037. Out of this, 936 cases ended in conviction, 72 in acquittal and 29 were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction and acquittal was 92·86 and 7·14 respectively, against 95·40 and 4·60 in 1096.

E. Financial.

87. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The gross collections and expenditure under the head of Excise (Abkari, Opium, Ganja and Tobacco) were as shown below:—

Receipts.	*Expenditure*
Abkari—Rs. 24,25,768	
Opium and Ganja—Rs. 1,72,361	Rs. 3,76,410
Tobacco—Rs. 18,73,576	
Total...Rs. 44,71,705	

There was a decrease of Rs. 2,22,595 under receipts and Rs. 1,696 in expenditure as compared with 1096. The net revenue was accordingly Rs. 40,95,295, against Rs. 43,16,194 in 1096, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,20,899.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

88. *Customs Houses.*—The number of chowkeys (customs houses) existing at the beginning of the year was 69. 7 were abolished and 2 (1 permanent and 1 temporary) were opened. The number of customs houses at the end of the year was therefore 64.

89. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The subjoined statement compares the receipts from customs during 1096 and 1097.

No.	Items.	Receipts.	
		1096.	1097.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Export duty	21,32,441	24,56,079
2	Import duty collected at the Customs Houses...	1,49,453	1,79,120
3	Amount received from British Government under the Interportal Convention...	38,692	36,653
4	Receipts frm miscellaneous items ...	9,698	12,029
	Total......	23,30,284	26,83,881

* This amount includes the sum of Rs. 6,671 realised and credited during the year as advance collections towards duty on tea to be exported in 1098 but excludes the sum of Rs. 9,692 realised in 1096 as advance payment for 1097.

The receipts of the year exceeded those of 1096 by Rs. 3,53,597. Of the total duty levied, that on exports amounted to 91·5 per cent. and that on imports 6.7 per cent. The bulk of the export duty was, as usual, realised from the produce of the cocoanut tree viz., copra, cocoanuts, coir, cables, coir-fibre, cocoanut husk, cocoanut oil and punnac. These articles together yielded Rs. 15,88,238 or 61·7 per cent. of the total revenue from exports, against Rs. 12,67,777 or 59·4 per cent. respectively in 1096. The duty on tea realised was Rs. 2,91,997, the increase being Rs. 8,474. The major portion of the import duty was realised from the different preparations of tobacco viz., snuff, English tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, beedees, gudak, and other kinds of Indian manufactured tobacco imported into the country. The total import duty derived from these articles increased from Bh. Rs. 1,31,412 in 1096 to Bh. Rs. 1,45,480 in 1097, the increase being Rs. 14,068. The compensation due under the Interportal Trade Convention for the official year ended the 31st March 1922, amounting to Rs. 36,653 was received in the year and credited in the accounts. Deducting the cost of collection viz., Rs. 2,73,388, the net revenue under Customs was Rs. 24,10,493 against Rs. 20,27,630 in 1096, showing an increase of Rs. 3,82,863.

90. *Changes in Rules.*—(*a*) A cess was levied on lac and refuse lac exported from any customs port in the State to any port beyond the ports of British India or to Aden.

(*b*) The tariff values of firewood and charcoal were raised from Bh. Rs. 14 and Bh. Rs. 28 to Bh. Rs. 18 and Bh. Rs. 42 respectively with effect from the 1st Meenam 1097.

(*c*) The tariff value of laurel oil was raised from Bh. Rs. 8 to Bh. Rs. 20 with effect from the 1st Karkadakam 1097.

STAMPS.

91. *Manufacture.*—The following statement shows the printing work done during the years 1096 and 1097 :—

Description of Stamps.		Number printed during 1096	1097
General Stamps.	General Stamp papers	1,44,808	5,58,229
	Hundi Stamp papers ...	...	5,500
	Special Adhesive Stamps	...	...
	Foreign Bill Stamps ...	...	...
	One anna Receipt Stamps ...	7,20,000	6,84,000
	Private Documents ...	68,317	65,796
Court fee Stamps.	Court Fee Stamp papers	6,000	5,16,600
	Court Fee labels ...	16,66,800	15,37,200
	Copying papers (Ordinary)...	13,86,000	13,79,000
	Copying papers (Service) ...	50,500	92,500
Anchal-Stamps Cards and Covers ...		1,24,43,251	1,02,22,550
Service Anchal-Stamps and Cards		21,19,600	28,18,000
	Total ...	1,86,05,276	1,78,79,375

The total value of the stamps printed during the year was Rs. 30,66,127 against Rs. 15,22,767 during 1096. Stamps &c., to the value of Rs. 36,89,748 were delivered to the Central Stamp Depot. The excess number of stamps issued over those manufactured during the year is accounted for by the fact that the stock of stamps held in the manufactory at the end of 1096 was also issued to the Central Stamp Depot during 1097.

Consequent on the revision of the rates of postage payable on anchal articles, the 4 cash anchal cards and several denominations of stamps ceased to be of use. To avoid loss to Government, the stock of all such cards and stamps were surcharged into the new varieties and issued.

With a view to facilitate the calculation of bonus to copyists in the Judicial Department, the copying papers used in the State were arranged to be ruled with 25 lines on each page, each line being meant for 7 words so that a page may contain 175 words.

With a view to reduce the expenditure on account of the discount allowed to stamp vendors, the uniform rate of 3 per cent. was done away with and the following rates were adopted all over the State excepting Devicolam Division with effect from the 1st Chingam 1097.

Judicial and Non-judicial Stamps	2 per cent.
One Anna Receipt Stamps	3 per cent.

The number of licensed vendors was also reduced in order to prevent as far as possible any large decrease in the emoluments of each individual vendor.

92. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—A sum of Rs. 24,01,304 was realised by the sale of stamps and as duty on impressing documents. Miscellaneous receipts

amounted to Rs. 5,360. The total revenue of the year was thus Rs. 24,06,664 against Rs. 23,94,154 in 1096. The receipts from the sale of General Stamps amounted to Rs. 8,14,991 as against Rs. 8,62,585 in 1096 ; and those from Court Fee Stamps to Rs. 15,62,745 against Rs. 14,90,036 in 1096. The gross expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,08,120 ; and of this, a sum of Rs. 32,952 was debited to the Anchal Department as its proportionate share. The net expenditure under 'Stamps' for 1097 was therefore Rs. 1,75,168 against Rs. 2,53,961 in 1096. The net revenue of the department was thus Rs. 22,31,496, as against Rs. 21,40,193 in 1096.

93. *Personnel.*—Mr. W. Watts, the Superintendent of the Stamp Manufactory, entered on long leave from 18th Edavam 1097 preparatory to retirement and Mr. P. Vasudeva Kurup B. A. & B. L., Manager of the Chief Engineer's Office, was appointed Acting Superintendent.

The pay of the staff attached to the Stamp Manufactory and the Central Stamp Depôt was revised with effect from the 1st Edavam 1097.

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

94. Two ordinary meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year under report.

95. The Council passed the following Regulations:—

Regulation III of 1097 :—To provide for the assignment of Government lands.

Regulation IV of 1097 :—To amend the Lepers Regulation, III of 1077.

Regulation V of 1097 :—To amend the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072.

Regulation VI of 1097 :—To further amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Regulation VII of 1097 :—To amend the Chitties Regulation, III of 1094.

Regulation VIII of 1097 :—To further amend the Forest Regulation, II of 1068.

Regulation IX of 1097 :—To provide for the punishment of malpractices in connection with elections and to make further provision for the conduct of enquiries in regard to disputed elections to the Legislative Council.

Regulation X of 1097 :—To further amend the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068.

Regulation XI of 1097 :—To make better provision for matters relating to fisheries in Travancore.

Regulation XII of 1097 :—To further amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

96. Two Regulations were passed by His Highness the Maha Raja direct, one to make provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes and the other to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council.

97. The Select Committee's Report on the Ezhava Bill was presented to the Council, but the consideration of it was postponed. A bill to amend the Destruction of Records Regulation, III of 1057, a bill to amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, XI of 1089, and a bill to amend the Tolls Recovery Regulation, IV of 1088, were introduced and referred to Select Committees.

98. The Committee appointed to enquire into the customs obtaining among the Nanjinad Vellalas as regards divorce, partition, adoption, the rights of *ukantudama* and *nankudama*, the powers of the Karanavan, and testamentary and intestate succession, submitted their report together with a draft bill embodying their recommendations. These were published in the Gazette and opinions from the members of the community affected were invited on the Committee's recommendations.

99. The constitution of the Legislative Council was further revised by Regulation II of 1097. The maximum strength of the Council was raised from 25 to 50, of whom 15 alone are officials, while twenty-eight out of the thirty-five non-official members are elected by the several electoral constituencies. The franchise was considerably broadened and extended to women who were also given the right to stand for election to the Council, and the Council was granted the right of voting on the budget, asking supplementary questions and moving resolutions on matters of general public interest. The first meeting of the Council under this Regulation was held on the 4th Karkadakam 1097/19th July 1922 and it lasted for 11 days, with intervals, until

the 21st Karkadakam 1097/5th August 1922 (inclusive). The budget estimates for the year 1098 M. E. were discussed and passed at this meeting.

100. Mr. R. Krishna Pillai B. A., B. L., Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, was appointed special officer for a period of three months with effect from the 3rd Dhanu 1097 to supervise the preparation of the electoral rolls and attend to the preliminary work in connection with the formation of the new Legislative Council under Regulation, II of 1097. He visited all the municipal towns and taluks of the State with the exception of Peermade and Devicolam and gave personal instructions to the Registration officers in the matter of the preparation of the electoral rolls. The total number of electors according to the draft electoral rolls was 92,462, and according to the final electoral rolls 96,316. This formed about 2·5 per cent. of the total population of the State. Of the 28 electoral constituencies, polling had to be held only in respect of 22, there being only one duly nominated candidate in respect of each of the remaining six constituencies. 209 polling stations were originally fixed, but there was no polling at some of these stations as six seats were uncontested. Four election petitions were received by Government and an election commission was appointed to consider them. After the close of the year under report, the election in respect of two election petitions was declared void and re-election was ordered in respect of the constituency concerned. Another petition was withdrawn by the petitioner. The third was pending. The following statement shows the total number of electors, the number of electors who actually voted, and the percentage of the latter to the former in respect of the 22 contested seats:—

Name of Constituency.	No. of registered voters.	No of voters who actually voted.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
Trivandrum (General Urban) ...	3,184	1,375	43·2
Agastiswaram (General Rural) ...	6,448	5,150	79·9
Eraniel *cum* Vilavancode „ ...	5,464	3,223	59·0
Kalkulam *cum* Tovala „ ...	4,701	2,400	51·0
Neyyattinkara „ ...	3,018	1,434	47·5
Trivandrum *cum* (General Rural Nedumangad) ...	3,902	2,070	53·0
Quilon „ ...	2,789	1,769	63·4
Pattanapuram *cum* Shencottah „ ...	3,136	2,280	72·7
Karunagapalli „ ...	3,755	2,536	67·5
Mavelikara *cum* Kartikapalli „ ...	6,779	3,770	55·6
Ambalapuzha „ ...	2,940	2,258	76·8
Chengannur *cum* Pattanamtitta	3,782	3,217	85·0
Tiruvalla „ ...	3,389	2,597	76·6
Shertallay „ ...	2,945	2,327	79·0
Changanachery *cum* Minachil „ ...	6,119	2,884	47·1
Vaikam *cum* Ettumanur „ ...	6,218	4,319	69·4
Muvattupuzha „ ...	4,846	3,183	65·7
Todupuzha *cum* Kunnatnad „ ...	4,439	3,534	79·6
Peermade *cum* Devicolam „ ...	1,320	530	40·9
Commerce and Industry North (Special) ...	1,256	965	76·2
Do. South „ ...	552	381	69·0
Jenmies „ ...	279	132	47·3

POLICE.

101. *The force.*—The sanctioned strength of the force was 2,016 against 2,182 in 1096, while the actual strength at the close of the year stood at 2,055. This is due to 11 vacancies in the cadre of Sub-Inspectors being left unfilled and 50 constables being retained as supernumeraries in connection with the reorganisation of the department.

During the year under report, 19 policemen died and 33 were dismissed. 71 policemen were prosecuted by private parties, of whom 59 were discharged and the trial of the remaining 12 was pending at the close of the year. Of those discharged, 3 constables in 3 cases were allowed compensation. 9 police men were prosecuted by the department, of whom 5 were convicted. The total number of departmental punishments was 1,294 against 848 in 1096. The Commissioner finds a possible explanation for the increase in that, in 1097, fewer offences went unnoticed than in the previous year.

102. *Investigation.*—2,214 cognisable cases were taken up direct by the Police, during the year, 204 were pending at the beginning of the year and 519 cases were referred by the magistracy to the Police. Thus the total number of cognisable cases for disposal was 2,937 against 3,354 in 1096. 886 cases were referred as false, 202 transferred to the undetected list, 1,645 were charged and 8 were left uninvestigated under Section 139, Criminal Procedure Code, leaving a balance of 196 cases at the close of the year. Of the 519 cases referred by the magistracy, 418 were returned as false. The number of non-cognisable cases dealt with was 124 against 91 in the previous year. The percentage of detection rose from 59 to 64 and the percentage of convictions from 47 to 52. The average pendency of cases, charged by the Police before the magistracy was 50 days, against 45 in 1096. The average pendency of referred charge-sheets and of undetected reports was 45 and 86 days against 44 and 68 days respectively in 1096. The increasing delay on the part of the magistracy in disposing of cases being not satisfactory, Government have asked the District Magistrates to see that these delays are avoided by exercising more effective supervision over the work of the subordinate magistracy.

103. *Grave crimes.*—The comparative statement in the margin gives particulars of grave crimes dealt with in 1096 and 1097. The total number of grave crimes reported was 1,570 against 1,519 in 1096. There was a decrease under murder, robbery and cattle theft. There were 58 cases of murder or 10 less than in 1096. In the Kottayam District alone there was an increase in this form of crime. The total value of property lost through crime was Rs. 78,464, as against Rs. 95,641 in 1096, the loss being heaviest in Quilon. The percentage of recovery of lost property rose from 39 to 47.

No	Offences.	No. of cases reported.		Percentage of conviction				Percentage of property recovered.	
				Cases.		Persons.			
		1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097
1	Murder	68	58	62	37	46	20	85	...
2	Culpable homicide	7	11	100	100	61	91	...	...
3	Dacoity	25	42	...	66	...	46	35	20
4	Robbery	248	143	45	46	29	36	50	67
5	House-breaking and theft	394	431	92	91	80	80	34	36
6	Cattle theft	130	95	85	88	60	75	80	81
7	Ordinary theft	647	790	78	97	49	65	36	61

The Commissioner observes that the statements attached to his report, though prescribed by Government, are defective in details and suggests that, for the sake of easy comparison with the Madras figures, an identical system of statistics may be adopted. The Commissioner has been requested to submit definite proposals for the consideration of Government.

6 cases of counterfeiting coin and one of counterfeiting currency notes were reported during the year, against 5 and 9 respectively in 1096. Of the 6 coin cases, 4 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, and 1 was pending trial at the close of the year. The note case was also pending investigation.

There were 16 cases of accidental fires in 1097 against 24 in the previous year.

A strike of students culminated in a riot at His Highness the Maha Raja's College at Trivandrum. The riot was however quickly suppressed by a baton charge by the Police.

There was a riot at Vizhinjam which became so serious that the Police were compelled to open fire, killing two persons and wounding one.

104. *Miscellaneous.*—664 cases of violent and unnatural deaths were reported during the year against 649 in 1096. Of these, 433 were cases of accidental deaths and 203 suicides. Of the latter, 112 related to males and 91 to females. The number of deaths from murder was 58 against 68 in 1096.

1,31,485 processes were executed by the Police during the year against 1,43,663 in 1096.

The total number of cases handled by the Prosecuting Inspectors was 938 or 44 less than in 1096. Of these, 564 were original cases and the remaining 374 were appeals, against 613 and 369 respectively in 1096. 281 of the former and 231 of the latter ended in conviction. 142 original cases and 80 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

There were 9 cases of escape of prisoners during the year, 3 from sub-jails, 4 from lock-ups and 2 from other Police custody. 7 prisoners were re-captured, 5 were convicted and the cases against 2 were pending trial when the year closed.

105. *Rewards.*—Rewards to the extent of Rs. 800 were given to the members of the Police force for good work, against Rs. 1,185 in 1096. British Police officers and certain private individuals too were given rewards to the extent of Rs. 56. The decrease in the amount of rewards is reported to be due to the fact that in 1096 a sum of Rs. 615 was paid in a single case, while, in the year under report, no such large rewards were earned.

106. *Inspection.*—The Commissioner was on circuit for 119 days and inspected 18 stations and 5 out-posts. All the stations and out-posts were inspected by the respective District Superintendents of Police during the year. The District Superintendents were on circuit for 164 days on an average.

The number of motor vehicles registered during the year was 53 and the number of drivers' licenses issued 812. The Motor Bus Inspector was in camp for 219 days. He inspected 321 buses on the road and 49 in garages. No serious accidents were reported during the year.

107. *Finger print.*—The number of finger impression slips received for search was 1,269 against 750 in 1096. Of these, 183 were traced here and 3 through other bureaus or 14 per cent. of the total number received, against 22 per cent. in the previous year. The clerk of the bureau who was deputed to Madras for training, returned and rejoined duty.

108. *Hackney carriage.*—The number of hackney carriages registered was 600 in Trivandrum and 114 in Quilon, against 646 and 123 respectively in 1096. The number of persons licensed to drive was 453 in Trivandrum and 110 in Quilon, against 634 and 130 respectively in 1096. The number of hackney carriages registered in Alleppey was 125 and the number of licenses issued to drivers was 107, against 135 and 149 respectively in 1096. The number of prosecutions rose from 2,211 in 1096 to 2,275 in 1097.

109. *Education.*—During the year under report, 57 recruits were trained in the school attached to the Head Quarters Office, against 138 in 1096. Of these, 35 recruits (or 61 per cent.) passed out, against 67 per cent. in 1096. The Constable's Catechism which was re-written on an improved model by an officer deputed for the purpose, is in the press.

110. *Armed Reserve.*—39 detachments from the armed reserve were sent out to reinforce the District Police on special occasions. The most important of these occasions were (1) the Moplah rebellion in Malabar when 4 head constables and 54 constables were employed to guard the northern frontier of the State in conjunction with 2 Companies of the 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade, and (2) the election to the Legislative Council held in the Tiruvalla taluk which resulted in disorder. The conduct of the force was on the whole good and discipline was well maintained.

111. *Criminal Intelligence Department.*—There was no change in the *personnel* of the department during the year. As usual, the services of the officers employed in it were utilised in cases of a difficult nature and for making enquiries on a variety of confidential subjects. The number of criminal cases handled by the Inspector and his subordinates was 11, against 9 in 1096.

The Commissioner finds that, owing to the comparatively limited area of Travancore, the officers and men employed are easily recognisable and their usefulness is consequently impaired. He has promised to submit proposals for reducing the staff. These are awaited.

MILITARY.

112. At the end of 1096, the strength of the Nayar Brigade was 1,481. During the year under report, 50 men were enlisted, 8 died, 29 were invalided and 21 discharged, so that the strength of the Brigade stood at 1,473 at the close of the year. The special detachment of the 2nd Battalion stationed at Vaikam during the previous year in connection with the disturbances at Talayolaparambu was withdrawn with effect from the 14th April 1922. Special detachments were maintained temporarily at Alwaye and Alleppey as a precautionary measure in connection with the Moplah rebellion in Malabar and some special guards were also furnished during the students' strike in Trivandrum. A revised scheme of pay for the Nayar Brigade was sanctioned with effect from the 1st Edavam 1097. Demobilised men who were fit and up to the necessary standard, when available, were preferred for vacancies occurring in the battalions and 34 demobilised men of the Indian army were so enlisted.

There was only one Court-martial during the year and the general conduct of the men is reported to have been satisfactory.

The Brigade is armed with breechloading, bored-out Martini Henry Rifles.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

113. 107 licenses in all were issued for the import of guns, rifles, revolvers gunpowder, cartridges, detonators, dynamite etc. All the arms and ammunition were brought into the country either as personal effects by individuals or as articles of trade by licensed vendors. 10 export licenses were issued for guns, rifles, revolvers and ammunition and 105 licenses were granted for the manufacture or sale of arms, ammunition and military stores. Of these latter, 47 were for manufacture and sale and the rest for sale. The total number of licenses issued to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed in the State during the year was 3,542 and the amount of fees levied Rs. 3,676. Under Regulation V of 1079, 4 licenses were issued for the possession and use of explosives for mining or for blasting purposes. The revised rules relating to the issue of licenses for arms and ammunition were passed, to take effect from the 1st Chingam 1098.

JAILS.

The Central Prison.

114. *Strength.*—942 prisoners consisting of 804 convicted, 65 under-trial and 73 civil were admitted during the year. Inclusive of 407 convicted, 15 under-trial and 6 civil prisoners who remained at the commencement of the year, the total strength

was 1,370. The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 896—760 convicted, 67 under-trial and 69 civil prisoners, leaving at the close of the year 451 convicted, 13 under-trial and 10 civil prisoners or a total of 474 against 428 in 1096. The average daily strength of convicted prisoners was 413, against 406 in the previous year. 190 reconvicted prisoners were admitted during the year, against 159 in 1096.

115. *Sickness and Mortality.*—The percentage of the sick to the total strength was less than 1 as in 1096, and the daily average of sick fell from 3 to a little less than 2. There were 17 deaths during the year against 14 in 1096, the number of admissions in the hospital being 70 as against 96 in the previous year. The number of admissions and deaths on account of diseases of the digestive system was 32 and 8 respectively as against 55 and 4 in the previous year. The releases on medical ground during the year were 6 as against 10 in the previous year. There was an out-break of influenza of a serious type in Edavam and more than a third of the inmates were affected. It was, however, brought under control within a fortnight by scrupulous attention to the directions issued by the Darbar Physician and the Jail Medical Officer. About the close of the year, the Darbar Physician, suspecting that there was a large proportion of bowel complaints among patients admitted to the Jail Hospital, ordered Dr. Alexander, the Special Investigation Officer, to undertake an investigation into the matter. Dr. Alexander accordingly commenced work during the latter part of Karkadakam, but had not completed it when the year closed.

116. *Discipline and conduct.*—The number of Jail offences fell from 130 in the previous year to 128. The number of cases in which penal diet with solitary confinement was awarded also fell from 7 to 3 and corporal punishment was inflicted in 3 cases. There were 16 cases of separate cellular and solitary confinement. 58 convicts were released under the Remission Rules against 47 in 1096, the maximum remission and gratuity earned being 2 years 6 months and 1 day and Rs. 16 Chs. 14, respectively. Moral and religious instruction was, as usual, imparted to the convicts by honorary workers and this seemed to produce a wholesome influence on certain convicts. Two classes were opened during the year for imparting elementary education to adolescents who had not read up to class IV—one class for casuals in the morning between seven and eight and another for habituals in the evening between four and five. Two teachers from the Education Department have been attending to the teaching work on an allowance of Rs. 7 each per mensem. The classes seem to be popular with the convicts and difficulty is already being felt in the matter of accommodation as the number of pupils in the morning class has been on the increase. The European ward is being utilised at present to hold the classes. The Superintendent considers it necessary, in the interests of discipline, to have a separate hall constructed for this purpose.

117. *Executions and Escapes.*—There was only one execution during the year. Three convicts escaped, of whom two were recaptured while the third was still at large at the close of the year.

118. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The earnings from manufactures amounted to Rs. 12,430, against Rs. 10,080 in 1096. The increase is due to the supply of jamkals costing Rs. 2,235 to the Medical Department. Last year, Government remarked that heads of departments should realise the necessity of obtaining their supplies to the fullest possible extent from the Jail. The Superintendent reported that enquiries were received by him during the year from various departments, but he has not stated whether there has been any improvement in the sale of manufactured articles to the heads of departments. The miscellaneous receipts came to Rs. 2,836 against Rs. 2,307 in 1096. The increase was on account of the adjustment of Rs. 543 recovered from one Assistant Jailer towards the shortage of stationery in the Prison Press. The total cost of the labour of convicts in the Prison Press during the year was Rs. 26,123, against Rs. 23,493 in 1096.

Total earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 15,317 against Rs. 12,390 as shown in the marginal statement. The sum of Re. 1 under printing and binding work represents the amount actually adjusted in the accounts. Including the unadjusted earnings under this head, viz., Rs. 26,123, the total receipts would be Rs. 41,439, against Rs. 35,880 in 1096. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 91,337. The net expenditure on the Jail was thus Rs. 76,020.

No.	Receipts.	1096	1097	Difference
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	By sale of manufactured articles ...	10,080	12,480	+2,400
2	By sale of garden produce, &c. ...	2,307	2,836	+529
3	By printing and binding work ...	3	1	--2
	Total........	12,390	15,317	+2,927

LOCK-UPS.

119. The number of prisoners confined in the lockups during 1097 was 3,754 against 3,625 in 1096.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

TRIBUNALS.

120. The Temporary Additional Sessions Courts at Nagercoil and Kottayam continued to work throughout the year. Another Additional Sessions Court was established at Kottayam as a temporary measure, for a period of 9 months from the 23rd Edavam 1097. The Temporary Additional Sessions Court at Parur continued to work there till the end of the first quarter and, in view of the heavy work at Alleppey, the Court was shifted to that place on the 1st Vrischikam 1097 where it worked till the end of the year. With a view to give relief to the Division First Class Magistrate, Quilon, an Additional Division First Class Magistrate's Court was established at Alleppey, with effect from the 11th Kumbham 1097. The Third Class Magistrate's Court at Alengad ceased to exist on the 1st Chingam 1097 and the one at Changanachery on the 20th Tulam 1097. The number of Courts that exercised criminal jurisdiction was, therefore, 79, *i. e.*, the same as in 1096.

STATE OF CRIME GENERALLY.

121. *Offences classified.*—The number of offences reported rose from 21,298 to 22,976, of which 12,654 were offences under the Penal Code and 10,322 under special and local laws, against 13,000 and 8,298 respectively, in 1096. The largest decline in the number of cases under the Penal Code was in regard to the compoundable offences of hurt, criminal force and assault. Offences under theft, contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, mischief by fire, mischief by killing and maiming animals and otherwise, criminal trespass, offences relating to weights and measures and offences against public tranquillity, public justice, kidnapping and defamation also showed a decline. There was also a desirable fall in respect of grave offences such as culpable homicide and causing death by rash and negligent acts. Offences relating to murder, criminal intimidation, grievous hurt, cheating, robbery, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, and offences against public health and safety showed an increase. The increase in offences under special and local laws was under the Municipal, Police and Chitty Regulations and under the Civil Procedure Code. Prosecutions under the Hackney Carriage, Abkari, Breach of contracts and Cattle Trespass Regulations showed, however, a decrease. The number of cases rejected *in limine* rose from 633 to 770. The percentage of conviction in respect of persons rose from 36 to 41. The number of female offenders charged was 3,224 and the number convicted 959, against 3,215 and 446, respectively in 1096. The largest number of convictions was, as usual, under the Municipal Regulation.

122. *Juvenile offenders.*—The number of juveniles accused rose from 483 to 717, while the number actually brought to trial and the number convicted were 43 and 8 respectively, against 41 and 16 in 1096, the cases against the other juveniles accused being rejected *in limine*, withdrawn, compounded, dismissed for default, struck off as false, frivolous or vexatious or otherwise disposed of. As usual, theft was the principal crime of which juveniles were convicted. The number of juveniles transferred to the Reformatory in 1097 was 6, against 7 in 1096. The report does not show the number of juveniles released on bail for good conduct under Section 433 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The High Court has been requested to have this information embodied in their future reports.

123. *Public servants prosecuted.*—The number of publi servants prosecuted and the number convicted fell from 163 and 8, to 106 and 4 respectively. The percentage of conviction was 4 against 5 in the previous year. Of these 106 prosecutions, four were initiated by heads of departments and one ended in conviction. Of the remaining 102 prosecutions, 3 (3 per cent.) ended in conviction, against 8 (5 per cent.) in 1096.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

124. *Original work.*—The file of the magistracy rose from 21,298 to 22,976—443 preliminary enquiries and 22,533 trials. Inclusive of arrears and cases transferred, the total number for disposal was 24,763, of which 23,602 were disposed of during the year. The arrears fell from 1,305 to 1,161, as also the number pending for more than one and three months from 565 and 278, to 463 and 228 respectively. The average number of cases disposed of by a Magistrate was 356 against 333 in 1096. The average pendency fell from 53 to 45 days in the case of preliminary enquiries, while that in trials rose from 31 to 36 days. The number of witnesses examined by the magistracy was 40,313 against 40,204 in 1096. The number of witnesses detained beyond the first day rose again from 3,446 to 5,622, though there was a slight fall from 1,196 to 920 in the number of those detained beyond three days. Each Magistrate examined on an average 610 witnesses, against 600 in the previous year. The number of persons involved in the cases disposed of by the magistracy in preliminary enquiries as well as in trials rose from 2,548 and 43,413 to 3,051 and 43,742 respectively. The number of persons committted to the Sessions rose from 403 to 413. The number of persons convicted in magisterial trials also rose from 10,509 to 12,161, the percentage being 28 against 24 in 1096. 85 per cent. of the persons convicted were sentenced to fine only, against 86 per cent. in the previous year. Solitary confinement was awarded to 3 persons, against 2 in 1096.

125. *Appellate work.*—During the year under report the number of Magistrates that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 12, against 11 in 1096. The number of appeals preferred rose from 1,312 to 1,625. The total number for disposal was 1,978, of which 1,515 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 463 at the close of the year. Of these, 343 related to the Quilon Division where the pendency was the heaviest. The average duration of an appeal fell from 55 to 44 days, the Quilon Division First Class Magistrate showing the longest duration of 73 days. Of the appeals pending, as many as 153 were of more than three months' duration and 150 of them relate to the Quilon Division. In the preceding two years also, the Quilon Division was the worst in this respect.

The percentages of confirmation, reversal, modification and cases otherwise dispcsed of, were 46, 39, 14 and 1 respectively, against 42, 44, 13 and 1 in the previous year.

126. *Revisional work.*—The number of applications received for revision during 1097 fell from 82 to 61. The total number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, was 63 of which all but 4 were disposed of.

127. *Miscellaneous work.*—53 persons were bound over to keep the peace and 45 for good behaviour, against 22 and 14 respectively in 1096. Two persons required to find security to keep the peace and eleven called upon to give security

for good behaviour suffered imprisonment, against 3 and 5 respectively in the previous year. 9 proceedings in cases of local nuisances and 79 in those of disputed possession of immovable property were passed, against 29 and 87 respectively in 1096.

31 cases of frivolous or vexatious complaints were summarily dealt with, against 45 in 1096, while the fines imposed and the amount realised were Rs. 534 and Rs. 416 respectively, against Rs. 453 and Rs. 398 in the year previous.

128. *Fines.*—The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 64,009 against Rs. 55,168 in 1096. The total amount for recovery was Rs. 79,934 of which a sum of Rs. 54,174 was recovered, Rs. 2,525 remitted on appeal or revision and Rs. 6,444 struck off as irrecoverable, leaving at the end of 1097 a balance of Rs. 16,791, against Rs. 15,925 at the close of the previous year. The attention of the District Magistrates has again been invited to the observations made by Government in reviewing the reports for the preceding two years and they have been asked to see that prompt steps are taken for the recovery of the balance.

Sessions Courts.

129. *Original work.*—The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts during the year was 183. Inclusive of the cases ordered to be retried or transferred from one court to another, the total number for disposal was 207. The disposals numbered 196, leaving a balance of 11 at the close of the year, against 188 and 21 respectively in 1096. The number of persons involved in the cases disposed of was 573, of whom 204 or 36 per cent. were convicted.

The average duration of Sessions again rose from 15 to 27 days. The number of witnesses examined fell from 2,701 to 2,605. The number of witnesses detained beyond a day fell from 538 to 370, while the number detained beyond three days rose again from 178 to 342. In reviewing the report for 1096, the High Court was requested to examine the causes of these phenomena. The present report is, however, silent about them. The High Court has again been requested to take effective steps to remedy the evil. 3 persons were sentenced to death, 12 to rigorous imprisonment for life, 162 to various terms of rigorous imprisonment and 4 to simple imprisonment. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment and fine was 19, and that of persons sentenced to fine alone was 4.

130. *Appellate work.*—The number of appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts during the year was 465, against 338 in the previous year. The number for disposal, inclusive of arrears and the appeals remanded or transferred, rose from 389 to 552. Of these, 470 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 82 at the close of the year, against 331 and 58 respectively in 1096. The average duration of an appeal fell from 24 to 20 days. The percentages of confirmation, reversal and modification, and of cases otherwise disposed of were 44, 34, 20 and 2 respectively, against 40, 46, 13 and 1 in the previous year.

131. *Revisional work.*—The number of applications presented to the Sessions Courts for revision was 13. Inclusive of the one pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 14, and all of them were disposed of. The number of Calendars, Proceedings and Appeal statements disposed of fell from 9,963 to 7,154.

132. *Fines.*—The fines imposed in Sessions trials aggregated Rs. 3,100, against Rs. 10,242 in 1096. The amount to be recovered, inclusive of the previous year's balance, was Rs. 28,386, of which Rs. 1,467 was realised, Rs. 2,150 was remitted on appeal or revision, and Rs. 100 was struck off as irrecoverable, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 24,669, against Rs. 25,236 at the end of the previous year. These arrears are said to be mostly irrecoverable, but borne on the accounts pending the expiry of the terms of substantive imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.

133. *Referred cases.*—The number of Referred cases received during the year was 14, affecting 17 persons. Of these, one case affecting one person was alone pending at the close of the year. The sentence on one accused abated by death. Sentence of death was confirmed in the case of three persons, so also sentences of rigorous imprisonment for life in the case of 3 persons. The conviction in the case of 7 persons was altered into one under a less heinous offence and lighter punishment awarded. The conviction in the case of 2 persons was quashed and acquittal ordered.

134. *Appeals.*—213 appeals were preferred to the High Court, against 173 in 1096. The number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, was 236, of which 149 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 87 at the close of the year. The appeals for disposal included 36 appeals preferred by Government. Of these, interference was wholly declined in 4 cases, acquittal set aside and conviction entered in 3 cases and acquittal set aside and retrial ordered in 1 case. 28 appeals were pending at the close of the year. 2 of the appeals preferred by Government for conviction of 2 persons for murder in reversal of entire acquittal in the sessions trial resulted in the conviction and sentence of the prisoners to imprisonment for life, but the sentence on one of them was, in the exercise of His Highness the Maharajah's clemency, reduced to a term of 5 years' imprisonment.

135. *Revision cases.*—The disposal under the head of revisions fell from 657 to 589. The decisions of the lower courts were quashed in 144 cases, modified in 25, irregularities of law or procedure pointed out in 4, and interference wholly declined in the remaining 416 cases, against 184, 41, 14 and 418 respectively in 1096. The number of calendars, proceedings, appeal statements etc., revised was 3,217. 83 applications for transfer of cases and 180 miscellaneous petitions were also disposed of.

EXTRADITION.

136. 22 persons were obtained on extradition during the year, of whom 4 were convicted, 9 were discharged, 1 was acquitted, 1 died while in police custody and the remaining 7 were awaiting trial when the year closed. The principal offences the accused were charged with were dacoity, robbery with grievous hurt, theft, cheating, forgery and criminal breach of trust.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

TRIBUNALS.

137. The arrears in the High Court and the District Courts of Nagercoil and Kottayam not having come down to their normal condition at the close of 1096, the temporary Additional Bench in the High Court and the temporary Second Judges' Courts at those stations were continued for the whole of 1097. The term of the temporary Second Judge's Court at Parur and of the temporary Additional Munsiff's Court at Kottarakara expired in Dhanu 1097. The arrears in the Parur District Court having become normal and the arrears in the Alleppey District Court having become too heavy for a single Judge to cope with, the Second Judge's Court at Parur was transferred to Alleppey and its term was extended to the end of 1097. The arrears in the Kottarakara Munsiff's Court having come down, the Additional Munsiff's Court at that station was transferred to Perumpavur where the arrears became heavy and its term was extended for one year. The temporary Additional Munsiff's Court at Muvattupuzha was transferred to Kuzhittura in Kanni 1097 as the pendency in the Muvattupuzha Court became normal by that time and as the

arrears in the Kuzhittura Munsiff's Court became heavy. The term of this temporary court and of the other four temporary Additional Munsiffs' Courts sanctioned for 2 years from the 1st Mithunam 1095 also expired during the year and their continuance till the end of 1098 was sanctioned as the arrears in those courts continued to be heavy. As the arrears in the Kottayam District Court were still heavy, one more temporary Second Judge for that court was appointed for a period of 9 months with effect from the 23rd Edavam 1097, the date on which the District Courts reopened after the midsummer holidays. The 6 Village Panchayat Courts tentatively established in 1092 and since continued from year to year and the 13 courts additionally established in 1095 also continued to work during the year.

The total number of civil courts including the High Court and the Village Panchayat Courts was 72, against 71 in the previous year.

Litigation in General.

138. The volume of fresh litigation, both original and appellate during the year, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Original Suits.				Appeals.			
	Village Panchayat Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts.	District Courts.	Total.	District Courts.	High Court.	Total.	Grand total.
1096	5,747	60,533	890	67,170	3,399	1,184	4,583	71,753
1097	7,189	57,361	833	65,383	4,052	1,276	5,328	70,711

The institutions in the year as compared with those in 1096 showed a fall in the number of original suits by 1,787 and a rise in that of appeals by 745. Taking the institutions as a whole, litigation fell by 1,042 suits.

Original Litigation.

139. *Village Panchayat Courts.*—7,189 cases or 1,442 cases more than in 1096 were instituted during the year. The total number for disposal was 8,112 of which 7,352 were disposed of. The corresponding figures for 1096 were 6,387 and 5,810. The increase in the number of suits is due mainly to the enlarged jurisdiction, both territorial and pecuniary, granted to these courts in the middle of 1096. The average duration of suits was 49 days against 35 in the previous year. The number pending at the end of the year was 760. The largest disposal was, as in the previous year, at Trivandrum and the smallest at Alwaye where the number which came up for disposal was also the smallest. The increasingly large volume of work turned out by these non-official tribunals is noted with satisfaction.

140. *Munsiffs' Courts.*—The total institutions of the year fell from 60,533 to 57,361—ordinary suits from 29,981 to 28,959 and small causes from 30,552 to 28,402. The number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, readmissions etc., was 56,037 ordinary suits and 33,316 small causes, out of which 34,587 and 30,039 respectively were disposed of. The disposals were 2,340 less than in the previous year and formed 72 per cent. of the number for disposal, as against 71 in 1096. The contested ordinary suits and small causes disposed of were 38 and 16 per cent. respectively of the total disposals, against 39 and 17 in the preceding year. Arrears fell from 27,314 to 24,727. The number of suits between one and two years' pendency and those over two years' pendency fell from 6,745 to 5,226 and 3,192 to 3,190, respectively. The average duration of contested cases fell from 12 months and 22 days to 12 months and 17 days, while that of uncontested cases disposed of rose from 2 months and 16 days to 2 months and 22 days.

141. *District Courts.*—The number of ordinary suits instituted during the year fell from 867 to 809, while that of small causes rose from 23 to 24. Inclusive of

arrears, the number for disposal was 2,381 ordinary suits and 35 small causes, of which 777 and 24 or a total of 801 were disposed of. The percentage of disposal to the number for disposal was 33, against 34 in the previous year. The arrears under ordinary suits increased from 1,488 to 1,604 and those under small causes from 10 to 11. The number of suits between 1 and 3 years' pendency rose from 604 to 721. The number of suits over 3 years old increased from 163 to 230, of which 55 were of over 5 years' duration. Taking old suits as a whole, Nagercoil and Quilon had the largest arrears, being 202 each, Kottayam and Trivandrum coming next with 181 and 180, respectively. The High Court points out that the comparatively small out-turn shown by the Judges during the year is due to the heavy sessions work which engaged most of the Sessions Judges for a good portion of the year. The average duration of contested cases disposed of rose from 20 months to 21 months and 7 days and that of uncontested, from 8 months and 16 days to 8 months and 27 days.

The total number of original suits instituted during the year fell from 67,170 to 65,383. Though this is the lowest figure for the last 6 years, the High Court does not think that this definitely establishes the tendency of litigation to decline. On the contrary, it points out that the rising percentage of suits for money or moveable property indicates that the people are slowly recovering from the after-effects of the war. In regard to the general fall in litigation, the High Court remarks that the decline is noticeable in all districts except Trivandrum and Kottayam and that the fall has occurred chiefly in suits for redemption of mortgages, suits on contracts in writing and suits for declaration of title, while suits falling under most of the other heads show an increase.

142. *Execution of decrees.*—The number of execution applications for disposal, inclusive of arrears, amounted to 3,630 in the Village Panchayat Courts, 98,400 in the Munsiffs' Courts and 2,309 in the District Courts, out of which 3,299, 88,165 and 1,801, respectively, were disposed of. The average duration of an execution application in the District Courts rose from 89 to 100 days in the case of ordinary suits, but fell from 89 to 81 days in the case of small causes, while in the Munsiffs' Courts the duration in the case of ordinary suits and small causes remained unchanged, *viz.*, 35 days and 25 days respectively. In the Village Panchayat Courts, such duration was but 13 days against 16 in the year previous. The amount realised in execution in the District Courts rose from Rs. 5,38,728 to Rs. 7,71,080 and that in the Munsiffs' Courts from Rs. 20,41,826 to Rs. 24,65,196. The amount realised in the Village Panchayat Courts was Rs. 6,401 against Rs. 10,083 in the previous year. The number of judgment debtors imprisoned rose from 419 to 490, while that of arrested but released without being imprisoned rose from 16,716 to 18,258. The number of cases in which movable or immovable property was sold rose from 3,481 to 3,501, and that in which possession was given rose from 1,858 to 2,045. The number of cases in which attached immoveable property was dealt with under Section 302 of the Civil Procedure Code rose from 446 to 525.

143. *Miscellaneous petitions.*—The number of miscellaneous petitions disposed of in connection with applications for the execution of decrees, was 4,758 in the District Courts and 1,19,935 in the Munsiffs' Courts, the corresponding figures for 1096 being 4,782 and 1,08,041 respectively. 201 petitions in the District Courts and 1,158 petitions in the Munsiffs' Courts were pending at the close of the year. 77 decrees from British Indian Courts and 63 decrees from Cochin Courts were received for execution, against 59 and 82 respectively in the preceding year; while local decrees transferred for execution to the British Indian and Cochin Courts numbered 84 and 20 respectively, against 74 and 39 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous petitions disposed of, other than those connected with the execution of decrees, was 28,054 in the District Courts and 2,74,200 in the Munsiffs' Courts, the number pending at the close of the year being 175 and 1,665, respectively. Under the provisions of Sections 165 and 169 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the District Courts fined 9 witnesses and the Munsiffs' Courts also an equal number, against 3 and 10 respectively in the year preceding.

Appellate Litigation.

144. *District Courts.*—The institutions of the year numbered 3,469 regular appeals, 202 cross objections, 381 miscellaneous appeals or a total of 4,052. Inclusive of arrears, the number of disposal was 6,717 regular appeals, 439 cross objections and 598 miscellaneous appeals, of which 2,579, 171 and 353 respectively were disposed of. The disposals formed only 40 per cent. of the total number for disposal against 46 per cent. in the year preceding. The average duration of regular appeals rose from 11 months and 7 days to 11 months and 25 days and that of cross objections from 9 months and 8 days to 9 months and 16 days, while that of miscellaneous appeals fell from 7 months and 28 days to 6 months and 10 days. The duration of regular appeals was highest in the Trivandrum District Court as in the previous year, being 15 months and 21 days. As a result of the increase in the number of appeals, the arrears at the close of the year were 4,651 as against 3,600 in the previous year. The heaviest arrears were at Quilon, Alleppey and Trivandrum. The number of appeals between one and two years' duration rose from 660 to 877, and that over two years from 258 to 465. Quilon had, as in the previous year, the largest arrears of such old appeals, *viz.*, 272 and 200 respectively. Of the appeals pending for more than 2 years, 111 were of over 3 years' duration, Trivandrum having, as in the previous year, the largest number, *viz.*, 52. The High Court remarks that 4 of the regular appeals pending in the Kottayam District Court were of more than 5 years' duration.

145. *High Court.*—The institutions of the year numbered 526 first appeals and 521 second appeals, against 433 and 552 respectively in 1096. There was thus an increase of 93 in the number of first appeals, and a decrease of 31 in the number of second appeals. The total number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, was 1,969 of which 894 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,075. The disposals showed a decrease of 326 and formed only 45 per cent. of the number for disposal, against 57 in 1096 The average duration of first appeals rose from 12 months and 9 days to 12 months and 26 days, but that of second appeals fell from 11 months and 25 days to 10 months and 26 days. 27 of the first appeals disposed of were decided by Full Bench, against 48 in 1096. 275 of the second appeals decided were appeals on facts under Section 553 (*c*) of the Code of Civil Procedure, against 315 in the year preceding. Of the first and second appeals disposed of, 18 and 40 respectively, or 58 in all had to be remanded to the lower courts under Sections 537 and 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 71 cross objections; 131 appeals from orders and 28 review applications were disposed of. 1,678 civil miscellaneous petitions were disposed of including revision petitions. No references were received under Section 563 of the Civil Procedure Code.

146. *Quality of work.*—The percentage of appeals from the decrees of Munsiffs and District Judges and Second Judges appealed against showed a perceptible increase, being 26 and 54, against 21 and 43 respectively in 1096, while that of appellate decrees appealed against fell slightly from 23 to less than 22. The percentages of confirmation, modification and reversal of the decrees of the Munsiffs were 54, 14 and 32, against 55, 16 and 29 respectively, in the year previous. 44 of the Munsiffs' decrees were restored by the High Court on second appeal, against 93 in 1096. In the case of the first appeals in the District Courts, the percentages of confirmation, modification and reversal were 47, 27 and 26 respectively, against 51, 21 and 28 in 1096. The percentages in regard to second appeals were 64, 11 and 25 respectively, against 62, 12 and 26 in the previous year.

147. *Government suits and appeals.*—There were 147 suits in the District Courts to which Government was a party, against 135 in 1096. Inclusive of arrears, the number for disposal was 447, of which 94 were disposed of—75 on the merits, 49 for and 26 against Government. The corresponding figure for 1096 was 132—117 on the merits, 43 for and 74 against Government. There were 112 appeals before the High Court, of which 49 were disposed of–all on the merits, 27 for and 22 against Government.

THE LAW COLLEGE.

148. The strength of the College rose from 339 to 385, the increase being mainly due to a larger number of students in the F. L. and B. L. classes. For the B. L. Degree, 77 candidates appeared, of whom 39 passed, 1 being placed in the first class and 7 in the second. 87 students appeared for the F. L. Examination, of whom 43 passed, 4 being placed in the second class. 47 candidates appeared for the Pleadership Examination, of whom 27 passed. The income from and expenditure on the College amounted to Rs. 38,500 and Rs. 24,187 respectively, against Rs. 36,656 and 23,358 in 1096.

149. In the Hostel attached to the College there were 54 students residing at the close of the year. The expenditure on the Hostel amounted to Rs. 3,644, as against Rs. 3,056 in 1096. The increase is due to increased rent payable for the premises and an increase to the salaries of the staff.

REGISTRATION.

150. *District and Sub-Registry Offices.*—The number of District Registrars and Sub-Registry Offices remained 4 and 77 respectively as in the previous year. The total number of documents presented for registration fell from 3,05,037 in 1096 to 2,84,316, the percentage of decrease being 7. The average number of documents for each office was 3,692, as against 3,961 in 1096.

151. *Value of transactions.*—The aggregate value of transactions also fell from Rs. 9,95,91,698 in 1096 to Rs. 9,49,75,179 in 1097, that is, by about 5 per cent. The average value per document however rose from Rs. 326 to Rs. 334 or by more than 2 per cent. Of the total transactions, 95 per cent. related to immovable property as in the preceding year. The number of registrations relating to immovable property fell by 7 per cent. and their value by about 5 per cent.

152. *Documents registered.*— Inclusive of 21 documents pending registration at the beginning of the year, the total number for registration was 2,84,337 of which 2,84,241 were registered, 57 were refused registration and 13 were returned unregistered, at the request of the presentants. Of the remaining 26 documents pending disposal at the close of the year, 20 were under reference to the Division Peishkars for adjudication of stamp duty and 6 were under various stages of enquiry. The arrangement under which District Registrars are empowered to adjudicate upon documents impounded by Sub-Registrars for insufficiency of stamp duty was brought into effect only towards the close of the year. The number of wills presented for registration during the year was 713, against 747 in the preceding year. Sealed covers containing wills deposited with the District Registrars during the year numbered 19, against 24 in 1096. Of the 183 covers held in deposit, 6 were opened and registered, 7 were withdrawn by the depositors and the remaining 170 were in deposit at the close of the year.

153. *Appeals.*—The total number of appeals, including applications under Section 67 of Regulation II of 1087, preferred to the District Registrars during the year, came to 35 against 46 in 1096. Including the 2 cases pending at the beginning of the year there were 37 cases for disposal. Of these, 36 cases were disposed of, registration being ordered in 27 cases and refused in 2 cases; the remaining 7 cases were otherwise disposed of, leaving one case pending at the close of the year.

154. *Prosecutions.*—As in the previous year, there was no case of prosecution under the Registration Regulation instituted by the department. But there were three prosecutions affecting 11 persons, instituted by private individuals, for offences under the Regulation. All the cases were disposed of, resulting in the acquittal of 9 persons and the conviction of 2.

155. *Chitties.*—The number of Chitties registered during the year was 1,113. Since the passing of the Chitties Regulation, 2,982 chitties have been registered in the State up to the end of 1097. The total capital of these chitties amounts to nearly Rs. 75 lakhs and the total amount that will have to be paid to the subscribers till the termination of the Chitties comes to about Rs. 17·5 crores. The Director should have given similar particulars in regard to Chitties registered during the year under report. He is requested to do so in his future reports. His proposal to appoint a full-time Inspector of Chitties is under the consideration of Government.

156. *Receipts and Expenditure*—The receipts of the department fell from Rs. 6,89,149 to Rs. 6,52,810, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,49,427 to Rs. 2,50,954. The percentage of expenditure to receipts was 38 against 36 in 1096.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

157. The receipts from fees realised during the year for stamping weights and measures amounted to Rs. 575, while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 90, against Rs. 1,302 and Rs. 387, respectively in 1096.

CHAPTER V.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

158. *Season.*—The season was, on the whole, favourable to agriculture. The wages of labour and prices of food grains remained more or less the same as in 1096.

159. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall gauged at 75 stations was 92·41 inches or 3·15 inches more than the fall in 1096. The highest fall was at the Peermade Residency and the lowest at Kuzhittura.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

160. *Staff.*—The post of the Assistant Director of Agriculture sanctioned in 1096 remained vacant for want of a qualified hand. The Agricultural Chemist, and the Mycologist, left for Europe for higher training, their places being temporarily filled up. The Director was in camp for 216 days against 241 days in 1096.

161. *The work of the Assistants.*—(*a*) *Agricultural Chemistry.*—The Ag. Agricultural Chemist carried on the work of analysing soils and manures both for the public and for the department. The soil survey of the Vaikam taluk which was commenced in 1095 was continued and 15 samples were analysed. As the report of the soil survey of Nanjanad and Kuttanad, which was ready for publication was found to be defective on verification of maps, and that 18 samples from Nanjanad and 6 from Kuttanad had to be selected and analysed anew. With a view to improve large areas of *Kari* lands consisting of partially decayed organic matter and lying fallow about the backwaters, a preliminary chemical investigation was started. It was found that the work called for training in soil bacteriology. Sanction was accordingly given to the deputation of the Ag. Agricultural Chemist for a course of six months' study at Pusa. Investigation of the alkaline soils in South Travancore was also commenced.

(*b*) *Entomology.*—713 specimens belonging to 83 species were reared in the Laboratory and 72 of them were identified and incorporated in the type collection by the Entomologist. His attention was chiefly directed towards the pests connected with paddy, cocoanut and ginger. Practical measures were taken to check the spread of the cocoanut palm pest known as *Nephantis Serinopa*, by engaging temporary field men to persuade the land holders to cut and burn the affected leaves. 43,000 palms are reported to have been treated in this way. The provisions of the Plant Pests Regulation had to be applied in the affected localities. No coercive action had to be taken in any case. Four bulletins on insect pests were issued.

(*c*) *Mycology and General Botany.*—As the Mycologist was away, very little progress was made in mycological researches. But botanical problems received attention. Most of the common injurious weeds were collected and identified and herbarium specimens were also prepared and mounted, with descriptive sheets. A thorough study is being made of the available varieties of tapioca. Experiments were conducted in regard to the development of tapioca roots under varying conditions and in regard to raising of seedlings from seed. A paper dealing with periodicity in the sexual domain of cocoanut is being prepared for publication. A bulletin on the fibre resources of the State was drafted. Some experiments were undertaken to see if a spineless strain of cactus could be evolved for use as fodder.

162. *Crop Experiments and Farms. A. Paddy (i) Paddy Farm at Nagercoil.*—Experimental work on paddy was conducted chiefly in the farm at Nagercoil. The arable area of this farm is 27 acres and 7 cents of which 23 acres and 60 cents only were cultivated, 9 acres and 35 cents with 2 crops and 14 acres and 25 cents with one crop. As the result of the improvement effected in the soil by cultivation and manuring, the yield per acre increased to 2,319 lbs., and the total net profits to Rs. 3,630-17-0 from 2,061 lbs. and Rs. 1,340-19-6 respectively in 1096. The manurial experiments which were continued during the year proved that, of all the oil-cakes tried, ground-nut and castor cakes were the best manures for paddy, that green leaf applied in conjunction with nitrolim and ammonium sulphate yielded better produce and that nitrolim proved more beneficial than farm yard manure. The experiments to reduce the quantity of irrigation for paddy and to shorten the period of irrigation by introducing early maturing varieties, which were begun last year, were continued in this farm and also in the newly started Demonstration Farm at Eraniel. The experiment to test the effect of transplanting paddy seedlings at different distances was also continued and it was seen that the best yield was from the plot in which the seedlings were planted 9" apart. Selection of seeds was carried out in the paddy farm.

ii. *Punja cultivation Farm at Alleppey.*— The expeimental cultivation of 30 acres of punja lands at Alleppey which was started in 1093, was continued on the same lines as in the previous year and completed in the year. The total yield was 3,974 paras or 132 paras per acre of land, and the total net profit was Rs. 961-24-1 or Rs. 32-1-12 per acre. The experience of the last 5 years has demonstrated that a successful yearly crop can be raised in punja lands which are usually cultivated only once in 2 or 3 years. During the 5 years of experimental cultivation the average annual yield per acre was 158 paras or 15·8 fold, the average annual cost of cultivation Rs. 52-17-1 and the average annual profit Rs. 52-24-14. Now that this experiment has been closed, it is proposed to demonstrate the same process at four other important centres of punja cultivation.

iii. *Exotic Paddy.*—The cultivation of Banku paddy was further demonstrated at Trivandrum and other places and also at the Demonstration Farm at Eraniel. This high yielding strain has become acclimatised and a variety common among the cultivators.

B. Cocoanut.—The manurial experiment started 13 years ago with 10 cocoanut trees in the Experimental Farm at Trivandrum was continued with the result that the average yield which was 4·4 cocoanuts per tree in 1085 rose to 61·7 nuts in 1097. Spacing experiment was newly started there with a view to find out the most advantageous distance at which cocoanut seedlings are to be planted. The Cocoanut Farm at Oachira, mainly intended for cultural exprinnents, was ploughed regularly once in two months and showed appreciable results. The yield obtained rose from 3,446 nuts in 1096 to 4,378 nuts during the year. Observations were recorded as regards 50 bearing palms to study the interval between successive inflorescences and the duration of the several stages in the development and shedding of nuts. In the Experimental Farm at Alleppey the study of varieties was continued. Manurial experiments were conducted in private gardens at Pallikal and other places. In the Demonstration Farm at Shertalla the yield from the trees rose from 11,871 to 14,670 due to proper manuring.

The department has been taking practical measures to diminish the ravages of pests and diseases connected with cocoanuts now prevailing. Besides the usual demonstrations, one of a special nature was conducted by a demonstrator engaged for the purpose temporarily at Pallikal in the Mavelikara taluk to combat the root disease. The method consisted of the sterilisation of the soil as far as possible by burning, liming and application of fungicides. This treatment was tried in the case of 100 trees and they are said to be putting on a healthy appearance; but it will take some years before the treatment can be pronounced to be irreproachable. Another experiment made in the same locality with the same object also deserves mention. The crowns of the trees were sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, sulphur-lime wash, ammoniacal copper solution, potassium sulphide, potassium permanganate, izol and

mercuric chloride. A mixture of equal parts of formalin and boric acid, a mixture of copper sulphate and sulphur, and the leaves of an indigenous shrub known as *Adalodam* (Adatoda vasica, nees)—a plant extensively used in Ayurvedic system of medicine—were then supplied separately to different plots. The beds of the trees were afterwards covered with burnt soil, and quicklime at the rate of 380 lbs. per plot was forked into the soil. It is too early to draw any conclusion; but, so far, the palms in the plots treated with the leaves of *Adalodam* are reported to be showing greater improvement than the rest.

C. Sugar-cane.—As usual, manurial experiments on sugar-cane were undertaken on registered lands. At Putupalli, the best yield was obtained from the plot manured with prawn-skin, oil-cake and ashes, the net profit per acre being Rs. 49 more than the profit from the plot on which artificial fertilisers were used. The experiment also confirmed the results of the experiments of previous years and established that the red Mauritius variety is superior to the local variety, the yield from the former being 4,970 lbs. of jaggery against 4,470 lbs. from the latter or an increase of Rs. 52 per acre in money value. In order to find out suitable crops other than paddy, for lands at the tail ends of the irrigation channels, sugar-cane was experimentally cultivated on the Paddy Farm at Nagercoil and on the Demonstration Farm at Eraniel. Sugar-cane was also cultivated in the Demonstration Farm at Puliyara in the Shencottah taluk. The extension of the area under sugar-cane cultivation including the red Matritius variety in Central and North Travancore and the growing demand for sugar-cane manures in those places which necessitated the opening of a special manure depot at Parampuzha near Kottayam, are directly traceable to these departmental demonstrations.

D. Tapioca.—To find out a proper rotation of crops for the poor laterite soils on hill slopes at Kottarakara, Kunnattur and other places in the submontane region, experiments were conducted in the Kottarakara Farm and it was found that the proper rotation for such lands would be (1) tapioca, (2) horse gram and (3) bananas. Manurial and cultural experiments were conducted in the Cattle Farm at Trivandrum. Experiments were also tried in the Shencottah Farm, and tapioca cuttings available in the farm were distributed among the ryots of Shencottah. Manurial demonstrations were conducted at Changanachery, Kottayam and Muvattupuzha and it was found that the average yield from the plots under demonstration was more than double the yield from the plots manured in the usual way.

E. Pepper.—There was no fresh planting, in the Pepper Farm at Koni. The farm is planted with 15 varieties of pepper. Seeds of different species of trees such as jack, anjili, pezhu, thempavu, maruthi, vengai, azhantha, elavu and murukku were collected and put in the nursery with a view to try the trees as standards in separate plots for the vines.

F. Other Crops.—A growing interest is evinced in the cultivation of cotton. In order to ascertain whether cotton would be a success, experiments were made on a small scale in the Cattle Farm at Trivandrum and the Demonstration Farms at Alwaye, Shencottah and Eraniel. The results so far obtained have shown that climatic conditions in the State are not suitable for cotton except in Shencottah and in South Travancore. The opening of a green manure seed farm in South Travancore is being delayed for want of a proper site. The experiment of raising a green manure crop, like the sunnhemp, in the interval between the paddy crops on wet lands was tried in the Paddy Farm at Nagercoil. It was found that the cultivation would be a success if irrigation could be provided. The cultivation of fodder crops like cholam and Guinea grass was successfully pursued in the Government Farms. The Robusta coffee seedlings raised in the nursery at the Pepper Farm at Koni, were planted in the inter-space between the pepper vines there and the farm at Kottarakara. Some of the seedlings were also sold to the public. Anjili, jack, cashewnut, tamarind and rain tree seedlings were newly planted in the Farm at Kottarakara to demonstrate the advantages of cultivating trees of economic value in poor laterite lands which would, besides yielding a good income, improve the soil by supplying the soil with organic matter. The

site for the proposed Fruit Farm in South Travancore has been handed over to the department. The cultivation of fruit trees on a small scale is being carried on in the Trivandrum Cattle Farm, Kottarakara Experimental Farm, in the Quilon Farm and in the Pepper Farm at Koni. Government have sanctioned the opening of a Ginger Farm at Ettumanur with a view to find out suitable manures for the crop, to increase the outturn by seed selection and to obviate the need for fallowing the area under ginger by selecting proper crops for rotation.

163. *Seeds, manure and implements* —The supply of selected seeds to the public continued to receive attention. 14,273 lbs. of selected paddy seeds were sold from the Paddy Farm at Nagercoil. 2,415 lbs. of seeds raised by the presidents of 9 Seed Unions established in Nanjanad, and 10,800 lbs. of seed raised by the president of the Seed Union at Pallikal in the Mavelikara taluk were also sold. Seed selection and supply were carried out on an extensive scale as regards cocoanuts also. 1,107 selected cocoanut seedlings were sold from the Cocoanut Farm at Alleppey. The private Farm at Pallikal which stocks cocoanut seeds and seedlings, under the supervision of the department, sold 9,278 cocoanut seeds and 5,340 seedlings against 6,542 seeds and 7,664 seedlings in 1096. The department supplied, besides, seeds of ground-nut and cambodia cotton and tapioca and red Mauritius sugar-cane cuttings, fruit tree seedlings and guinea grass.

The Forsdon tractor of the department was used mostly for ploughing paddy lands in South Travancore. The trials with the tractor are said to have attracted considerable attention. The average cost of fuel per acre for ploughing and harrowing with the tractor was Rs. 7-5-9, the average cost of ploughing with bullocks being Rs. 12 per acre. As there was demand for Meston and Climax ploughs also 25 Meston ploughs and 12 Climax ploughs were purchased and distributed among the officers for trial, demonstration and sale. An iron plough of local manufacture, known as the Pallikal plough, was demonstrated and arrangements were made in the workshop attached to the Agricultural School at Alwaye for cheap and improved ploughs and for other agricultural implements being made for sale.

Advantages of scientific manuring were demonstrated. Manures to the value of Rs. 16,465 were sold in 10 departmental depots with 20 branch depots. In addition, there were private merchants and firms engaged in the trade of manures. The total value of manures issued by these agencies is estimated at Rs. 56,000. Land holders took advantage of the provision in the Agricultural Loans Rules for advance for the purchase of manures on personal security.

164. *Live Stock—Cattle Farms.*—To improve the local inferior breeds of cattle by crossing indigenous cows with imported bulls of superior breed and to introduce new breeds suited to local conditions are the objects aimed at by the cattle breeding operations of the department, and with this view the farms at Trivandrum and at Easanthimangalam were maintained. At the close of the year, the strength of the herd at Easanthimangalam was 72. 3 cows and 3 bulls of the Montgomery breed were purchased from Pusa for the Cattle Farm at Trivandrum. One Montgomery bull was given to the Madras Agricultural Department in exchange for an Ayrhire X Schidhi bull. At the end of the year, this farm had also 72 head of cattle of varieties. The breeding bulls and breeding buffaloes in this farm served 268 cows and 28 buffaloes respectively. The award of grants for the maintenance of private breeding bulls was continued and 17 bulls which served some 1,000 cows were given subsidies of Rs. 75 each per annum. The question of measuring the effect of the arrangements made for good service for local cows and she-buffaloes by the maintenance of pedigree records is being considered. To find out a cheap cattle food, an experiment on feeding cattle with prickly pear was started in the Farm at Easanthimangalam. The weed, after the thorns were burnt over a smokeless fire, when mixed with cotton seed, is reported to have yielded a good feed. Further experiments in this direction are being carried on. The small flock of Coimbatore sheep in the Silk Farm at Trivandrum did not meet with many casualties. 21 lbs. and 8 oz. of fleece was shorn, spun and woven into blankets, rugs and carpets. To develop this industry further, the Silk Farm Overseer was trained at Vellore and

Koilkundala. Proposals for extending the industry and for training apprentice are before Government.

At the Poultry Farm, experiments were tried on the egglaying capacity of foreign and cross breeds. As the result of these experiments, foreign breeds are gradually spreading.

165. *Sericulture.*—The mulberry plantation in the Silk Farm at Trivandrum was kept up. An additional area of 8 acres in the Nedumangad Farm was planted. The grant-in-aid Silk Farms at Vidura and Changanachery had 20 and 8 acres respectively under cultivation. The number of private persons engaged in the industry rose from 27 to 38, of whom 20 were receiving grants from the department. Rearing of silk worm was conducted in the departmental Silk Farm at Trivandrum, in the private Farm at Vidura and in villages. The cocoons produced by private cultivators were purchased by the department and these together with the crop in the Government Farms were reeled and silk was woven into *thupattas*, shirting and coating cloths in the Trivandrum Silk Farm. The reeling and weaving branches in this institution are proposed to be further developed when the new buildings under construction are completed. To further encourage the silk industry, a block of land measuring about 200 acres in the Nedumangad taluk has been surveyed and sub-divided into 5 acre plots. The colonisation of this area by trained students from the Silk School which was in existence under the management of the Salvation Army, most of whom are members of the depressed classes, is under contemplation.

166. *Agricultural education, publication and exhibition.*—An Agricultural Middle School with a farm and a workshop designed to impart the elements of the theory and practice of agriculture, prominence being given to practical and manual training, was opened at Alwaye. 28 students and 4 departmental subordinates were given admission, of whom 10 students are given a stipend of Rs. 10 each per mensem. The night schools for adults at the Paddy Farm, Nagercoil, and the Cattle Farm, Trivandrum, were reported to be working satisfactorily. Bulletins and leaflets were published in Malayalam on agricultural matters; and articles on agriculture were contributed by the officers of the department to the Travancore Economic Journal. There was no agricultural exhibition; but agricultural products were sent to the co-operative conferences held at Kottayam and Nagercoil, and their use and value explained to the visitors.

167. *Veterinary.*—A veterinary dispensary was opened at Shencottah. Including this, there were 5 veterinary hospitals and 7 dispensaries. The veterinary officers in their tours visited 459 villages, performed 165 inoculations and treated 2,346 animals, the corresponding figures for 1096 being 400, 107 and 2,746. The total number of animals treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 7,954, against 7,724 in the previous year, thus making a total of 10,300 animals treated during the year, against 10,470 in 1096. 1,252 operations including 511 castrations were performed against 1,746 in the previous year. 36 elephants were treated, of which 30 were discharged cured.

The year was not marked by the prevalence of any contagious diseases. There were only sporadic outbursts of rinderpest and a mild attack of foot and mouth disease. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia was reported; so also a few cases of Anthrax and a case of Tetanus. With a view to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among cattle, rules are being framed under the Animals' Diseases Regulation, authorising veterinary officers to impound animals suffering from such diseases and restricting the movement of such cattle in specified localities.

168. *Fisheries.*—To lighten the work of the Inspector of the Fisheries as to afford him time for scientific investigations, a readjustment of the work of the two officers of the Fisheries Department was effected by which control over inland fisheries was transferred to the Inspector of Fish Industries. An experimental station was started at Neendakara for the purpose of conducting experiments on the breeding, catching and curing of fish. A study of the influence of prawn larvæ on the migration of sardine shoals into the backwaters was commenced and progress was made in the

study of the habits of the different species of mullets, milk fish and chempalli. Experiments to determine the difference in the rates of growth of prawns were tried in the Prawn Breeding Farm at Putupalli, and experiments in connection with the possible introduction of lime shell fishes in tanks were also started.

Mr. L. A. Netto continued to exercise the right of collecting shank shells from the sea. The total number of shank shells collected was 7,800 against 7,000 in 1096 and the royalty realised by Government was Rs. 195, against Rs. 375 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the reduction in the rate. The right of collecting lime shells from the deep sea beds at Kadiapattanam, Enayam and Vizhinjam was also leased out. In order to control the inland fisheries more effectively, a separate Fisheries Regulation (XI of 1097) was enacted and a set of new rules is being framed. 3 fish curing yards were in existence at the commencement of the year and 4 new yards were sanctioned of which work commenced only at 2. The fish cured is reported to have been less than in the previous year owing to poor catches. 19,554 maunds and 1 seer of fish were cured in all the yards together. Experiments on light and hard curing and the smoking of different kinds of fish were conducted in the yard at Alleppey. 2 subordinates of the department and 4 outsiders were admitted into the Experimental Curing Station at Neendakara for a short course of training in the catching and curing of fish. The quantity of fish and fish products exported fell from 2,33,774 cwts. in 1096 to 2,11,887 cwts. The drop is reported to be due to bad fishing season and to enhanced railway freights. The total receipts from the backwater and inland fisheries were Rs. 10,317-22-14 against Rs. 9,266-13-12 in 1096. The departmental Fish Oil Factory at Alleppey was leased out to the Sri Padmanabhavilasom Co-operative Society on a rental of Rs. 75 per annum. The private factory at Pallithode is stated to have turned out good work and dealt with sardines worth Rs. 1,168 which were made into oil and guano worth Rs. 1,986. Successful experiments on refining crude sardine oil with caustic soda are stated to have been undertaken by the Agricultural Chemist in order to test the possibility of producing a substitute for cod liver oil. The investigation is continued so as to determine whether a cheap agent could be substituted for caustic soda and whether the odour of the oil could be lessened to any appreciable extent. The Fishery School at Panavalli continued to make good progress. Of the 2 private schools which were started in the previous year at Kuzhittura and Cheriazhcekkal, the latter did not work satisfactorily and its grant had to be withdrawn. The opening of another departmental school at Aroor was sanctioned with effect from the beginning of the current year. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies worked under the control of the Fisheries Department rose from 3 to 5 and the number of shares in the Vala Samudayodharini Co-operative Society at Pallipuram was raised from 200 to 400. More karayogams or village associations were organised among the fishermen at which disputes between the members of the association were amicably settled.

169. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The agricultural receipts of the year, including veterinary fees amounted to Rs. 15,338 and the receipts under fisheries to Rs. 14,089. Tho total expenditure under the agricultural branch was Rs. 1,90,700 and that under fisheries was Rs. 18,164.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

170. *Personnel:*—Dr. S. G. Barker, who was on combined privilege leave and furlough, retired from service on the 4th Medam 1097 and Mr. I. C. Chacko, State Geologist, continued to be in charge of the department.

171. *Expansion of the Department.*—The work of the department consisted mainly of investigation leading to the establishment of industries, the introduction of improved methods in existing industries and the spread of industrial and technical education. The officer in charge was mainly engaged in organising his department to carry out this work. The establishment of the Government School of Commerce, Alleppey, the revision of the rules of the Sri Mulam Technical School, Trivandrum, and of the syllabus of the S. M. R. V. Institute Nagercoil, the reorganisation of the Carpentry and Smithery School, Quilon, the

drafting of rules for the conduct of grant-in-aid technical schools and for the grant of industrial loans and the creation of a joint stock company for sugar refining were the noteworthy activities of the department during the year.

The four foreign scholars who had been sent to England in 1917 returned in the last quarter of the year under report after successfully completing their industrial and technical studies. Messrs. C. Kumara Das B. A., M. SC., A. K. George B. A., D. L. M., and N. K. Padmanabha Pillai F. R. S. A., Medalist, City and Guilds of London, were entertained in the department as Oil Chemist, Tanning Expert and Textile Expert respectively. The appointment of the fourth scholar Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon B. A., B. SC., (London, Honors) A. C. G. I. and D. I. C., as Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector belongs to the current year. The newly appointed experts have been engaged in visiting places and institutions connected with their respective spheres of work, and collecting information about the present condition of the industries which they represent and materials for their future programmes. The Tanning and the Textile Experts have in addition been offering advice to and doing propaganda work in regard to tanning and leather industry and in regard to weaving and dyeing and improving textile designs.

172. *Laboratory and Research work.*—The work of the Chemical Assistant to the Director of Industries consisted chiefly in

(1) experiments in candying ginger;

(2) study of the yield of juice from Travancore sugar-canes by the prevailing methods of extraction and study of the prevailing methods of jaggery making;

(3) analysis of soaps made by the Ayurvedic Department;

(4) chemical identification of minerals;

(5) experiments in the utilisation of laterite as an iron ore; and

(6) experiments in pottery.

Besides this, the Professor of Chemistry in His Highness the Maha Raja's College undertook the investigation of the essential oils, obtainable in Travancore, in collaboration with his Assistants in the College and the Essential Oil Assistant of the department, and many essential oils have been analysed from such substances as *lantana camara*, *inchi grass*, black dammer, fresh and dry ginger, *patchathulasi*, cardamoms and varieties of eucalyptus cultivated locally.

The annexe to the Science Laboratory of His Highness the Maha Raja's College sanctioned for the use of the Department of Industries, is nearing completion.

173. *Factory Industries*:—

(*a*) *Essential Oil Factory.* The Essential Oil Assistant toured in the taluks of Kunnatnad, Alengad, Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha, visiting lemon grass distillation factories and giving instructions and advice to the distillers in improved methods of distillation. Of the three stills belonging to the department, one was on loan with Mr. J. R. Vincent of Mundakayam. The second was being used for the distillation of essential oils for the investigation of the Chemistry Professor and his collaborators. The third is remaining unused. Mr. J. R. Vincent has set up a country still of smaller dimensions than the Government still and it is reported that it gives better yield than the departmental still.

(*b*) *Jaggery Factory.*—The erection of a building for the proposed jaggery factory at Tiruvalla had been ordered to be held in abeyance till an efficient crushing machine is obtained. The Director is in correspondence with Messrs. Heatly and Gresham for the purpose.

(*c*) *Sugar Factory.*—Government accepted the recommendation of the Economic Development Board that the agency of the Travancore Sugar Factory should be given to Mr. R. Ananda Rao, representing a Syndicate composed of himself, Mr. Narayana Doss Girdhar Doss M. L. A., partner of Messrs. Chattoorbhooja Doss Khusal Doss and Sons, Madras, and Mr. C. S. Rangaswami of Messrs. Baltiwala and Karani, Bombay. Mr. Ananda Rao was accordingly requested to arrange for the registration of the company, Government agreeing to take up 25 per cent. of the total

number of shares on specified terms. A company was accordingly registered under the name of "The Travancore Sugars Ltd.", and it had made considerable progress in the allotment of shares and the filing of the returns of allotments when the year closed. Steps are being taken for the acquisition of land and the purchase of machinery for the factory.

174. *Cottage Industries.*

(*a*) *Peripatetic work in weaving.*—Mr. V. Thulasi Naidu continued to be the Peripatetic Instructor in weaving, and was working under the instructions of the Textile Expert since the latter joined duty. The Instructor visited Nagercoil, Colachel, Eraniel, Neyyoor, Ettumanur, Pandalam, Chengannur, Thiruvalla, Alleppey, Kottayam and other places. He demonstrated the use of improved looms, such as the time saving fly shuttle loom which he has invented, and delivered lectures on weaving. The Peripatetic Instructor's services were appreciated and requisitioned by the public.

(*b*) *Apiculture.*—The Apiculture Assistant is said to have set up hives for private persons at Quilon, Neyyattinkara, Martandom and Nagercoil. It is reported that the number of private apiaries in the Trivandrum town has fallen from 30 to 24, and that the Government model apiary has deteriorated. Government note with regret the retrogression in this branch of work after it once showed signs of popularity.

175. *Shellac Industry.*—The Shellac Assistant, who was directed to tour throughout the State and study the factors affecting the cultivation of lac, reported that the climatic conditions in the State, except in South Travancore, were unsuited for the growth of lac insects and that in South Travancore waste lands required for opening plantations of suitable trees on any appreciable scale were wanting. Hence the shellac branch of the department was closed at the end of the year.

176. *Technical Education.*

(*a*) *The S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil.*—Twenty students were on the rolls of this Institute. The results of the annual examinations were satisfactory. A warping and sizing machine was purchased from Mysore and was set up at the Institute.

(*b*) *The Sri Mulam Technical School, Trivandrum.*—There were 42 students on the rolls at the beginning of the year, 21 in the Mechanical Overseer's Class and 21 in the Fitter's Class. The results in the various examinations were satisfactory. Additions were made to the books in the library, the journals in the reading room and appliances in the laboratory. Some of the passed overseer students have found employment in the P. W. D. Workshops Division.

(*c*) *The School of Arts, Trivandrum.*—The Director of Public Instruction handed over this school to the department on the 1st Chingam 1097. The Superintendent of the school was deputed to Mysore to copy the old designs of Hoysala style from the temples of Halebid and Belur so as to utilise them in the making of artistic works. The strength of the drawing classes at the end of 1097 was 4 girls and 6 boys against 5 girls and 8 boys in 1096. The fall in the strength is explained as due to the competition of private institutions. The Vernacular School Leaving Certificate or the certificate of having passed the Third Form in any recognised English school has been prescribed as the minimum qualification for future entrants and the stipends have been fixed at Rs. 5 per mensem in the junior section and Rs. 7 per mensem in the senior section. The first batch of 15 apprentices as per these arrangements was admitted from the 1st Vrischikam. In the ivory carving section, private students were given tuition on payment of a fee of Re. 1 per mensem without insisting on educational qualifications. Only one student took advantage of this arrangement.

(*d*) *The Carpentry School, Quilon.*—This institution has been remodelled and reorganised under the name of "The Government Carpentry and Smithery School, Quilon". To begin with only the carpentry section will be opened, while the smithery section will be added later. Admission to the school is restricted to holders of the Vernacular School Leaving Certificate. The selection of candidates

for admission is vested in a Board consisting of the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, and four non-official gentlemen of the place selected by Government. The Board is given powers to exempt entrants from examination qualifications in deserving cases.

(e) *The Government School of Commerce, Alleppey.*—The school was started on the 22nd Chingam 1097, with 27 students in the English section and 10 students in the Vernacular section. The results of the examinations were satisfactory. Some of the members of the Board of Visitors appointed by Government to advise the Director of Industries about the working of the school inspected the institution and were pleased with its working.

(f) *Non-Departmental Industrial Schools.*—In pursuance of the arrangements made in 1096, 39 grant-in-aid industrial schools for boys were transferred from the Education Department to the Department of industries. At the time of transfer there were also 7 unaided institutions. 30 new schools not brought under grant-in-aid were started. The grants to 6 schools were stopped by the Industries Department on account of inefficient management and 4 schools were newly given grants. The number of aided and unaided schools at the end of the year was accordingly 37 and 39 respectively. Among the aided schools, 30 were imparting instruction in weaving, 2 in coir industry, 1 in drawing and painting, 2 in carpentry, 1 in rattan industry and 1 in mat making.

177. *Foreign scholarship.*—Mr. A. Gopala Menon deputed for advanced studies in banking, industry and commerce under the scheme of foreign scholarships has proceeded to England and commenced his studies.

178. *Miscellaneous.*

(a) *The Kallar Hydro Electric Scheme.*—The scheme is under further investigation on the spot by a committee of officials and non-officials appointed for the purpose.

(b) *Loom Accessories Depot.*—A departmental depôt for the sale of loom accessories to cottage weavers was opened.

(c) *Technical Education Code.*—The grant of aids to technical schools is at present regulated by the provisions of the Education Code. The transfer of technical schools to the Department of Industries and the nature of the working of these institutions pointed out the necessity for a new set of rules for regulating their conduct and the award of grants and a committee consisting of two officials and one non-official was appointed to consider and frame a set of draft rules.

(d) *Industrial loans.*—Draft rules for the grant of small loans for the development of rural and cottage industries were framed and published for public criticism.

179. *Tour.*—The officer in charge of the department was on tour for 98 days, against 42 in 1096.

180. *Finance.*—The expenditure was Rs. 1,20,459 against Rs. 66,709 in the previous year.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

181. *Constitution.*—The number of official members was reduced to 6 and the number of non-official members increased to 14. The late Mr. Raman Menon, Conservator of Forests, continued to be President till his reversion to the British service when Dr. Kunjen Pillai, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, was appointed President.

182. The Board having made a reference to Government as regards the extent and scope of its functions, it was decided (1) that the Board was competent to discuss all questions of policy relating to the working of the various development departments independently of any reference from the heads of departments or Government and submit its suggestions for their consideration and (2) that the Board was not required to collect any data, evidence or statistics but that it could make use of particulars furnished by any member and call for information from the Head of any Devlopment Department.

183. *Meetings of the Board.*—Five ordinary meetings—3 at Trivandrum, 1 at Alleppey and 1 at Quilon—and a special meeting at Trivandrum convened at the instance of Government in which additional members were temporarily co-opted to discuss the Kallar Hydro Electric Scheme, were held.

184. *Committees.*—As the work entrusted to the Board was classifiable into (i) agriculture and forestry, (ii) banking and co-operation, (iii) industry and commer e and (iv) publication, the Board at its first meeting held in Karkadakam 1096, appointed four separate Standing Committees from among the members. A fifth Standing Committe called the Editorial Committee was subsequently formed. Besides the Standing Committees, a Committee, specialy chosen, framed rules to regulate the transaction of business by the Board. Special Committees were also appointed at different meetings of the Board for the detailed consideration of individual subjects of importance.

185. *Subjects discussed by the Board.*—Among the subjects discussed, the following were the most important:—(1) increasing the production of paddy by irrigation, drainage, reclamation, disafforestation &c., (2) sugar industry, (3) Kallar Hydro Electric Scheme, (4) paper-pulp manufacture, (5) manufacture of matches, (6) coir mat and matting, (7) spinning and weaving, (8) earthenware, rattan and basket making, (9) institution of a chamber of commerce, (10) banking, (11) working of co-operative societies and (12) cotton cultivation. Much enthusiasm and earnestness marked the discussions of the Board and it rendered valuable advice and assistance to Government. The recommendations of the Board have been receiving the careful consideration of Government ; but there has not been enough interval in most cases for final orders being passed, the Board having been at work only for a year.

186. *Economic Journal.*—This Malayalam journal continued to be published as a monthly. The editing of the journal is done by the special sub-committee of the Board referred to.

187. *Finance.*—The total expenditure incurred on account of the Board was Rs. 10,062.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

188. The department was reorganised with effect from the 1st Chingam 1097 and the staff was strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Geologist, a Chemical Assistant and a Prospector. The Assistant Geologist supervised the prospecting for pyrrhotite, a sulphide of iron, at Mangamalai near Tadikarankonam. He made a special survey of the taluks of Quilon and Chirayinkil with a view to find out the probable quantity of laterite iron ore available in those taluks. He also inspected the lignite seams at Warkalai for collecting specimens. While engaged in the laterite survey, the Assistant Geologist discovered some fossil remains of plants and animals in the Warkalai formation. He got 68 rock slices from Mangamalai and other places, cut and examined them at the headquarters and compared them with similar rock specimens obtained from Canada. The Chemical Assistant determined the percentages of iron in various specimens of laterite collected by the Assistant Geologist during his survey, chemically identified some minerals and was in charge of the experimental smelting of laterite in the cupola of the P. W. D. Workshop. On the completion of the laboratory annexe in the Arts College, he will be better equipped to do more extensive analyses of rock and mineral specimens. He also did some research work on clays.

The department was prospecting for graphite and mica in 1096. The graphite deposits spotted were on private lands. A draft bill is under preparation to enable the department to enter on private lands and carry on prospecting operations. As regards mica, the Madras Mica Company was in the field and hence it was found unnecessary to do any prospecting work in connection with this mineral. Consequently, the department devoted its attention to prospecting for pyrrhotite alone during the year.

189. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 12,097 as against Rs. 7,841 in 1096.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

190. *Numerical Strength.*—There were 206 companies working at the beginning of the year (including the 16 charitable associations registered under section 26 of the Companies Regulation). In addition to these, there were 23 companies and associations which were either defunct or not working. 16 new companies were registered during the year, against 52 in 1096. Of the companies thus newly registered, 12 were limited by shares and working for profit and 4 were associations not so working. The fall in new registration which, by the way, was more than in the pre-war years, is reported to be due to depression in the money market and trade brought about by the low demand for the staple exports. The highest authorised capital among the companies newly registered was 12 lakhs as against 7 lakhs in 1096. 31 companies limited by shares went into liquidation of which one was registered in 1097 itself. Of these, 7 companies reported final dissolution and their names were struck off the register, leaving on the rolls 24 companies that have gone into liquidation. Besides these, there were 13 defunct companies of which 10 were transferred to the list of companies not working, leaving 3 defunct companies on the rolls. One company limited by guarantee which was in liquidation at the close of 1096 was also removed from the register. Besides these, 3 charitable associations registered under section 26 of the Regulation, became defunct, but their names are retained on the rolls as the statutory action against them was not complete. The registrations and removals left behind, in all, 227 companies on the rolls at the end of 1097, of which only 180 companies limited by shares and 17 charitable associations were working. The working companies consisted of 41 banking, 12 transit and transport, 87 trading and manufacturing, 1 salt manufacturing, 32 planting and 2 sugar manufacturing companies, besides 5 mills and presses.

191. *Capital.*—No company raised its authorised capital nor was there any case of reduction of capital. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid up capitals of all the working companies together at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,42,10,980, Rs. 1,41,19,902 and Rs. 77,96,565 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1096 being Rs. 5,63,97,980, Rs. 1,40,33,126 and Rs. 73,97,576.

192. *Foreign Companies.*—There were 63 companies registered outside, having places of business in the State at the beginning of 1097. 3 companies newly opened places of business in the State and filed certificates of incorporation, thus raising the number of foreign companies to 66.

193. *Inspection.*—The Registrar inspected 49 companies during the year against 26 in 1096. He could not inspect more, as his duties as Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil did not permit his going out oftener. The Government auditor of the department inspected the offices of 96 companies against 35 in the previous year.

194. *Working of the Companies.*—The strain in the money market is reported to have affected adversely the working of the existing companies. The Registrar has severely criticised the way in which the banking companies acquitted themselves. According to him, the working of these institutions is marked by (1) payment of heavy interest for current and fixed deposits, remarkable when compared with the low interest paid by other concerns working side by side, (2) usurious interest levied on loans issued in addition to compound interest and discount, (3) dividends computed on book assets which are mostly prizes in chitties (which they are carrying on), acquired by transfer adjustment, (4) loans secured by landed securities with no fixed time limit for repayment, (5) very low reserve funds compared with the volume of transactions undertaken, and (6) consequent failure to cash cheques on demand. For remedying the evils, the Registrar has urged special legislation, insisting on the banks giving in their published balance sheets detailed statements of all kinds of loans, overdrafts and advances classified according to the nature and kind of security, whether primary or collateral. In view of the fact that the year under report was a most critical one for business as well as banking, Government would wait to see whether with the advent of better times which are already in sight, these institutions do not improve their methods of working.

195. *Investigation of affairs and prosecution.*—There was no prosecution for infraction of the statutory provisions of the Regulation, nor was any application made for investigation of the affairs of the companies.

196. *Audit.*—Besides the Government auditor, 27 auditors held licenses at the commencement of the year, of whom 5 held permanent certificates. The period prescribed for 11 licenses having expired, 4 of them were renewed. Including the 3 fresh temporary licenses issued, the number of license holders at the end of the year was 23.

197. *Finance.*—The receipts of the department fell from Rs. 13, 903 in 1096 to Rs. 6,085 in 1097 owing to the paucity of new registrations. The expenditure rose from Rs. 8,313 to Rs. 9,496 during the year, on account of the salary for the full year of the Government auditor appointed towards the middle of 1096, and also the incremental scales of pay falling due.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

198. ***Administration.***—Mr. R. Vaidyalingam Pillai returned after his training in Madras and took charge of the department. The Senior Inspector who was also on deputation for training, returned from Madras. He was then placed on special duty to train other Inspectors; and he trained them up in batches of 2, giving 6 weeks training to each batch.

The Registrar was out on tour for 117 days and inspected 80 societies, against 125 days and 108 societies in 1096. The number of circles remained the same as in the previous year viz., 7 under 7 Inspectors with headquarters at Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum, Quilon, Mavelikara, Alleppey, Kottayam and Perumpavur respectively.

199. *Number of societies.*—The year opened with 266 registered societies and 44 applications pending registration. 91 fresh applications were received. 102 societies were registered and 33 were under enquiry connected with registration when the year closed. Of the societies registered, 85 were agricultural and 17 non-agricultural, 34 being of the limited and 68 of the unlimited type ; 95 of them were credit societies, 6 combined credit with production and distribution and 1 was a supervising union. Among the new societies, 21 were for the benefit of the depressed classes-9 for Pulayas or Cherumars, 4 for Arayans, 4 for Valans, 2 for Coast Christian fisher folk and 2 for Parayas. The Vaikam Co-operative Stores Ltd., No. 85 was removed from the rolls as it worked at a loss and the members demanded liquidation. The total number of societies at the end of the year was 367. Of these, only 296 were actually working, the remaining 71 societies not having had time to start work after their registration towards the close of the year. The following statement shows the distribution of the societies in the several circles, as compared with 1096 :—

Name of the circle.	No. of societies in 1097.					No. of societies in 1096.
	Agricultural.		Non-agricultural.		Total.	
	Limited.	Un-limitted.	Limited.	Un-limited.		
1. Padmanabhapuram (5 taluks).	2	24	8	4	38	31
2. Trivandrum (4 taluks).	9	12	14	3	38	33
3. Quilon (6 taluks).	27	17	5	...	49	36
4. Mavelikara (3 taluks).	37	30	5	1	73	50
5. Alleppey (3 taluks).	27	26	9	...	62	46
6. Kottayam (6 taluks).	25	16	4	...	45	30
7. Perumpavur (7 taluks).	18	29	15	...	62	40
	145	154	60 †	8	367	266

† This includes the Central Bank at Trivandrum and the Mavelikara Supervising Union.

200. *The nature and working of societies.*—The sub-joined statement shows the nature of the work of the societies in existence :—

	Nature of Society.		No.
	Central Society	...	1
	Supervising Union	...	1
Agricultural	Credit	...	247
	Credit with Production and sale	...	52
			299
Non-agricultural	Credit	...	53
	Production and sale	....	5
	Distributive	...	5
	Other types	...	3
			66
	Total	...	367

The Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., continued to be the only central financing institution for the societies to draw upon. At the beginning of the year the bank had 197 members—116 individuals and 81 societies. 29 individuals and 11 societies were newly admitted as members, while 5 individuals were removed. Thus there were at the end of the year 232 members, 92 of them being societies. The total number of shares subscribed for at the end of the year was 388. The paid up share capital dropped from Bh. Rs. 19,640 to Bh. Rs. 19,120, because, against a sum of Bh. Rs. 1,700 collected, Bh. Rs. 2,220 had to be repaid on account of withdrawals. The calls in arrears amounted to Bh. Rs. 3,720 against 4,520 in 1096. To stimulate deposits, the rate of interest was raised to 7½ per cent. In consequence of this, current and fixed deposit to the extent of Bh. Rs. 4,219 and Bh. Rs. 11,628 respectively were received during the year against Bh. Rs. 2,221 and Bh. Rs. 550 in 1096. The Board of management of the bank has introduced a scheme of Provident Deposit Account, and it is hoped that this would attract further deposits. Under loans to societies and individuals, there was a sum of Bh. Rs. 73,011 out-standing at the beginning of the year, of which Bh. Rs. 34,776 was over-due. Bh. Rs. 7,854 was loaned to individual members and Bh. Rs. 19,940 to societies. It is reported that, for the future, the bank has resolved upon restricting loans to individuals and conserving its resources towards financing societies as far as possible. The demand, collection and banlance of the bank under this head amounted to Bh. Rs. 62,821, Bh. Rs. 25,300, and Bh. Rs. 36,821 respectively, the percentage of balance to demand amounting to 58·6 against 54 in 1096. As in the case of share capital, the arrears are heavy under this head also. As regards interest, a sum of Bh. Rs. 7,047 fell due during the year, which together with Bh. Rs. 3,694 outstanding from the previous year brought up the demand to Bh. Rs. 10,741. Of this, Bh. Rs. 5,455 was collected, leaving a balance of Bh. Rs. 5,286. The percentage of balance was 43 in 1095, 36·4 in 1096 and 49·2 in 1097. The Registrar reports that this high percentage of arrears is due to a great extent to the different view points assumed by the debtor and creditor institutions. While the former counts interest as falling due only with the instalments of the principal, the latter charges interest yearly. The first instalment of the concessional loan advanced by Government having fallen due during the year, the bank paid up Bh. Rs. 12,281. The net profit earned by the bank was Bh. Rs. 3,356 against Bh. Rs. 3,158 in 1096. The Reserve fund which stood at Bh. Rs. 3,310 in the beginning of the year rose to Bh. Rs. 4,149 at its close. The bulk of the fund is invested in the Anchal savings bank.

Of the 365 primary societies referred to, 299 were agricultural and 66 non-agricultural against 214 and 51 respectively in 1096. Of these, 145 of the former and 58 of the latter were of the limited kind.

201. *Membership.*—The total number of members excluding those of the Central Bank rose from 17,237 to 21,742. The Central Bank had 140 individual members. Thus there was an increase of 4,645 members. The agricultural societies contributed 16,772 and the non-agricultural 4,970. The average membership per primary society during the year was 74, against 76 in 1096, the fall being ascribed to the large number of societies started late in the year and to a large number of defaulters being expelled.

Of the 21,882 members (including 1,313 females), 9,282 are pure agricultrists, 7,749 are non-agriculturists, while 4,851 derive their income partly from agriculture and partly from other sources. Of all the 367 societies in existence, 183 serve the interests of particular communities exclusively. There were 72 societies for Nairs, 33 for Christians, 1 for Malayala Brahmins, 3 for Ezhavas, 20 for Arayans, 13 for Christian fisher folk, 3 for Vellalas, 28 for Hindu and Christian Pulayas, 5 for Parayas, 1 for Valans and 4 for artisan classes. The number of societies for the depressed classes has again risen from 44 to 66. Taking at the average 5 relations to every member, the number of persons that may be taken to have come within the benefits of the movement is 1,09,410; and this works out to one in every 36 of the total population. Endeavours are being made for the formation of societies for the benefit of weavers, potters and factory employes, of co-operative stores for the benefit of school and college students and of a society for poultry farming.

202. *Finance.* i. *Working and share capital and reserve.*—The total working capital of the societies stood at Bh. Rs. 4,16,434, against 3,37,321 in 1096. It is an encouraging feature that the paid up share capital of all the societies together rose from Bh. Rs. 1,69,829 to Bh. Rs. 2,31,221, the increase being Bh. Rs. 61,392. The agricultural societies contributed Bh. Rs. 1,52,863 and the non-agricultural Bh. Rs. 59,239 out of the paid up capital. The total reserve fund of all the societies amounted to Bh. Rs. 33,647 including the sum of Bh. Rs. 9,854 arranged to be credited by the audit orders of the year. Out of the reserve fund of Bh. Rs. 23,793 which the societies had at the end of 1096, Bh. Rs. 9,623 is invested in the Central Bank and Bh. Rs. 3,350 in the Anchal savings bank.

ii. *Deposits.*—The deposits received by all the primary societies during the year aggregated Bh. Rs. 26,225 and repayments to Bh. Rs. 23,988 against Bh. Rs. 30,026 and Bh. Rs. 19,997 respectively in 1096. Speaking of agricultural societies separately, the deposits of members and non-members amounted to Bh. Rs. 11,857 and Bh. Rs. 1,384 respectively, against Bh. Rs. 11,602 and Bh. Rs. 2,972 in 1096; the corresponding figures for non-agricultural societies stood at Bh. Rs. 9,808 and Bh. Rs. 3,175, against Bh. Rs. 10,465 and Bh. Rs. 4,988 in the previous year.

iii. *Loans.*—243 primary societies advanced during the year 7,263 loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 2,34,797 against Bh. Rs. 2,03,655 in 6,082 loans granted by 190 societies. Of these, the agricultural societies issued 5,634 loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 1,71,110, while the non-agricultural societies issued 1,629 loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 63,687. The societies received help from the Central Bank only to the extent of Bh. Rs. 19,940 or nearly 8½ per cent. of the total amount loaned by them. The Registrar has attributed this healthy feature to the fact that the majority of the societies are formed on share capital basis with easy instalments and some societies which are not so formed are amending their bye-laws to come in line with them. Classified according to the purpose for which the loans were advanced, Bh. Rs. 1,33,108 were for productive purposes, while Bh. Rs. 1,01,689 were for non-productive purposes, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Bh. Rs. 1,01,814 and Bh. Rs. 1,01,841 respectively. The increase in loans for productive purposes, and the preference displayed for short term loans on personal security are noteworthy and encouraging features. The total interest earned by all the primary societies was Bh. Rs. 30,080 against Bh. Rs. 21,436 in 1096. The Central Bank advanced 52 loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 27,794 against 73 loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 34,970 in 1096. The interest earned by the Central Bank was Bh. Rs. 7,047, against 6,516 in the previous year.

203. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The following table gives the demand, collection and balance under loans and interest of primary societies for the years 1096 and 1097. In the statement the figures for the Central Bank are also entered for purposes of comparison:—

PRINCIPAL.

Societies.	Demand.						Collection.						Balance.						Percentage of balance to demand.		
	1096			1097			1096			1097			1096			1097			1096	1097	
	Bh. Rs.	ch.	.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.			
Central Bank.	64,329	8	12	62,820	19	0	29,553	20	12	25,999	18	14	34,775	16	8	36,821	0	10	54·0	58·6	
Agricultural				2,08,260	20	13				1,12,710	27	1				95,549	22	4		45·8	
	2,13,169	22	8				1,34,781	22	2				78,388	0	6				36·0		42·8
Non-agricultural.				72,848	14	5				48,057	27	2				24,790	15	11		34·0	

INTEREST.

Societies.	Demand.						Collection.						Balance.						Percentage of balance to demand		
	1096			1097			1096			1097			1096			1097			1096	1097	
	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.			
Central Bank.	10,131	25	3	10,741	2	15	6,440	13	14	5,455	9	15	3,694	11	5	5,285	21	8	36·4	49·2	
Agricultural				35,159	14	1				16,265	22	8				18,893	20	1		53·7	
	30,768	11	6				16,754	21	8				14,013	18	6				45·5		51·7
Non-agricultural				9,017	5	15				5,042	23	4				3,974	11	3		44·0	

It will be seen from the statement that out of a total demand of Bh. Rs. 3,43,930 under principal and Bh. Rs. 54,918 under interest in all the societies together, Bh. Rs. 1,86,769 and Bh. Rs. 26,764 were collected, leaving Bh. Rs. 1,57,161 and Bh. Rs. 28,154 respectively as balances at the end of the year. No improvement is noticeable in the collection work of either primary societies or the Central Bank. The non-issue of long term loans, the tight condition of the money market, the slackness of trade, the failure of some private banking concerns and the heavy work of the inspectors are the causes to which the Registrar attributes the shortage. In the case of the Central Bank, the need for enforcing punctuality seems to have been brought home to the Board of Management, and it is reported that it is taking measures to enforce recoveries. In the past, the bank has been entirely depending on the suasive help of the department for its collection. Government trust that the spirit of self-help now visible, synchronising as it does with the re-constitution of the Board with a majority of the Societies' representatives and the scheme for the formation of supervising unions, augurs a progressive future. When the representatives of the primary societies in the Central Bank act up to this ideal in the case of the Bank, it may be expected that they would carry out these principles in the management of their own individual societies. Now that the department has been strengthened by the appointment of four additional inspectors, Government feel confident that the arrears which disfigure the balance sheet and retard the progress of the movement will be completely wiped out in the current year.

204. *Audit and Inspection.*—The Inspectors were on tour on an average for 253 days against 241 in 1096. No society was left uninspected and most of the societies were inspected more than once. The final audit of all the working societies was completed.

205. *Cost of working of the Regulation.*—The working of the Co-operative Societies Regulation cost Government Rs. 26,880 against Rs. 20,316 in 1096, the increase being due to the deputation of officers for training, the grant of scarcity allowance to the establishment and the expenditure on account of the training of the Inspectors. The cost works out to Rs. 73 per society and 6·5 per cent. of the working capital of all the societies.

206. *Progress of the movement.*—The sub-joined statement shows the progress made by the department during the quinquennium :—

Particulars.	1093 1917-18	1094 1918-19	1095 1919-20	1096 1920-21	1097 1921-22
Total number of Societies ...	45	101	177	266	367
Central Societies ...	1	1	1	1	1
Agricultural Do. ...	33	82	143	214	299 *
Non-agricultural Do. ...	11	18	33	51	67
Limited liability Societies ...	14	50	100	174	205
Unlimited Do. ...	31	51	77	92	162
Societies for Depressed Classes ...	7	11	16	44	66
Store Societies ...	5	6	8	6	5
Other Forms ...	...	...	...	3	3
Number of taluks in which Co-operative Societies are working ...	13	21	28	33	33
Total number of members ...	2,829	6,525	11,725	17,237	21,882
Average number of members per Society ...	62	70	80	76	74
Aggregate working capital of Societies in Bh. Rs. ...	1,50,527	1,87,896	2,59,060	3,37,321	4,16,434
Average working capital per Society in Bh. Rs. ...	3,345	2,087	1,762	1,499	1,407
Total paid up share capital of Societies in Bh. Rs. ...	30,574	56,621	1,08,998	1,69,829	2,31,221
Average of Do. per Society in Bh. Rs. ...	679	629	741	755	781
Total reserve fund of Societies in Bh. Rs. ...	4,933	8,030	15,648	23,793	33,646
Average of Do. per Society in Bh. Rs. ...	109	89	106	105	114
Total of Deposits in Societies in Bh. Rs. ...	10,371	30,204	35,764	32,798	44,679
Loans issued by the Central Bank No. ...	15	14	26	73	52
Do. amount in Bh. Rs. ...	8,572	16,450	28,700	34,970	27,794
Interest earned by the Central Bank in Bh. Rs. ...	5,773	5,392	5,822	6,516	7,047
Net profit earned by Do. in Bh. Rs. ...	2,552	2,299	2,697	3,158	3,356
Loans issued by Primary Societies No. ...	746	1,716	3,680	6,082	7,263
Do. amount in Bh. Rs. ...	37,975	72,033	1,39,166	2,03,655	2,34,797
Interest earned by the Primary Societies in Bh. Rs. ...	7,788	8,303	13,690	21,486	30,080
Net profit earned by Do. in Bh. Rs. ...	4,434	8,361	13,270	17,882	25,507
No. of Societies working at a loss ...	6	8	13	16	15
Arrears pending collection at the end of the year by the Central Bank in Bh. Rs. ...	26,327	34,371	37,782	34,776	36,821
Percentage of balance to demand—Central Bank ...	81·6	62·0	70·0	54·0	58·6
Arrears by Primary Societies in Bh. Rs. ...	25,815	38,033	47,366	78,388	1,20,340
Percentage of balance to demand by Primary Societies ...	34·7	45·0	36·0	36·7	42·8
Expenditure on the Department in Bh. Rs. ...	10,547	11,153	17,304	20,316	26,880

* This includes the Supervising Union at Mavelikara No. 340 registered in the year but not started.

A steady development of the movement is noticeable. The movement appears to have permeated all classes of the population and almost all localities. It has, as stated in the previous year's report, established itself in all the taluks except Devicolam. The success which the movement has met with among the depressed classes will be evident from the following figures. There were 14 societies for the benefit of the Araya coummunity, 6 for Valans, 13 for coast Christian fishermen, 28 for Pulayas and 5 for Parayas. The Parur Co-operative Society (No. 175) which was conducting handloom weaving industry on a factory scale, incurred a loss of Bh. Rs. 999, the reason reported being the lack of members who had technical business knowledge. In order to remove this defect, the admission of weaver members on easy terms and allowance of bonus on quantity of work turned out have been suggested. The Changanachery Co-operative Society (No. 112) was the only one that did credit business on the scale of an urban bank. The first Supervising Union with 11 societies was registered at Mavelikara during the year.

In the report for 1096, it was stated that the principal shortcomings of the movement consisted of (1) the large amount of overdue loans, (2) the undue preference for limited liability societies, (3) the precarious condition of store societies, (4) the loss in the working of societies and (5) the absence of an adequate reserve fund. It is a commendable feature of the year that the prediliction in favour of limited liability societies has shown signs of abatement. Most of the rural societies registered were on the unlimited liability basis. Out of the six store societies in existence at the close of the previous year, the registration of the Vaikam Co-operative Stores (No. 85) was cancelled. Two stores have not started working. The remaining three are stated to have worked well. In the Trivandrum Co-operative Distributive Society (No. 4) the membership rose from 472 to 520, and the net profits amounted to Bh. Rs. 837. The other two viz., the Quilon Co-operative Society and Stores and the Vadiveswaram Urban Co-operative Stores kept on working and earned small profits. Government had in their report for 1096, directed the Registrar to examine the causes of the failure of store societies and to devise means to improve their working. The Registrar has reported that the question is being carefully studied. Meanwhile, as far as can be seen from the facts contained in the Registrar's report, the main causes referred to, as operating against the success of stores, in the report for 1096 are still visible. As for societies working at a loss, it is reported that there were in existence 15 such societies, against 16 in the previous year. The Registrar has been asked to take steps to see that these societies either mend or are ended. The Registrar has reported that there were 9 societies working without any reserve fund, against 8 in 1096; and of these, the Parur Weaving Society (No. 175) was the only old society, the remaining 8 having started work only in the year.

207. *Special features.*—Two conferences were held–one at Nagercoil and the other at Kottayam. There were exhibitions attached to the conferences where improved agricultural implements, manures and charts were displayed. Important literature on co-operation was distributed at these conferences. To the Kottayam Conference the Madura Sourashtra Co-operative Society sent cloths of kinds, the Madras Co-operative Printing Society, forms and books, and the Tindivanam Agricultural and Industrial Co-operative Society, sample of bone-meal manure, while the Proprietor of the Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut, attended the Conference with Malayalam forms and registers useful for Co-operative societies. Proposals were submitted for amending the rules under the Regulation to provide for (1) arbitration awards being executable by Revenue authorities, (2) assignment of profits in unlimited liability societies with share capital towards dividends and (3) investment of the Registrar with powers to limit the maximum rate of dividends.

FACTORIES.

208. At the end of 1097, there were 146 factories against 143 in 1096. Of these, 49 were for the manufacture of black tea and one for curing cardamoms in the Devicolam and Peermade taluks. Of the remaining 96, 25 were in the Trivandrum Division, 44 in the Quilon Division and 27 in the Kottayam Division. These 96 factories were engaged in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, coir yarn, coir mats and mattings, tea and rubber, cotton spinning and weaving, the extraction of cocoanut oil and monazite and milling rice and husking paddy. 6 factories were worked by water power, 2 by oil and electricity, 1 by water and oil, 42 by steam, 13 by gas, 7 by oil and gas, 19 by oil, 2 by gas and electricity, 9 by electricity alone, 3 by water and electricity, 4 by steam and water, 2 by steam and gas, 5 by steam and manual labour, 25 by manual labour and 6 by oil and manual labour.

The total number of operatives at work was 11,163, including **1**,323 women and 1,999 children. The daily wages ranged from As. 2 to Rs. 1½. The duration of work varied from 3 to 12 hours a day. The District Magistrates and Medical Officers inspected the factories within their respective jurisdictions. Building accommodation, sanitary arrangements &c., were satisfactory.

TRADE.

209. *Value.*—The value of external trade was Bh. Rs. 12,34,65,157 against Bh. Rs. 11,40,76,495 in 1096. Of the total trade, the value of exports was Bh. Rs. 7,40,89,586 or 60 per cent. and that of imports, Bh. Rs. 4,93,75,571 or 40 per cent, the percentages in 1096 being 58·2 and 41·8 respectively.

210. *Routes.*—17·87 per cent. of the external trade was carried on by sea, 50·59 per cent. by backwater, 21·69 per cent. by land and 9·85 per cent. by the Trivandrum Tinnevelley Railway against 12·92, 49·32, 23·63, and 14·13 respectively in 1096.

211. *Exports and Imports.*—The sub-joined statement compares the principal exports and imports for the two years 1096 and 1097 :—

Articles.		Exports. 1096. Quantity.	Exports. 1096. Value. Bh. Rs.	Exports. 1097. Quantity.	Exports. 1097. Value. Bh. Rs.
Copra	cwts.	3,80,566	85,63,683	5,65,039	1,27,14,194
Cocoanuts	No.	1,60,10,209	10,17,587	1,70,67,585	11,60,229
Coir	cwts.	5,00,269	75,05,568	5,72,409	85,87,359
Cables	do.	713	7,138	438	4,384
Coir fibre	do.	1,385	13,854	3,448	34,478
Cocoanut husk	do.	6,622	54,990	5,200	41,627
Cocoanut oil	do.	3,63,550	68,18,963	4,05,700	76,27,034
Punnac	do.	1,85,495	9,27,288	2,06,848	10,35,010
Arecanuts	cds.	6,969	6,48,700	8,547	8,00,972
Jaggery	cwts.	1,31,741	13,16,746	85,143	8,51,462
Coffee	lbs.	2,62,331	1,05,101	84,573	21,442
Ginger	cwts.	81,457	11,87,594	75,284	10,90,761
Hides	No.	1,77,416	1,81,179	2,10,475	2,04,424
Fish	cwts.	2,10,346	16,70,906	1,77,069	17,70,280
Tamarind	do.	56,097	5,63,242	64,084	7,69,544
Molasses	do.	20,161	1,74,986	46,773	2,81,070
Pepper	cds.	39,855	39,85,569	38,315	38,31,525
Timber	c. ft.	8,62,621	12,93,931	11,92,488	12,30,740
Coir mats	cwts.	..	15,16,036	1,10,527	26,38,151
Coir matting	yds.	11,17,369	9,43,709	25,41,049	22,30,802
Piece goods	..	..	2,02,462	..	4,77,372
Cardamom	cwts.	11,473	10,25,758	12,841	9,40,528
Tea	lbs.	1,92,48,254	1,23,82,954	2,04,95,919	1,27,02,413
Rubber	do.	29,49,452	42,46,179	29,41,891	25,86,944
Other articles	..	..	1,01,09,011	..	1,04,67,109
Total...		..	6,64,05,104	..	7,40,89,586

Articles.		Imports. 1096. Quantity.	Imports. 1096. Value. Bh. Rs.	Imports. 1097. Quantity.	Imports. 1097. Value. Bh. Rs.
Piece goods	...	..	44,93,279	..	43,72,553
Thread	cwts.	27,419	36,74,270	..	11,30,057
Cotton goods	...	..	31,76,174	..	9,20,846
Rice	cwts.	11,16,916	1,01,57,580	12,64,904	1,36,46,517
Paddy	do.	11,75,251	70,68,073	15,16,137	90,40,520
Tobacco	dls.	16,730	20,02,810	19,328	29,67,571
Hardware	...	..	15,04,467	..	14,52,947
Provisions	...	..	1,96,861	..	3,78,370
Machinery	...	..	3,05,768	..	2,10,925
Salt	mds.	9,42,897	5,04,362	6,17,942	4,52,706
Gingelly oil	...	..	1,77,392	..	3,56,782
Glassware	..	..	41,051	..	68,905
Liquors	gls.	22,958	3,21,412	15,563	2,02,932
Sundries	..	..	1,40,42,592	..	1,42,63,939
Total...		..	4,76,71,391	..	4,93,75,571

The total value of the articles exported and imported by the Trivandrum-Shencottah Railway was Bh. Rs. 1,21,56,492 against Bh. Rs. 1,61,26,087 in 1096. The fall in the traffic is reported to be due to the enhancement of railway freights. The *per capita* value of the imports was Bh. Rs. 12·3 and that of the exports Bh. Rs. 18·5 against Bh. Rs. 11·9 and Bh. Rs. 16·6 respectively in 1096. The total value of external trade was greater than that of 1096 by Bh. Rs. 93,88,662. The trade in the produce of the cocoanut tree, the duty on which alone formed 64·7 per cent. of the collections from dutiable exports, amounted to Bh. Rs. 3,12,04,305 against Bh. Rs. 2,49,09,051 in 1096, the increase being Bh. Rs. 62,95,254.

The value of rice and paddy imported during the year was Bh. Rs. 2,26,87,037 which exceeds the figure for 1096 by Bh. Rs. 54,61,084.

The export of tea' during the year increased by 12,47,665 lbs., the total quantity exported being 2,04,95,919 lbs. The quantity of rubber exported was 29,41,891 lbs. against 29,49,452 lbs. in 1096.

212. *Direction.*—The direction of the external trade is shown in the following statement:—

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of the trade.	
	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.	1096	1097
British India ...	6,89,61,034	4,72,70,447	11,62,31,481	97·27	94·1
Foreign Countries—					
1. Pondicherry and Marseilles ...	45,446	5,566	51,005	·01	·0
2. Ceylon ...	2,92,085	,15,85,537	18,77,622	·98	1·5
3. The United Kingdom...	19,91,125	4,79,804	24,70,929	·67	2·0
4. America ...	8,77,259	3,791	8,81,050	·20	·7
5. Other countries ...	19,22,638	30,432	19,53,070	·87	1·5
Total.........	51,28,552	21,05,124	72,33,676	2·73	5·8
Grand Total.........	7,40,89,586	4,63,75,571	12,34,65,157		

As usual, the bulk of the trade was with British India.

MARINE.

213. *Shipping.*—Particulars regarding steamers and country craft that called at the ports in 1097 and 1096 are shown below:—

Ports.	No. of steamers.		No. of country craft.		Tonnage.	
	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096
Alleppey.	110	82	89	100	3,10,585	1,79,345
Quilon.	2	3	67	50	13,202	14,970
Trivandrum.	12	6	12	7	42,640	22,566
Colachel.	5	5	13	30	15,949	16,971
Total.	129	96	181	187	3,82,376	2,33,887

The reduction in country craft is said to be due to the competition of coasting steamers. At the Port of Alleppey, trade at the beginning of the year was dull, but began to improve towards the middle, particularly from December.

214. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The total collections amounted to Rs. 23,852 against Rs. 18,083 in 1096 and the total expenditure to Rs. 22,022, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,830 to the credit of the department.

215. *Improvement of Ports—Alleppey.*—Government approved of the suggestion of the Principal Port Officer to provide the Alleppey Pier with 2 steam derricks for handling cargo, and provision of Rs. 11,000 has accordingly been made in the budget for 1098.

Quilon.—The Dewan inspected the Neendakara bar to ascertain whether a harbour for sea-borne trade could be opened. The Chief Engineer has been requested to prepare an estimate of the cost of the initial works required for the purpose.

Trivandrum.—The Landing and Shipping arrangements at the pier being unsatisfactory, steps are being taken to erect two pairs of derricks on each side of the pier.

Colachel.—The proposal to erect a pier was ordered to lie over in view of the heavy cost involved. An experimental light has been exhibited from the base of the flag staff as a guide to vessels and fishermen. The flag staff dismantled in 1096 was repaired.

Srimulapuram or Leepuram.—The sea customs house at the Port was abolished with effect from the 19th Kanni 1097 as vessels have not been calling for some years. It is proposed to dismantle the flag staff and erect in its place a permanent masonry pillar to locate the wreck of the steamer "Zinnia."

216. *Boundary pillars, beacons and buoys.*—The Quilon buoys and the Patna Rock buoy were removed for the monsoon on the 16th May 1922 and replaced in position on the 9th October and 9th September respectively.

217. *Ships and Cargo boats.*—No sea-going vessels were built and registered. 2 boats were built and registered and 4 rebuilt at Alleppey. The port Masula Boat constructed by the P. W. D. as an experimental cargo boat for landing and shipping bulky cargo at the pier at Trivandrum, proved unmanageable. Its construction, however, induced the Madura Company to build six boats of the type, but of smaller dimensions and lighter construction.

218. *Boat Rules and Pier Rules.*—Revised schedules of boat hire for the ports of the State were sanctioned by Government with effect from the 20th January 1922 and the revised pier Rules were introduced from the 11th July 1922.

219. *Casualties to shipping.*—In April 1922, an advance of the monsoon of which no warning was received wrecked the Portugese Cotia "Jodiya" off Covalam near Trivandrum and 5 cargo boats near Alleppey.

220. *Monsoon port.*—The Alleppey Port was closed for the south-west monsoon on the 23rd May 1922 and the monsoon port was fixed at Porakad, 8 miles south of Alleppey in the middle of July. A temporary flag staff and a signal shed were erected at the spot for the guidance of steamers and red light exhibited from the flag-staff from the 17th July 1922. 6 steamers called at the monsoon port. This port was closed on the 20th August 1922 when shipping again was resumed at Alleppey.

221. *Weather.*—The weather during the year was somewhat peculiar and more or less unsettled from the middle of April until 23rd May. The effect of the unusually bad weather created a distrust of the ports in the month of May. Storm warning telegrams were received from the Meteorological Reporter on six different occasions intimating the existence of disturbed weather in the Arabian sea.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.

222. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 37,29,444 including the expenditure on suspense heads, of which a sum of Rs. 31,42,539 was expended by the Chief Engineer's Department and Rs. 5,86,905 by the Maramat Department against Rs. 39,65,577 or Rs. 33,80,373 by the former and Rs. 5,85,204 by the latter in 1096.

The Chief Engineer's Department.

223. *Personnel* :—Mr. F. J. Jacob, Chief Engineer, proceeded on combined leave for 2 months and 14 days from the 22nd Kumbham 1097, preparatory to retirement and retired from service from the 5th Edavam 1097. Mr. R. Everard, Deputy Chief Engineer, was in charge of the department from the 22nd Kumbham 1097. He was confirmed as Chief Engineer from the 5th Edavam 1097, but the office of the Deputy Chief Engineer was not filled up and has since been abolished. There was no important change in the territorial extent of Sub-Divisions and Sections except the abolition of the Anakulam Section in the High Range Sub-Division with effect from the 11th Edavam 1097 and the formation of a new Section at Thalayar from the 21st Edavam 1097. The number of Sections at the close of the year was 57.

224. *Budget grant and Expenditure.*—The grant sanctioned as per the budget for 1097 was Rs. 31,60,000. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 52,463 was transferred from the budgets of the Excise, Medical, Agricultural and other departments for the execution of works pertaining to those departments, thus raising the total grant for the year to Rs. 32,12,463. From this, a sum of Rs. 40,281 was transferred to the Educational, Maramat, Revenue and other departments for maintenance and other works pertaining to those departments, leaving a balance grant of Rs. 31,72,182. The grant was subsequently raised to Rs. 31,78,462 by the sanction of special allotments during the year. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,01,357. The following statement compares the expenditure of 1097 with that of 1096 :—

Service Heads.	Original works and special repairs.		Annual repairs and maintenance.		Total.	
	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Communications ...	7,15,953	8,86,752	7,39,937	7,17,760	14,55,890	16,04,512
2. Buildings ...	5,73,794	5,64,361	1,51,419	1,28,872	7,25,213	6,93,233
3. Irrigation ...	1,57,437	1,12,793	85,129	79,396	2,42,666	1,92,189
4. Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,73,414	64,487	48,388	49,252	2,21,802	1,13,739
Total......	16,20,598	16 . 8,393	10,24,873	9,75,280	26,45,471	26,03,673
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	5,05,594	4,84,308
Tools and Plant ..	..	...	...	...	93,842	1,13,376
Gross outlay ...	...	...	...	...	32,47,218	32,01,357
Suspense heads and refunds ...	...	...	...	...	1,82,471	— 30,598
	Total actual expenditure ...				34,27,378	31,70,759
	Deduct from capital outlay on the Project receipts on account of sale proceeds of tank-beds &c. ...				—47,005	— 28,220
	Total expenditure for the year				33,80,373	31,42,539

225 *Communications.*—The expenditure of Rs. 7,17,760 incurred on Maintenance during the year was distributed as follows:—

		Rs.
Main roads	...	5,80,630
Village roads	...	24,190
Traces	...	11,640
Canals	...	67,001
Ferries	...	34,299

The lengths of communications maintained during the year were :—

		Miles.
Main roads	...	2,670
Village roads	...	1,284½
Traces	...	610
Canals	...	204

The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 217·5 per mile for main roads, Rs. 19·6 for village roads, Rs. 19 for traces and Rs. 328 for canals.

The outlay on Communications,—original works, including also special repairs—amounted to Rs. 8,86,752 and was distributed as follows :—

		Rs.
Roads	...	4,22,563
Ferries	...	677
Bridges and culverts	...	2,41,799
Forest bridges	...	—40
Canals	...	2,12,022
Miscellaneous	...	9,731

The bulk of the expenditure by the P. W. D. was on communications, especially in the northern taluks of the State, where the country requires considerable opening up. During the year, ample facilities were afforded to the ryots by means of advice and alignment in opening up new roads and also by taking over the finished roads for maintenance by the department and the construction of bridges and culverts on some of them.

Among the important roads the construction of which was in progress during the year, may be mentioned the opening of a road from Thalayolaparambu to Kuthattukulam, improvements to the Shertalla town roads, the construction of a road from Poovanakadavu to Cherukolepuzha and the construction of approaches on both sides of the Neendakara bar.

Under bridges, the reconstruction of the 14th mile bridge, M. C. road, was completed, the year's outlay being Rs. 3,715. In connection with the strengthening of the bridges on the Northern Outlet Road, a few bridges were completed by the K. D. H. P. Company on contract and the remaining ones were taken up departmentally with an outlay of Rs. 4,317. The collapsed bridge at Thondara 78th mile, M. C. Road, was reconstructed and a temporary deck was fitted up and traffic allowed over the bridge. An outlay of Rs. 22,477 was incurred on the work during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 10,686 was incurred on constructing bridges on the Vazhicherry and Vattakotta roads across the Wadai Canal, Alleppey. The work of constructing bridges and culverts on ryots' roads absorbed a sum of Rs. 13,017. The Odankot and Kallupalam bridges on the Srimulavilasom road were finished and opened for traffic and three other bridges on this road were also in progress. Two bridges were nearly completed on the Neeliamangalom—Perur road and some culverts on roads about Vannikulam were also finished. The work of reconstructing the Kannamperur bridge, 87th mile, M. C. road, absorbed a sum of Rs. 9,929. The embankment was raised to flood level. The bridge and the new canal were finished except a little work on the approaches to the former. The bridge has been opened for traffic. The work of constructing a bridge across the Varattar river on the 77th mile, M. C. Road, absorbed a sum of Rs. 18,598 during the year. The screwing down of piles by steam power was started and two sets of piles were screwed down. The wooden platform of the suspension

bridge at Punalur was completely renewed during the year with an outlay of Rs. 13,401. The construction of a bridge over the Karamanai river at Aryanad, absorbed a sum of Rs. 10,198 in 1097. The work was completed and the bridge opened to traffic. An outlay of Rs. 6,911 was incurred in the construction of culverts over the waterways across the ghat road from Kallar to Ponmudi. Culverts on the 29th to the 31st and the 33rd to the 36th miles were nearly completed and those on the 32nd mile were in progress during the year.

Under canals, the improvements to the Commercial Canal, III Section, Alleppey, absorbed a sum of Rs. 28,535. An outlay of Rs. 1, 38,980 was incurred during the year on the Alleppey-Shertalla Canal Project. Land was acquired at a total cost of Rs. 1,06,874. The works in progress in connection with the Project cost Rs. 32,106 and consisted in cutting the 2nd mile of the canal, finishing up the excavated portion of the first mile from Alleppey end up to Kumady bridge with roads on both sides and reconstructing the Mattancheri bridge at the commencement of the canal. Nearly a mile of the road on the west bank of the first mile at the Alleppey end was finished. Good progress was made on the three Polathodu inlets. The foundations of the Mattanchery bridge were laid.

226. *Buildings.*—The outlay on maintenance was Rs. 1,28,872. The expenditure on original works including special repairs was Rs. 5,64,361.

Among the important buildings completed or almost completed during the year, may be mentioned the construction of a building for the L. G. E. School for Girls at Shencottah and of the Hospital buildings at Parassalai. The work of constructing a new Science Laboratory in the Training College, Trivandrum, the new Arts College Hostel buildings and construction of new wards in the General Hospital made fair progress during the year.

227. *Irrigation.*—The expenditure on irrigation amounted to Rs. 1,92,189 of which Rs. 32, 564 was on minor works and Rs. 1,59,625 on the Kodayar Project works. Of the latter amount, the outlay on the capital account of the Project was Rs. 41,385 and the working expenses or Revenue account amounted to Rs. 1,18,240.

(1) *Minor works.*—Tank restoration works in the Shencottah taluk were in progress during the year. Works were executed in Samburvadakara group, Hariharanadi basin, Kulasekharaperi group &c. In connection with the restoration of the Parayankara branch of the Mavelikara river, dry rubble pitching was in progress during the year with an outlay of Rs. 1,967. The work of providing additional facilities for cultivating certain lands in Thazhava pakuthi was completed in 1097 with a total outlay of Rs. 4,946.

(2) *Kodayar Project.*—The total capital outlay on the Project during the year was Rs. 52,428 inclusive of the establishment and Tools and Plant charges adjusted to the Project. Against this, a sum of Rs. 28,220 was realised from the sale of tank beds &c. Thus the net capital outlay was Rs. 24,208. The total expenditure till the end of 1097 was thus Rs. 81,04,825. The gross receipts during the year under Revenue Account of the Project amounted to Rs. 1,36,34, Rs. 6,338 being the direct receipts of the P. W. D. and Rs. 1,30,003 being the cess due to Irrigation and realised by the Revenue Department. The working expenses of the Project amounted to Rs. 1,49,452 inclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges.

The total area irrigated in 1097 for which water cess was levied was 50,529 acres against 50,079 in 1096.

228. *Investigations.*—Several investigations and surveys were made during the year. The following were the important ones :—

(1) investigation for opening a road from Malayattur to Adirapalli ;

(2) investigation for assigning a portion of the Vellani lake for paddy cultivation ;

(3) investigation of the Kallar-Todupuzha road ;

(4) investigation of the Peermade-Devicolam road for a shorter line of road from Manimala gap to Aiyappancoil and

(5) Investigation of certain minor irrigation works.

The question of the restoration and maintenance of minor irrigation works in the State, especially in the Neyyattinkara, Vilavancode and Eraniel taluks continued to engage the attention of Government. Nearly 17 estimates for the restoration of minor irrigation works in those taluks were prepared and are under consideration. Since the beginning of 1098, arrangements are being made to restore the minor irrigation tanks under the provisions of the Irrigation Regulation by making certain modifications to the Rules under the Regulation.

229. *Establishment.*—The total charges on account of establishment amounted to Rs. 4,84,308 which bears a ratio of 18·91 per cent. to the expenditure on works (inclusive of land compensation) against 19·09 per cent. in the previous year.

The following table gives the percentage which Establishment and Tools and Plant bore to the outlay on works:—

Gross outlay on works.	Land Compensation.		Outlay on works excluding land compensation.	Establishment.		Tools and plant.	
	Charges.	Per cent.		Charges	Per cent.	Charges.	Per cent.
26,03,673	1,94,922	7·48	24,08,751	4,84,308	20·11	1,13,376	4·71

THE MARAMAT DEPARTMENT.

230. The expenditure incurred by the Maramat Department was made up of the following items:—

		Rs.
(1)	Grant to the Panivaka Department	1,90,308
(2)	Expenditure by the Maramat Department	3,08,747
(3)	Expenditure on account of establishment maintained at the palaces and other Sirkar buildings in charge of the Peishkars.	30,739
(4)	Petty construction and repairs on account of Bhaktivilas	8,632
(5)	Establishment and other charges of the Maramat Engineer	42,624
(6)	Refunds	1,405
(7)	Works and repairs by the Devicolam Commissioner	4,450
	Total	5,86,905

231. *Maramat Works.*—The total grant for the year was Rs. 3,69,012 and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,21,829 (inclusive of Rs. 4,450 spent by the Devicolam Commissioner on Maramat works) against Rs. 2,92,181 and 2,86,611 respectively in 1096. Among the works completed during the year may be mentioned the construction of a new palace at Padmanabhapuram and of a motor garage and stables in the Ramavarmapuram Palace and the restoration of the Sasthancoil at Mandacad in the Southern Circle, temple tank works Tampanur, main bungalow works at Attingal, Kazhakuttom temple works and Parasala temple tank works in the Trivandrum Circle, Atchencoil temple works and Sastha temple works, Pandalam, in the Quilon Circle, and Thirunakara tank work and Udayanapuram tank work in the Kottayam Circle. The work of constructing a satrom at Kumaracoil, repairs to the Eraniel Palace and the work of constructing an outlet channel to the Krishnancoil Theppakulam in the Southern Circle, the temple works at

Perur, Katinamkulam, Ottasekharamangalam, Malayinkil, Aruvalur, Vevila, Nandiyarmoola Vishnu temple in the Trivandrum Circle, the temple works at Mambazhathura, Atchencoil, Krishnaswamicoil at Mavelikara, Thiruvanvandoor, Chenganur and Velinallur in the Quilon Circle and Mampalli Kottaram works at Vaikam, the temple works at Vaikam, Thirumanivenkitapuram, Tamanamangalam, Thrikkakara, Thirumoozhikulam, Thidanad and Kothakulangara in the Kottayam Circle, were among other works in progress. In the Haripad Circle, the Vilakkumadam works Ambalapuzha temple, have almost been completed with an outlay of Rs. 10,024 during the year. The restoration of Haripad temple made fair progress with an outlay of Rs. 44,948 during the year.

The restoration of Minor Devaswoms in the State continued to engage the attention of Government. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 12,000 for the year for the restoration of the Minor Devaswoms in the State giving preference to works in respect of which the people interested agreed to contribute half the cost of restoration. The works in connection with 9 devaswoms were in progress during the year, with a total outlay of Rs. 8,073 against the budget grant of Rs. 12,000. Of the minor devaswom works, the construction of a new mantapam for Srimulanathaswami temple at Samburvadakara, Shencottah taluk, deserves special mention. The work was taken up by the people and completed by them rapidly and well. A sum of Rs. 5,700 has been paid to them out of the contribution amount of Rs. 6,260.

232. *General.*—A separate Maramat Department was constituted for the whole State and placed under an Executive Engineer to work under the direct orders of Government. Mr. K. V. Natesa Aiyar, Executive Engineer, I Grade, was the first Officer in charge of the department. The maramat works relating to devaswoms, palaces and charitable institutions were transferred from the control of the Peishkars and placed under the Maramat Engineer from the 1st Chingam 1097. Mr. Natesa Aiyar was in charge of the department during the year. The Maramat Overseers were given certain powers in the matter of sanctioning estimates, contracts and payments for works done. The final re-organisation of the department was sanctioned with effect from the 1st Edavam 1097. Substantial improvement in the pay and prospects of the Executive staff consisting of 5 Circle Officers and 19 Section Officers, the change of designation of Overseers and Aminadars into Circle Officers and Section Officers respectively, the re-arrangement of the jurisdiction of the Section Officers &c., are some of the main features of the re-organisation.

233. *Miscellaneous.*—The revenue realised from the working of the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation amounted to Rs. 69,386 for 9,186 licenses and 111 registration certificates issued and 253 rafts registered, against Rs. 43,366 on 9,143 vessels registered in 1096. The regulation of traffic during the year was satisfactory. Under the Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation, a sum of Rs. 2,095 was realised against Rs. 1,579 in 1096. Under tolls on roads, a sum of Rs. 59,980 was realised against Rs. 41,998 in 1096. The increase is due to the revised rates of toll and to the establishment of new toll gates at Todupuzha and Palai and also to the departmental collection of tolls for broken periods in some of the toll gates.

RAILWAY.

234. The net receipts of the entire line from Shencottah to Trivandrum for 1097 M. E. were not sufficient for the payment of the guaranteed interest on the Capital raised in England for the construction of the Shencottah-Quilon Section owing to increased rate of interest on the loans and owing to the high working expenses on the State Section of the Railway. Government had therefore to pay a sum of Rs. 1,56,720 during the year under report.

The amount spent by Government on account of the Quilon—Trivandrum Extension in 1097 was Rs. 9,048. The total expenditure on the extension up to the end of 1097 was Rs. 53,04,943.

ANCHAL.

235. *Anchal Offices and Letter Boxes.*—There were 232 Anchal offices and 324 letter boxes at the end of the year against 230 Anchal offices and 317 letter boxes at the end of 1096. 4 Anchal offices and 11 letter boxes were newly opened, while 2 offices and 4 letter boxes were abolished. Thus at the close of the year there were 181 permanent Anchal offices, 2 departmental experimental offices, 39 permanent non-departmental offices and 10 experimental non-departmental offices.

236. *The Mail lines.*—The length of the mail line at the end of 1097 remained the same as in 1096, viz., 1,252⅜ miles consisting of

(a)	Railway line	...	....	110½ miles
(b)	Motor line	...	...	121¼ do.
(c)	Runner line	...	...	1,020⅝ do.

The runner service between Kottayam and Parur had to be re-introduced as the main central road between Kottayam and Muvattupuzha was found unfit for motor service.

237. *Covers posted.*—The total number of covers, private, official and privileged posted during the year was 1,53,32,892 against 1,42,63,290 in 1096, showing an increase of 10,69,602. Private covers numbered 1,25,70,193 and official and privileged covers 27,62,699.

238. *Delivery of Covers.*—1,52,67,994 covers were delivered during the year, against 1,41,59,371 in 1096, giving an average of 28,538 covers for each delivery peon against 26,466 in the previous year. This works out at 78 covers for a single peon per diem against 73 covers in the year previous.

239. *Value Payable System.*—1,16,658 value payable articles were sent during the year against 1,27,069 in 1096, showing a decrease of 10,411 articles. Of these, 9,067 articles were sent from Travancore to the Cochin State. Inclusive of the undelivered articles of the previous year and the number sent from Cochin to Travancore, the total number of articles for delivery was 1,20,309. Of these, 72,136 were delivered and 45,863 were refused by the addressees and returned to the senders, leaving a balance of 2,310.

240. *Hundies.*—All the 232 Anchal offices were doing hundy business. The total number of hundies of all kinds issued during the year was 2,99,772 and was valued at Rs. 37,88,959 against 3,21,336 valued at Rs. 40,40,818 in 1096. Of these, 2,86,145 were inland Hundies (inclusive of land and other revenue hundies) and covered Rs. 36,18,910 and 13,627 were foreign Hundies worth Rs. 1,70,049. The number of Hundies paid during the year was 2,96,015, for Rs. 37,12,693 against 3,12,537 for Rs. 39,84,660 in 1096. 2,861 Hundies were refused and 845 unclaimed and they were duly returned to the senders, against 2,973 and 939 respectively in 1096. Of these, 17 were disowned by the remitters also. The revenue hundies numbered 4,058 against 5,208 in 1096, and was worth Rs. 25,846-0-8 against Rs. 31,618 in the previous year. Under the understanding with Cochin for the exchange of hundies, Travancore Hundies for Rs. 1,69,577 were paid in Cochin and Cochin Hundies for Rs. 93,913 were paid in Travancore.

241. *Savings Bank.*—During the year under report, 47 Anchal offices were doing savings bank business consisting of 20,014 deposits and 21,408 withdrawals the corresponding figures for 1096 being 46,18,090 and 22,139 respectively. The detailed figures relating to these transactions are merged in the working of Government savings banks.

242. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The receipts of the department amounted to to Rs. 2,96,140 against Rs. 2,76,892 in 1096, showing an increase of Rs. 19,248. The working charges amounted to Rs. 2,76,929 against Rs. 2,36,146 in 1096. The increase of Rs. 40,783 under this head is due to the reorganisation of the department

sanctioned in 1096 having been in force throughout the year. The manufacture of Anchal cards, covers and stamps cost Rs. 80,345. Including this amount the department worked at a loss of Rs. 61,134.

243. *Dead Letter Office.*—The number of covers received in the Dead Letter Office was 34,522 against 29,746 in 1096. Of these, 44 covers bore no addresses against 57 in 1096. The value of stamps &c. found in the covers opened and returned to the senders amounted to Rs. 402 and 50 dollars, against Chs. 12 and Cash 7 in the previous year.

244. *General.*—The following measures connected with the administration of the Anchal Department introduced in the year deserve mention:—

(1) Preparation of an Anchal Manual in three parts, Part (i) dealing with office procedure of the Anchal Superintendent's office, Part (ii) comprising an Anchal Inspector's Manual and Part (iii) a Manual for Anchal offices, as also a set of standard questions for use in inspection of Anchal offices, was sanctioned. Part (i) of the Manual and the standard questions have been issued and Part (ii) of the Manual is being scrutinised. Part (iii) is nearing completion.

(2) A departmental examination was introduced for the recruitment of clerks and masters and the first examination was held on the 29th Makaram.

(3) A system of insurance was introduced in selected Anchal offices. The system has not become popular. Only 65 articles were received for insurance.

(4) A system of village delivery was sanctioned and arrangements have been made for bringing it into force from the current year.

(5) A system of accepting Fidelity Bonds of the National Insurance Company, Calcutta, has been brought into force by way of affording relief to the subordinates of the department who have to furnish security.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

245. Four Patents, in respect of the following inventions, were sealed during the year:—

(1) an improved method for building concrete structures and apparatus therefor;

(2) improvements in the process of retting of cocoanut husks;

(3) improvements in Thermionic Amplifiers and Detectors; and

(4) improvements in aerial systems employed in wireless signalling.

Two Designs were also registered during the year and they were in the names of persons resident in Travancore. The designs were in respect of

(1) school globes; and

(2) slabbing, barring and cutting into cakes, of blocks of soaps.

The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 506 and the expenditure to Rs. 442.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC HEALTH, MEDICAL

AND

SANITARY.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

246. *Births and Deaths.*—The total number of births registered was 70,447 and the total number of deaths 45,945, against 73,770 and 48,500 respectively in the preceding year. The birth and death rates were thus 17·58 and 11·46 respectively per mille of population, against 21·5 and 14·1 in 1096. The ratios quoted form the mean average of 31·07 for births and 17·67 for deaths in municipal towns, 27·18 and 18·63 in conservancy towns and 16·13 and 10·73 in rural areas. The number of infantile deaths registered was 5,524 giving a ratio of 78·41 per mille of registered births against 74·3 in the previous year. The ratio of infant mortality viz., 78·41 per mille of registered births in the State is reported to be due to a large extent to the paucity of duly qualified midwives, the lack of sufficient accommodation in hospitals for women in natural labour and the ignorance of the people. The question of removing these defects is engaging the attention of Government.

A gratifying feature of the year was the almost complete immunity of the State from epidemic diseases. There were but two cases of cholera reported during the year, of which one recovered and the other imported from British India proved fatal. 311 cases of small-pox were recorded during the year, of which 46 proved fatal. There was no instance of plague either indigenous or imported. There were 15,210 deaths from fevers, 5,578 from bowel complaints, 516 from diabetes and carbuncle 1,970 from consumption, 743 from injuries and 21,881 from other causes. The corresponding figures in 1096 were 17,177, 6,133, 479, 1,967, 764 and 21,893.

247. *Vaccination.*—As in previous years, vaccination was compulsory in all the municipal towns except Trivandrum, it being optional elsewhere. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 2,33,727, against 2,30,562 in 1096, comprising 2,02,965 cases of primary operations and 30,762 cases of re-vaccination. The percentage of success in primary vaccination has gone up to 98·18 from 95·31 in 1096. The number verified by Sanitary Officers rose from 52,749 in the previous year to 53,776 in the year under report. The whole quantity of lymph required for the State was manufactured in the local Vaccine Depot. Samples of the lymph prepared were subjected to periodical examination at the King Institute, Guindy, and the results noted were highly satisfactory. The cost of the lymph was raised from Chs. 2 to Chs 2½ per grain.

248. *Conservancy.*—The total number of conservancy stations including the newly constituted station at Todupuzha was 27. The amount realised from the sale of rubbish during the year was Rs. 292-26-8, against Rs. 126 in the previous year.

As impure water is one of the chief agents responsible for the spread of epidemics, a list of public wells in the State was prepared and about 438 wells were hankinized and measures were adopted to protect them as far as possible from subsequent pollution. Since the ultimate responsibility of maintaining public health rests with the people at large, measures were adopted for educating the public in this matter

One of the Sanitary Officers was deputed to deliver public lectures independently of the Public Lecture Committee. Sanitary Officers were, besides, directed to speak to groups of men in different villages and secure their sympathy and co-operation. This method was found to be effective. The passing of the Village Panchayats Regulation under contemplation will, it is hoped, place the conservancy stations and the rural areas on a more satisfactory footing in respect of sanitation.

Special sanitary arrangements were made in connection with 26 festivals and the tours of His Highness the Maha Raja.

249. *Inspection.*—The Ag. Sanitary Commissioner was in camp for 75 days and inspected 19 conservancy and 8 municipal towns. He also inspected the work of vaccinators in 29 ranges and personally verified 95 cases vaccinated by them.

250. *Finance.*—The expenditure on account of the department was Rs. 1,00,591, against Rs. 99,606 in 1096.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

251. *Constitution.*—The number of municipal towns remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 19. The new constitution sanctioned in 1096 under Regulation V of 1095, was brought into force in all the councils during the year under report. Under this constitution all the councils had a substantial majority of non-official members, their number on the whole being 241 out of a total of 295 members.

252. *Directing Officers.*—17 councils were allowed the privilege of non-official presidents, while the councils of Trivandrum and Colachel were presided over by officials as in the previous year. Of the 17 non-official presidents, 15 were elected by the members of the respective councils, while the remaining two, viz., those of the councils of Mavelikara and Alwaye, were nominated by Government.

253. *Area and population.*—The total area comprised within the jurisdiction of municipal councils was 109 sq. miles as in the previous year. The population of this area was 3,24,892 as per the census of 1921, of whom 1,67,173 were males and 1,57,719 females. The urban population of the State works out at 8·1 per cent. of the total population.

254. *Meetings.*—The average number of meetings held by the councils was 32 against 31 in 1096. The largest number of meetings, viz., 46 was held by the councils of Nagercoil, Trivandrum and Quilon, against 53 in 1096 by the Trivandrum Municipal Council. Changanachery with 42 meetings came next, followed by Parur with 41, Shencotta with 38, Kuzhittura and Kayenkulam with 35 each, Haripad and Mavelikara with 34 each, Alwaye with 31, Padmanabhapuram with 29, Alleppey with 28, Kottayam with 26, Neyyattinkara and Colachel with 24 each, Tiruvalla with 23 and Attingal with 21, the smallest number of meetings, viz., 16, being held by the Vaikam Municipal Council.

255. *Public health.*—Small-pox prevailed in a sporadic form in five municipal towns. The spread of this disease, however, was held in check by the adoption of prompt preventive and remedial measures by the councils concerned. There was a total of 158 attacks and 15 deaths, against 150 attacks and 35 deaths in 1096. Cholera broke out in 2 municipal towns, the total number of attacks and deaths being 7 and 1, against 6 and 1 respectively in 1096.

256. *Vaccination.*—30,847 vaccinations were performed in all the municipal towns together, against 32,092 in 1096. Of these, 23,651 were primary vaccinations and 7,196 re-vaccinations.

257. *Lighting.*—All the municipal councils except that of Trivandrum attended to the lighting of the streets in their respective towns at their own cost.

258. *Prosecutions.*—The total number of prosecutions started by all the councils together was 3,003 against 1,956 in 1096, of which 1,623 or 54 per cent. ended in conviction against 813 or 41·6 per cent. in 1096.

259. *Finance.*—Appendix xxviii gives particulars of the receipts and the expenditure of the several municipalities during the year under report. The opening balance of the year to the credit of all the councils together amounted to Rs. 1,22,783 against 1,30,356 in 1096. The collections of the councils rose from Rs. 1,62,960 in 1096 to Rs. 2,29,588 in 1097. The Government municipal grants were reduced from Rs. 43,020 in 1096 to 29,250 in 1097. The aggregate receipts of the councils thus amounted to Rs. 2,58,838 against Rs. 2,05,980 in the previous year. Inclusive of the opening balance, the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 3,81,621 against Rs. 3,36,336 in 1096, of which a sum of 2,45,326 was spent, against Rs. 2,13,553 in the previous year. The closing balance of 1097 to the credit of all the councils together was Rs. 1,36,295.

260. *General.*—The powers of the presidents of municipal councils, in regard to the appointment, etc., of their subordinates, were enhanced during the year under report. Government note with pleasure that most of the councils are availing themselve of the opportunities afforded to them by Regulation V of 1095, to increase their resources.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

261. *Government Institutions.*—28 hospitals and 32 dispensaries, the same as in 1096, were maintained, excluding the Contagious Diseases Hospital and the Hospitals for Mental Diseases, Lepers and Chronic Diseases. The strength of the Surgeons and Deputy Surgeons remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 3 and 19 respectively. The number of Assistant Surgeons (Senior) increased from 33 to 39 owing to the promotion of three Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Senior) to the Assistant Surgeon (Senior) grade and to the provision for three Assistant Surgeons (Senior) in place of one Assistant Surgeon (Junior) deceased and two Apothecaries retired. The number of Assistant Surgeons (Junior) fell from 3 to 2 and of Apothecaries from 4 to 2. The strength of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Senior) was 5, the same as in the previous year, and of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Junior) fell from 46 to 45. The decrease is due to the fact that the services of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon entertained temporarily in place of the Assistant Surgeon sanctioned for the Women and Children's Hospital had to be dispensed with as soon as the Assistant Surgeon's place was filled by a lady medical graduate. There was only one temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeon against 12 in 1096 due to the closing of plague camps.

262. *Treatment.*—The number of in-patients treated in the Government institutions was 19,947 against 18,348 and that of out-patients 960,291 against 921,822 in 1096. Of the total number of patients treated, viz., 9,80,238, 4,21,081 were men, 2,94,414 were women and 2,64,743 were children. The total number of beds for in-patients rose from 1,647 to 1,685 as the result of addition of beds in the Hospital for Lepers. 60·15 per cent. of the in-patients were cured, 23·25 per cent. relieved, 8·74 per cent. discharged otherwise and 4·45 died, against 62·88, 20·79, 8·1 and 5·08 respectively in 1096. The cost of dieting the in-patients excluding the inmates of the Hopitals for Lepers and Mental Diseases was Rs. 2-7-0 against Rs. 2-11-15 and including the inmates of the above mentioned institutions Rs. 3-14-11 against Rs. 4-7-1 in the previous year. 41,786 surgical operations were performed against 41,767 in 1096. 6 Sub-Assistant Surgeons were engaged on special duty in connection with epidemics, fairs and festivals and they treated 5,129 out-patients against 2,012 treated by 8 medical officers in the previous year.

263. *Post-mortem Examination.*—387 post-mortem examinations were conducted against 350 in 1096 of which 351 were medico-legal and 36 pathological cases.

264. *Midwives.*—61 midwives were in employ, the same as in 1096. 5,264 cases of labour were attended to by them against 4,767 in 1096 giving an average of 86·30

per midwife against 78·14 in the previous year. The midwifery class closed in 1096 was reopened on the 1st Chingam 1097 and it continued throughout the year.

265. *General Hospital.*—The number of in-patients in the hospital rose from 2,474 to 2,903 and that of out-patients from 41,548 to 43,502. The number of surgical operations fell to 1,872 from 2,060. The percentage of mortality among the in-patients was 3·7 and among those operated on, ·96, against 4·4 and ·67 respectively in 1096. The Dental Department treated 936 cases. 50 patients were treated in the pay-wards against 51 in 1096 and a sum of Rs. 899-10-0 was realised from them against Rs. 1,583-14-0 in the previous year.

266. *Women and Children's Hospital.*—The number of in-patients rose from 2,953 to 3,124 and of out-patients from 23,514 to 24,183. The number of surgical operations rose to 1,256 from 1,249 in 1096. The percentage of mortality among the in-patients was 1·1 and among those operated on, ·3, against 2 & ·5 respectively in 1096. 132 patients occupied the pay-wards against 105 in 1096 and a sum of Rs. 1,594-14-0 was realised from them against Rs. 2,113-14-0 in 1096.

The fee for hospital stoppages to be realised from the patients admitted to the pay-wards both in the General Hospital and the Women and Children's Hospital was changed into one of room rent of Bh. Re. 1 in the latter hospital and Bh. Rs. 1½ in the former for all patients, and the food, if any, supplied from the hospital was charged according to contractors' rates.

The students of the nursing class opened in the Women and Children's Hospital in 1096 continued in their 2nd year's course and were attending to practical work in the General and Women and Children's and Ophthalmic Hospitals.

267. *Ophthalmic Hospital.*—The number of in-patients rose from 612 to 628 while that of the out-patients fell from 8,314 to 7,509. The number of operations performed was 444 against 473 in 1096.

268. *Hospital for Lepers.*—There were 181 lepers at the beginning of the year. 114 were newly admitted and 41 re-admitted, making a total of 336 against 332 in 1096, of whom 280 were males and 56 females. Of these, 121 were discharged, 16 died and 199, consisting of 163 males and 36 females, remained at the close of the year. The treatment of leprosy was conducted on up-to-date lines by the use of solutions of salts from Chaulmegra and cod liver oils. A clinical record illustrated with pictures was also maintained. The results so far achieved are reported to be fairly satisfactory in comparison with the old methods.

269. *Hospital for Mental Diseases.*—There were 138 inmates at the beginning of the year. 24 were newly admitted and 3 re-admitted making a total of 165, of whom 120 were males and 45 females. Of these, 20 were discharged, 16 died and 129 consisting of 90 males and 39 females remained when the year closed.

270. A class for the training of compounders was opened in the General Hospital on the 1st Karkadakam 1097 with 40 students of whom 5 from the depressed classes were admitted as free pupils. During the year, ten teachers from vernacular schools were given a course of lectures in First Aid and were examined and granted certificates.

271. *The Special Investigation Officer.*—This officer started his investigation work in Trivandrum, studied and classified the mosquitoes found in the various parts of the town as also the extent of infection due to filaria, producing elephantiasis and allied diseases. The net result of the investigation proved that in Trivandrum there were mosquitoes present of the species concerned in the causation of elephantiasis and of those concerned in the dissemination of malaria. His investigation has also brought to light the existence in Trivandrum of mosquitoes (Stegomegia Fasciata) capable of carrying yellow fever and of disseminating it if ever there was a case of yellow fever imported into the town. The particular fly, Phlebotomus Papatassi, the specific agent in the spread of a fever known variously as "three days' fever", "sandfly fever" or "Phlebotomus fever", which may be mistaken for Dengue or Influenza, was also identified in Trivandrum. The Special Investigation Officer

also conducted investigations on the Hook-Worm disease in Trivandrum town with the clinical material available in the General Hospital and instructed the medical officers sent to that institution for special training in matters relating to the identification of the various species of mosquitoes and of determining the degree of infection by Hook-Worm in any particular case which they were attending.

272. A statistical investigation of the incidence and distribution of certain special diseases has disclosed that the following is the order in rank according to percentage to total treated:—

Order.	Name of special disease.	The percentage to total treated in the State.
1	Malaria ...	8·7
2	Anæmia (undifferentiated as to cause) ...	5·4
3	Dysentery (do.) ...	2·5
4	Yaws	0·36
5	Tubercle of the lung (consumption) ...	0·23
6	Enteric fever (typhoid) ...	0·14
7	Filaria and elephantiasis ...	0·08

273. *The Bacteriological Laboratory.*—The laboratory began work in the beginning of the year and confined its activities to the examination and identification of specimens to throw light on diagnosis in certain cases of a doubtful nature and to prepare and supply vaccines as a remedial measure in the treatment of some specific diseases. There is also a pathological section in the laboratory where examination of morbid structures and tissues sent from various institutions for diagnosis is conducted as also the examination of urine, blood, fæces, pathological fluids &c. The following table gives an idea of the kind and extent of work done during 1097:—

Examinations for diagnostic purposes.	Number of vaccines prepared.	Number of examinations of pathological tissues.
414	115	58

A scale of fees for work done in the laboratory for well-to-do patients was introduced with effect from the latter part of the year and the amount so realised was Rs. 163-10-4.

274. *Buildings.*—The construction of new wards in the General Hospital was making fair progress. Two buildings in the District Hospital, Parassala, were completed during the year—one for out-patients and the other for in-patients with 12 beds. An emergency ward was added to the District Dispensary, Arumana, and the rented building and premises in which the District Dispensary at Karunagapalli was being held were acquired by Government for the use of the dispensary. Quarters for three servants attached to the District Dispensary, Peermade, were also constructed. Besides the above works, structural alterations and improvements and putting up of additional sheds &c., were done in regard to five hospitals and five dispensaries.

275. *Grant-in-aid Institutions.*—Excluding the Leper Asylums at Alleppey and Neyyoor, the grant-in-aid institutions numbered 12 as in the previous year. The number of patients treated in these institutions fell to 1,11,717 from 1,14,003 in 1096.

276. *Inspection.*—The Darbar Physician inspected all the Government medical institutions at headquarters and 28 out-station institutions.

277. *Finance.*—The following statement compares the expenditure of the Medical Department during the years 1096 and 1097.

	1096.	1097.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government Institutions ...	6,37,931	5,83,428
Grant-in-aid Institutions ...	16,562	18,241

The four vacancies—two in the Deputy Surgeon's grade, one in the Assistant Surgeon (Junior) and one in the Apothecary grade—on account of death and retirement which were left unfilled ; the savings effected by the adoption of the auction system instead of the tender system for the supply of provisions ; and the payment in 1096 for part of the medicines supplied for use in 1097, account mainly for the decrease in expenditure under 'Government Institutions'. The increase under 'Grants' is chiefly due to the enhanced grants given to the Catherine Booth Hospital at Neyyoor and the Rama Rao Dispensary at Nedumgolam.

The receipts rose to Rs. 12,108 from Rs. 7,480 in 1096. The net expenditure fell from Rs. 6,47,013 to Rs. 5,89,561.

278. *General.*—Assistant Surgeon (Senior) L. A. Ravi Varma M. B. & C. M. who returned after a course of training in Ophthalmology in London joined duty in the Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum. Assistant Surgeon (Senior) K. P. Raman Pillai M. B & B. S. who had been granted study leave to specialise in diseases of the ear, nose and throat and in advanced surgery, returned and joined duty in the General Hospital after passing the M. R. C. S. (England), L. R. C. P. (London) and F. R. C. S. (Edinburgh) examinations. Supernumerary Deputy Surgeon Miss A. T. Martin L. M. & S., who had also gone for higher studies in medicine and surgery, was reported to have passed the L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin), L. R. F. P. S. (Glasgow) and L. M. (Dublin) examinations. Assistant Surgeon (Senior) A. E. John and Sub-Assistant Surgeons M. K. Gopala Pillai and T. M. Joseph are in England on leave for higher studies. Three stipendiary lady students were studying in the Vellore Medical School for Women.

DEPARTMENT OF AYURVEDA.

279. *General.*—The system of public examinations in Ayurveda conducted by the department was revised during the year. The public examinations in the first and second year high school course and in the fourth year college course in the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum, were ordered to be conducted only as class examinations. Private study was recognised only for the first three classes of the Ayurvedic course. The successful candidates of the third year and the fifth year examinations were declared to be eligible for the titles of 'Vaidya Sastri' and 'Vaidya Kalanidhi' respectively. Two years after passing the fifth year examination, the candidates will be further allowed to specialise in some branch of Ayurveda, make original research and submit dissertation of the required standard on the merits of which they will be awarded the title of 'Ayurveda Acharya'.

280. *The Ayurveda College.*—There were 119 pupils including 15 girls on the rolls in 1097 against 105 in 1096. The arrangements made for practical training for the students of the fourth and fifth year classes in the Ayurveda Pharmacy and Ayurveda Hospital are reported to have been more satisfactory than in previous years. In 1097, the students themselves were allowed to prepare medicines in the Pharmacy under the strict supervision of the teachers. A few practical lessons in the preparation of metallic drugs were given in the Ayurveda College itself. In the Ayurveda Hospital, the students further underwent a course of study in clinics and treatment. A part of the post-mortem room attached to the General Hospital was set apart for conducting the dissection class for the students of the Ayurveda College and the Lecturer in Anatomy took charge of the room towards the close of the year under report. The percentage of attendance in the College was 82·6 during the year against 79·5 in 1096. 206 candidates appeared for the annual examinations

against **143** in 1096, of whom 92 were from the Government Ayurveda College and the rest private candidates and students from the Grant-in-aid Pathasalas at Changankulangara and Ettumanur. The following table compares the results of the Higher Medical Certificate Examination and the fourth year class examination for 1096 and 1097.

Examination.	Candidates from the College.		Private candidates.		Total No. of candidates.		No. passed from the College.		No. of private candidates passed.		Total No. passed.	
	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097
Higher Medical Certificate Examination.	13	12	4	6	17	18	11	10	,,	4	11	14
Fourth year Class Examination.	18	12	5	5	23	17	11	11	3	3	14	14

281. *The Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary, the Pharmacy and the Botanical Gardens.*—The number of in-patients treated in the Ayurveda Hospital during the year was 121 against 115 in 1096; of these, 77·7 per cent. were cured, 14 per cent. relieved and 1·7 per cent. died, and the rest were undergoing treatment when the year closed, as against 80·8, 12·6, ·87 and the rest undergoing treatment respectively at the close of 1096. The average daily cost of dieting an in-patient was Chs. 7- C. 7 against Chs. 7-C. 4 in 1096. The total number of out-patients treated in the Ayurveda Dispensary was 30,850 against 29,151 in 1096, of whom 11,883 were men, 9,902 women and 9,065 were children. The average daily attendance was 253·6 against 266·3 in 1096. The number of persons served by the Pharmacy was 16,094 against 16,651 in 1096. Medicines to the value of Rs. 23,894-24-4 were in stock in the Pharmacy and out of this, medicines costing Rs. 7,804-2-5 were supplied to the departmental hospital and dispensary in Trivandrum, medicines costing Rs. 11,956-15-14 were sold to the public at 10 per cent. more than the cost price to cover supervision charges and medicines worth Rs. 4,134-6-1 remained in stock at the close of the year. The Botanical Garden at Muduvankunnu was not worked during the year as the site proved to be unsuitable for the garden. The selection of a suitable site is engaging attention.

282. *Grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas and Pathasalas.*—The number of Grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas at the close of the year remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 81, of which nine were exclusively devoted to the treatment of poison cases. 1,80,431 patients, including 6,194 persons treated in the Visha-Vaidyasalas, were treated in all the Vaidyasalas together, against 1,70,641 in 1096. Of these, 93·3 per cent. were cured, ·6 per cent. died and the rest were discharged or were under treatment at the close of the year, against 92·6 per cent. cured, ·7 per cent. died and the rest discharged or undergoing treatment in 1096. The two grant-in-aid Pathasalas at Changankulangara and Ettumanur are reported to have been working satisfactorily. From the Changankulangara Pathasala, 2 students of the third year, 3 of the second year and 24 of the first year classes appeared for the annual examinations and the number of passes was 2, 1 and 20 respectively. The Ettumanur Pathasala sent up 5 students from the third year, 11 students from the second year and 21 students from the first year classes for the annual examinations and the number of passes was 4, 7 and 13 respectively. Proposals for the enhancement and redistribution of grants-in-aid are under the consideration of Government.

283. *Inspection.*—The Director was in camp for only 16 days during the year as against 34 days in 1096 and inspected 17 Vaidyasalas once and one Vaidyasala twice. The Inspector of Vaidyasalas was in camp for 93 days and inspected 36 Vaidyasalas twice and 35 Vaidyasalas once. 7 Vaidyasalas remained un-inspected during the year.

284. *Finance.*—The total expenditure of the department for 1097 including grants to the aided institutions was Rs. 42,628 against Rs. 41,040 in 1096. The net expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 39,390 to Rs. 41,000.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

285. 102 cases were received and attended to. Of these, 42 were cases of alleged human poisoning, and in 30 of them poison was detected—arsenic in 8, mercury in 2, powdered glass in 1, morphia in 7, strychnine in 2, Cerbera Odallam in 2 and poisonous alkaloid in 8. There were four cases of suspected cattle poisoning and poison was detected in 2 cases. 46 cases of blood stains were investigated and stains of mammalian blood found in 35 cases. There were 2 cases of suspected seminal stain and semen was detected in both the cases. Besides the above, there were for analysis 8 miscellaneous cases, 3 of water, 1 of salt, 1 of opium, 1 of lahiam, 1 of milk and 1 of a liquid substance.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

INTRODUCTION.

286. The main features of the year 1097 were the following :—

(1) His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, was affiliated to the University of Madras in Group II of the Intermediate course and the teaching of Natural Science was begun in the College at the commencement of the current academic year.

(2) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 900 per annum was sanctioned for the Training College Students' Hostel.

(3) The enhancement of fees sanctioned towards the close of 1096 was brought into force from the beginning of the school year 1922-23 in all recognised English Schools and Vernacular Middle and High Schools for Girls.

(4) A party of students from His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Men, Trivandrum, His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum, and the Training College, Trivandrum, was sent to Madras in January 1922 to participate in the welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Senate House, Madras.

(5) Two former students of His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, Messrs. A. S. Panchapagesan and N. Raghavan Pillai came out successful in the Indian Civil Service Examinations during the year. Mr. R. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, another former student, passed the preliminary examination for the Indian Civil Service and is now undergoing the course in England.

(6) As a result of the investigation made with regard to cases of over-lapping in the distribution of Vernacular schools, superfluous classes in 19 Departmental schools were removed and 13 Aided schools, which were found unnecessary, were ordered to be gradually merged in neighbouring schools.

(7) In order to impart instruction in Hygiene in Vernacular schools, 10 teachers were made to undergo a course of vacation lectures in the subject given by officers of the Medical Department, with a view to their being posted to Vernacular Training Schools to teach the subject to teachers under training, who in their turn should teach it in the schools.

(8) An investigation was made into the causes of the backwardness in education of the Shencottah taluk.

(9) A curriculam for the teaching of Music in Girls' Schools was introduced during the year.

(10) As the result of the recommendations of the Salaries Committee appointed for the purpose of examining the question of pay of officers drawing Rs. 150 and below, the reorganisation of the department was sanctioned.

(11) The offices of the two Range Inspectors of Vernacular Schools, being found to be superfluous, were abolished.

(12) The post of Vice-Principal of the Training College and Headmaster of the Model School was also abolished and an additional Senior Lecturer's post was sanctioned in the College, one of the Senior Lecturers being placed in charge of the Model School.

(13) The Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector of Vernacular Schools were each allowed the services of a Personal Assistant with a view to relieve them of their routine duties and give them greater time to concentrate their attention on more important matters of administration.

Government regret that the peaceful administration of the department was disturbed by the occurrence of a students' strike. This unfortunate incident originated on the 25th August 1921 in the Sri Mula Vilasom School, Trivandrum, and it spread to some of the other Schools and Colleges in the Capital and the mofussil stations. These institutions had to be closed for some time on account of the strike. Normal conditions returned however after a short time and the discipline in the institutions continued to be satisfactory for the rest of the year.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

287. The total number of recognised institutions in the State rose from 3,112 to 3,197 and their strength from 3,92,913 to 4,02,181, showing an increase of 85 schools and 9,268 scholars. There were 974 private unrecognised schools with a strength of 32,393 against 933 schools of that description with a strength of 30,670 in 1096. The number of partially recognised schools fell from 111 to 31 and their strength from 4,140 to 1,166. Including the unrecognised and partially recognised schools, the total number of educational institutions in the State at the close of 1097 was 4,202 with a total strength of 4,35,740, against 4,156 schools with a strength of 4,27,723 in 1096, showing an increase of 46 schools and 8,017 scholars. There was on an average one school (recognised or unrecognised) for every 1·81 square miles of the area and for every 953 inhabitants of the population in 1097, against 1·83 square miles of the area and 964 inhabitants in 1096. Taking the recognised institutions alone into account, there was one school for every 2·4 square miles and for every 1,253 inhabitants of the population in 1097, the corresponding figures for 1096 being 2·4 and 1,287 respectively. Departmental schools fell in number from 1,120 to 1,112 and their strength also decreased from 2,04,654 to 2,00,380 or by 4,274, the decrease in strength being mostly in the Vernacular Middle School classes as in 1096. The number of private aided schools and their strength rose from 1,719 and 1,63,489 to 1,892 and 1,82,633, respectively. Private unaided schools decreased in number and strength, the former from 273 to 193 and the latter from 24,770 to 19,168. The non-departmental or private recognised institutions (aided and unaided) thus showed an increase of 93 in number and of 13,542 in strength. The percentages of pupils in departmental and private recognised institutions to the total attendance at such schools were 49·8 and 50·2 in 1097, against 52·1 and 47·9 in the previous year. Government note with pleasure the increase in the number and strength of non-departmental schools.

288. Appendix xxx gives particulars of the number and type (departmental, aided or unaided) of the institutions of the several grades, as well as their strength. The following statement compares the distribution of scholars in recognised institutions in the different stages of instruction during 1096 and 1097 :—

	Number under instruction in recognised institutions.		Difference.
	1096	1097	
Collegiate Education ...	1,513	1,839	+ 326
English School Education ...	37,641	39,123	+ 1,482
Vernacular School Education ...	3,51,609	3,59,838	+ 8,229
Special School Education ...	2,150	1,381	− 769
Total ...	3,92,913	4,02,181	+ 9,268

While there is a decrease of 769 under Special School Education, there is an all-round increase of strength in all the other kinds of institutions. The decrease under Special Schools is due to the transfer, towards the close of 1096, of as many

as 47 Grant-in-aid Industrial Schools for boys to the control of the Department of Industries. The strength of Colleges increased by 21·5 per cent., of English Schools by 4 per cent., and of Vernacular Schools, by 2·3 per cent.

289. The Director had, in his Annual Reports of previous years, taken the entire number of school-going children into account in calculating the percentage of actual school-going children to the population of the school-going age. According to this method of calculation, the school-going population under instruction in recognised schools increased from 65·4 to 66·9 per cent. If the children attending unrecognised and partially recognised schools be also included, the percentage will work out to 72·5, against 71·2 in 1096. In paragraph 2 of G. O. Dis. No. 474 of 22/Revenue-E. dated the 19th May 1922/1st June 1922, however, the Director was informed that the expression "children of school-going age" representing 15 per cent. of the entire population should comprise children that ought to be attending the primary schools alone and that the number of children that actually attended primary schools, should alone be considered in arriving at the percentages of literacy and he was asked to adopt this as the basis of comparison in respect of primary education in future. Adopting this method of calculation, the percentage for the State, taking recognised schools alone into account, was 55·7, and taking unrecognised and partially recognised schools also into account, it was 61·1.

290. Appendix XXXI is a statement showing the distribution of pupils under instruction in the several taluks of the State in 1096 and 1097, adopting the old list of taluks, while Appendix XXXI A shows the distribution of pupils under instruction in classes I to IV of Vernacular Schools in the same taluks in 1096 and 1097. Taking the attendance in recognised schools alone into account, it is found that the percentage of total increase in 1097 was 1·55, that all the taluks except Neyyattinkara, Shencottah, Pattanamtitta, Kottayam, Minachil and Peermade shared in this increase and that all the taluks except Nedumangad, Pathanapuram, Shencottah, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad, Alengad, Peermade and Devicolam had more than 40 per cent. of their children of school-going age attending recognised schools.

The Director has embodied in an appendix certain calculations relating to the progress of literacy in the State as gauged by the number of pupils attending classes I to IV of Vernacular Schools from 1084 M. E. onwards. These calculations show that the average duration of school-life (in years) during the last 13 years has increased from 2·87 to 3·35 in a course extending over four years and that 83·7 per cent. of the pupils complete their course and attain literacy.

291. The detailed statistics furnished by the Director as to the distribution of scholars according to communities show that the largest numerical increases were, in order, among Syrian Christians, Ezhavas, other Christians, Mahomedans, Asaris, Arayas, Vellalas, Mukkuvans, Chayakkars, Sourashtras, Barbers, others unclassified, Masons, Shanars, Thandans, Vanians, Yogeeswarans and Chetties. These increases amounted to 11,805. The largest numerical decreases were in order among Nairs, Pulayas, Protestant Christians, Chaliyans, Ambalavasis, Marakkans, Maravans and Washermen. These decreases amounted to 3,041.

The following table compares the figures for 1096 and 1097 in regard to some of the more important communities :—

	Strength in		Variation in	
	1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.
Nairs ...	99,358	98,360	+2,527	−998
Ezhavas ...	54,777	57,358	+5,003	+2,581
Christians ...	1,44,193	1,49,404	+5,048	+5,211
Mahomedans ...	11,986	12,604	+1,362	+618
Pulayas ...	12,381	11,655	+1,272	−726
Parayas ...	5,135	5,180	+731	+45
Shanars ...	11,214	11,375	+95	+161

292. The distribution of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians is shown in Appendix XXXII.

293. The percentage of pupils protected from small-pox fell from 99·5 to 99·4 in departmental schools, while the percentage shows an increase of ·3 when all the recognised schools are taken into account. There were 1,105 unprotected pupils in departmental schools, 5,079 in aided schools and 791 in unaided schools, the corresponding figures for 1096 being 1,123, 4,743 and 1,956 respectively.

294. There were 646 applications for teachers' licenses for disposal in the Director's Office during the year, of which 593 were granted. 51 applications were either rejected or otherwise disposed of and 2 were pending disposal at the close of the year. There were 1,124 applications for teachers' licenses for disposal by the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools, of which 958 were granted, while the remaining 166 applications were either rejected or otherwise disposed of.

295. Appendices XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV furnish details regarding the gross expenditure on education, the receipts from departmental institutions and the net expenditure on education for the years 1096 and 1097. The gross expenditure rose from Rs. 29,90,880 to Rs. 32,25,287 or by Rs. 2,34,407, showing an increase of 7·8 per cent. over the previous year. The percentage of gross expenditure on education to the total expenditure of the State during year the was 16·3. The receipts during the year rose from Rs. 5,95,148 to Rs. 6,32,500 or by Rs. 37,352, showing an increase of 6·3 per cent. over 1096. The net expenditure on education rose from Rs. 23,95,732 to Rs. 25,92,787 or by Rs. 1,97,055, the percentage of increase during the year being 8·2. The distribution of expenditure for 1097 as compared with 1096 is summarised in the following statement:—

Heads.	1096.	1097.	Difference.
Controlling Agencies ...	1,83,811	1,82,951	—860
Departmental Institutions ...	21,63,916	22,82,740	+1,18,824
Private do. ...	4,85,121	5,79,649	+94,528
Miscellaneous	1,58,032	1,79,947	+21,915
Total ...	29,90,880	32,25,287	+2,34,407

There was increase of expenditure under all heads other than Controlling agencies. The increase under Departmental institutions amounting to Rs. 1,18,824, is accounted for by the Colleges, English Schools, Vernacular Schools and the Special Schools as detailed below:—

	Increase or decrease. Rs.
Colleges ...	−13,477
English Schools	+75,727
Vernacular Schools ...	+69,205
Special Schools ...	−12,631
Total ...	+1,18,824

There was increase of expenditure under both English Schools and Vernacular Schools, while the expenditure under Colleges and Special Schools showed a decrease. The decrease under Colleges is due to the transfer of the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum, from His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum, to the head of English Schools. The decrease under Special Schools is due to the transfer of the School of Arts and the Technical Institutes for boys from this head to the Department of Industries.

296. The following table compares the gross and net outlay on the departmental and private aided schools for 1096 and 1097 classified according to the grades of institutions, the expenditure incurred on "Controlling Agencies" and under "Miscellaneous" being left out :—

	1096.					1097.				
	Departmental.			Aided.	Total gross expenditure.	Departmental.			Aided.	Total gross expenditure.
	Gross expenditure.	Receipts.	Net expenditure.			Gross expenditure.	Receipts.	Net expenditure.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	2,58,765	66,667	1,92,098	3,513	2,62,278	2,45,288	72,262	1,73,026	1,000	2,46,288
English Schools ...	4,53,196	3,22,061	1,31,135	35,052	4,88,248	5,28,923	3,56,040	1,72,883	47,232	5,76,155
Vernacular Schools ...	13,66,323	1,09,360	12,56,963	4,21,659	17,87,982	14,35,528	94,906	13,40,622	5,21,204	19,56,732
Special Schools ...	85,632	12,506	73,126	24,897	1,10,529	73,001	6,354	66,647	10,213	83,214
Total ...	21,63,916	5,10,594	16,53,322	4,85,121	26,49,037	22,82,740	5,29,562	17,53,178	5,79,649	28,62,389

The total net expenditure on collegiate education decreased from Rs. 1,95,611 to Rs. 1,74,026 or by Rs. 21,585, the net expenditure on departmental Colleges amounting to Rs. 1,73,026 and the grants to private Colleges to Rs. 1,000. The total net expenditure on English Schools rose from Rs. 1,66,187 to Rs. 2,20,115 or by Rs. 53,928, the net expenditure on departmental English Schools amounting to Rs. 1,72,883 and the grants to private English Schools to Rs. 47,232. The total net expenditure on Vernacular Schools rose from Rs. 16,78,622 to Rs. 18,61,826 or by Rs. 1,83,204, the net expenditure on departmental Vernacular Schools amounting to Rs. 13,40,622 and the grants to private Vernacular Schools to Rs. 5,21,204. The total net expenditure on Special Schools fell from Rs. 98,023 to Rs. 76,860, the net expenditure on departmental Special Schools amounting to Rs. 66,647 and the grants to private Special Schools to Rs. 10,213. The average annual rate of grant per institution rose from Rs. 270 in 1096 to Rs. 294 in 1097. The gross expenditure on all classes of institutions together rose from Rs. 26,49,037 to Rs. 28,62,389, showing an increase of Rs. 2,13,352. The receipts from departmental institutions increased from Rs. 5,10,594 to Rs. 5,29,562. The total net expenditure on the educational institutions under the control of the Director thus rose from Rs. 21,38,443 to Rs. 23,32,827, showing an increase of 9·1 per cent. over the figure of 1096. The expenditure on "Controlling Agencies" and "Miscellaneous" amounted to Rs. 1,82,951 and Rs. 1,79,947 respectively, while the receipts under "Miscellaneous" amounted to Rs. 1,02,738. The percentages of gross expenditure under each of the sub-heads to the total expenditure on education are compared below for 1096 and 1097 :—

	1096.	1097.
Controlling Agencies ...	6·15 ...	5·67
Collegiate Education ...	8·78 ...	7·64
English School Do. ...	16·33 ...	17·86
Vernacular School Do. ...	59·82 ...	60·68
Special School Do. ...	3·64	2·58
Miscellaneous ...	5·28 ...	5·57

The gross expenditure incurred by Government on Education in 1097 works out at 22 chackrams and 9 cash per head of the population against 20 chackrams and 14 cash in 1096. The net expenditure works out at 18 chackrams and 2 cash per head of the population in 1097, against 14 chackrams and 15 cash in 1096.

297. Besides the expenditure incurred directly through the Education Department, Government continued to spend large sums of money on such educational institutions as the Law College, the Ayurveda College, the Sri Mulam Technical School, the School of Commerce, the Forest College and other instructional institutions attached to other departments. They also maintained such quasi-educational institutions as the Trivandrum Public Library, the Public Lecture Committee, the Museum and Public Gardens and the Department for the Preservation of Oriental Literature. The expenditure under the above items is borne on other heads of the State Budget.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

298. *Inspection.*—The Director has reported that the work of the Range Inspectors of Vernacular Schools for boys was satisfactory. Towards the close of the year Rao Sahib O. M. Cheriyan, B. A., L. T., Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Northern Range, was appointed as Personal Assistant to the Director. The number of schools annually inspected by the Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular Schools of Districts VIII, XIV, XVIII, XIX, XXI and XXII fell short of a hundred schools each. In District No. XXII the total number of schools to be inspected was less than 100, but in all the other Districts mentioned above, the number for inspection was more than 100 and it is regrettable that, in spite of repeated instructions, the minimum of work prescribed was not shown in them. The Mahomedan Inspector's work is reported to have been satisfactory, though the increase in the number of Mahomedan pupils might have been better. He was able to open 7 Primary schools for Mahomedans and to improve some of the school buildings, departmental and private. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools inspected 77 schools during the year.

299. The Gazetted staff of the Department was strengthened during the year by the addition of 2, and the non-gazetted superior staff by the appointment of 31, additional officers. Including 13 additional appointments on the menial staff, the total staff of the department at the end of 1097 was 8,254, against 8,208 in 1096.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

300. *General.*—The number of colleges affiliated to the Madras University increased by one during the year, the newly affiliated one being the St. Berchman's College at Changanachery which was started on the 19th June 1922. With the opening of this College and of the Union Christian College, Alwaye, last year, there is a marked increase in the number of students attending the Colleges in the State, the number having increased from 1200 in 1096 to 1449 in 1097. The increase which amounts to 249 is shared by the St. Berchman's College to the extent of 118 and by the Colleges already existing to the extent of 131. There was also one post graduate woman student in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, and she is not included in the general statistics, being not a full-time student of the College.

301. *His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.*—The strength of His Highness the Maha Raja's College rose from 647 in 1096 to 695 in 1097 or by 48, the increase being mainly due to the opening of Group II of the Intermediate course. There were 351 applicants for admission to the Junior Intermediate class and 276 to the Junior B. A. class, of whom 19› and 212 respectively were granted admission. The numbers of students who actually joined the above classes were 167 and 164 respectively. Of the former 165 held Travancore English School Leaving Certificates and one each Madras and Cochin certificates. The number of students admitted to the Honours Course was 17 against 9 in 1096. The number of women students in the College was 31 as against 23 in 1096. Of these, 4 were in the 3rd year Honours Class, 3 in the 2nd year Honours Class, 4 in the 1st year Honours Class, 8 in the Senior B. A., 6 in the Junior B. A., 1 in the Senior Intermediate and 5 in the Junior Intermediate Classes. There was also 1 post-graduate woman student. There were 19 Honours students in the English Branch and 22 in the History Branch, against 16 and 17 respectively in 1096. In the Final Honours Examinations in English and History, all the students who appeared from the College passed, 3 in English and 2 in

History being placed in the II Class. 65 students out of 99 passed the B. A. Degree Examination completely, against 47 out of 141 in 1096. 3 students passed in the First Class in Mathematics. In the Intermediate Examination there were 9 First Classes in Group I and 2 in Group III and there were 43 distinctions in all. One student who withdrew from the Final Honours Examination in English in 1921, passed in the 1st Class in 1922.

The number of volumes in the College Library at the end of 1097 was 17,499, against 16,717 in 1096 and the number issued rose from 19,004 to 20,291 in 1097.

302. The Caste Hindu Hostel continued to be held in the rented building at Taikad. The gross expenditure on the Hostel was Rs. 14,874 while the receipts amounted to Rs. 7,554, resulting in a net expenditure of Rs. 7,320. There were 41 students in residence in the Caste Hindu Hostel and 25 students in the L. M. S. Hostel. The lodgings of students residing outside these hostels were as usual inspected by the members of the College staff.

303. The net expenditure on account of the College amounted to Rs. 95,357, against Rs. 90,526 in 1096. The average cost per student rose from Rs. 222 to Rs. 232, of which a sum of Rs. 142 was contributed by Government and Rs. 90 were met from the students' fees, against Rs. 137 and Rs. 85 respectively in the previous year.

304. *His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women.*—The number of students in the College rose from 114 to 122, of whom 73 were in the Junior Intermediate Class and 49 in the Senior Intermediate Class. 52 of the students were Hindus, of whom as many as 43 were Nairs, and the remaining 70 were Christians, of whom 48 were Syrians. For the first time, the College had a Brahmin student. There were also 6 Ezhava students in the College. Of the 29 students, who were presented for the Intermediate Examination held in March 1922, 13 passed fully, 7 passed in Part I only and 3 in Part II only. 19 students of the College—14 Hindus and 5 Christians—were living in the Hostel attached to the College. 42 other students were living in the Holy Angels Convent and Y. W. C. A. Hostels. The total number of books in the Library was 3,170, against 3,039 in 1096. The Literary and Arts Clubs attached to the College did a good programme of useful work. The College Magazine appeared regularly, paid its expenses and carried a small balance over to the new year.

305. *Private Colleges.*—The strength of the C. M. S. College, Kottayam, was 212 against 224 in 1096. Of these, 131 were in the Junior Intermediate Class and 81 in the Senior Intermediate Class. 82 students appeared for the Intermediate Examination of 1922, of whom 36 passed in full, 4 in Part I and 19 in Part II. 4 students were placed in the First Class. During the year, hostel accommodation was increased. In all, 101 students were residing in College Hostels.

The strength of the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, increased from 125 in 1096 to 175. Of these, 117 were in the Junior Intermediate Class and 58 in the Senior Intermediate Class. 56 students appeared for the Intermediate Examination, of whom 19 passed fully and 18 in one Part. 22 students were in residence in the Christian and Ezhava Hostels, and in the Hindu Hostel and recognised lodges attached to it there were 45 students.

The Union Christian College, Alwaye, which was started in June 1921, was formally recognised during the year. There were 98 students on the rolls, of whom 42 were in the Junior Intermediate Class and 56 in the Senior Intermediate Class. The College is wholly residential.

The St. Berchman's College, Changanachery, which was started in June 1922, had a strength of 118. 59 students were in residence in the Hostel for Christian students. The institution has not yet been recognised by the Department.

306. *The Training College.*—28 graduate students were admitted at the beginning of the academic year 1922-23. Of these, 15 were from departmental schools, 6 from recognised private schools, and the remaining 7 from Cochin. Of the 27 graduates who appeared for the L. T. Degree Examination from the College, 23 passed. Of these, 4 were placed in the First Class and one of them stood first in the Presidency. The number of students in the under-graduate section was 46, against 48 in 1096. Instruction in the various forms of Manual Training and Educational

Hand-work continued to be imparted to all students of the College and to all pupils excepting Form VI of the Model School. As in previous years, the Organiser in Manual Training inspected the Manual Training work of the Vernacular Training Schools and also visited many of the Vernacular Middle Schools. Including the teachers under instruction, 618 pupils were receiving instruction in Manual Training in 1097 against 645 in 1096. The gross expenditure on the Training College rose from Rs. 50,200 in 1096 to Rs. 62,036, in 1097, the net expenditure being Rs. 54,914.

307. *His Highness the Maha Raja's Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.*—The strength of the College rose from 324 in 1096 to 346 during the year. 41 girls were attending the College at the close of the year. Of the 41 girl pupils, 30 were Nairs and 11 Ezhavas. Of the 4 candidates, who appeared for the Mahopadhyaya Examination, 2 passed, both being placed in the first class. For the Upadhyaya Examination 21 candidates appeared, of whom 13 passed, 2 being placed in the first class. Of the 36 candidates who appeared for the Sastri Test, 15 passed, 2 being placed in the first class. Sanction was accorded to the Sastri Test being also included under Government Examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners. The Council of Visitors inspected the College twice during the year. The proposals to popularise the Veda Section of the College submitted by the Council were sanctioned and a revised course of studies was introduced during the year. The pay of the staff in this section was revised and the staff strengthened. The gross expenditure on the institution was Rs. 17,067 against Rs. 16,475 in 1096, the net expenditure being Rs. 16,897.

English Education.

308. The number of recognised English schools increased from 149 to 165 or by 16 against 35 in 1096.

The standard of the Alleppey English Middle School for Mahomedans was raised by the opening of Form IV. Form V was opened in the departmental English High Schools at Marthandom and Adur and also in the Nair Service Society's Private English High School at Perunna, Changanachery.

309. The following table compares the distribution of pupils in the several stages of instruction in recognised English Schools in 1096 and 1097:—

Class or Form.	1096.	1097.	Variation.
Preparatory Class ...	9,622	8,631	−991
Form I ...	8,272	8,443	+171
Form II ...	6,157	7,077	+920
Form III ...	4,519	5,288	+769
Form IV ...	3,686	3,935	+249
Form V ...	2,609	3,029	+420
Form VI ...	2,776	2,720	−56
Total ...	37,641	39,123	+1,482

The total number of pupils in recognised English Schools rose from 37,641 to 39,123 *i. e.*, by 1,482 or 4 per cent, against 5,545 or 17·3 per cent in 1096. The increase in the number of pupils is made up of 1,001 in Boys' Schools and 481 in Girls' Schools, against 5,124 and 421 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the strength of private schools was 1,377 and that of departmental schools 105. The increase in strength was smaller compared with that in previous years. The number of girls attending English Schools for Boys rose from 2,239 in 1096 to 2,511 or by 12·1 per cent. The fall in the number in the Preparatory Class is probably due to the expectation that English would be taught as a compulsory subject in Class V of Vernacular Middle Schools and the consequent diversion to those

schools of a certain number of pupils that would otherwise have joined the Preparatory Class. Of the 31 unrecognised schools at the end of 1096, 17 were recognised during the year. One of the recognised schools was closed during the year. This accounts for the total increase of 16 in the number of recognised English Schools referred to above. Of the remaining 14 unrecognised schools, two were ordered to be closed. 13 schools were newly started during the year with the permission of the Department. So there were in all 25 unrecognised schools, with a strength of 1,157.

310. During the year the practice of selecting pupils for presentation for the English School Leaving Certificate Examination was put a stop to and instructions were issued to present all the pupils in the Form except those whose presentation was open to objection under the rules in other respects. Consequently, the number of candidates presented was much larger than in previous years. 2,568 candidates were presented for the examination from schools, while 53 students appeared for the examination as private candidates. 2,573 candidates sat for the full examination and 2,500 certificates were issued. 1,078 certificate holders were declared eligible for admission to Colleges. 165 of the qualified certificate holders secured admission in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, 124 to the C. M. S. College, Kottayam, 114 to the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, 36 to the Union Christian College, Alwaye, and 114 to the St. Berchman's College, Changanachery. 60 Travancore English School Leaving Certificate holders secured admission to His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum.

311. The school house put up for the Department by the people of Marthandam is fairly satisfactory, but the accommodation is reported to be not at all adequate. The school building at Muvattupuzha has not made satisfactory progress. Government hope that the people of the locality will keep up their promise and that the building will be completed ere long. The B. H. English High School, Mavelikara, was awarded a building grant of Rs. 2,616 and it now possesses a satisfactory school-building. During the year, a fair amount was spent on equipment in Departmental Schools, High and Middle. Many of the private schools require better equipment. It is hoped that managers of the ill-equipped schools will come forward for the award of grants, especially in view of the more favourable conditions in regard to the award of grants ordered in G. O. Dis. No. 474 of 22/Revenue-E, dated the 19th May 1922/1st June 1922.

312. The net expenditure on the departmental English Schools was Rs. 1,72,883 against Rs. 1,31,135 in 1096. A sum of Rs. 47,232 was spent on account of grants to private recognised English Schools, against Rs. 35,052 in 1096. The total expenditure on English School education was thus Rs. 2,20,115 against Rs. 1,66,187 in the previous year. The gross expenditure per pupil for all English Schools taken together was Rs. 34·5 and the net cost Rs. 11·3 against Rs. 31·7 and Rs. 10·6 respectively in 1096. In the departmental English Schools there were 15,351 pupils and the average net expenditure per pupil was Rs. 11-chs. 7-0. The strength in private aided schools was 10,740 and the average net expenditure to Government per pupil was Rs. 4-11-0.

Vernacular Education.

313. The number of Vernacular Schools rose from 2,876 to 2,992 and their strength from 3,51,609 to 3,59,838, showing an increase of 116 schools and 8,229 pupils, against an increase of 140 schools and 11,439 pupils in 1096. The number of departmental schools decreased by 7, boys' schools having decreased by 9 and girls' schools having increased by 2. The strength of the departmental schools showed a fall of 4,431, against 1,918 in 1096, the decrease being wholly in Boys' Schools amounting to 5,181, the strength in Girls' schools having increased by 750. Private schools increased in number by 123 and in strength by 12,660, against 134 and 13,357 respectively in 1096. The decrease in strength in departmental schools was mainly in the High and Middle Schools. The number of departmental Vernacular Middle Schools decreased by 19 during the year under report. Incomplete departmental Primary and Vernacular Middle Schools decreased in number by 18 and 15 respectively, against 15 and 45 respectively in 1096. Complete departmental Primary Schools showed an increase of 32, against 56 in 1096, while complete Vernacular Middle Schools decreased in number by 4, against an increase of 10 in 1096. Vernacular High Schools also decreased by 2 during the year.

314. The strength of the departmental Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys was on an average 311 against 305 and that of aided Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys 219 against 218 in 1096. The latter type of schools fell from 40 to 37 and their strength from 8,712 to 8,102. The number of unaided Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys decreased from 4 to 1 and their strength from 399 to 24. The average strength of departmental Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Girls was 251 against 255, while that of aided Vernacular Middle and High Schools for Girls decreased from 249 to 241 in 1097. The average strength in each of the departmental, aided and unaided Primary Schools for Boys and Girls is compared below for 1096 and 1097:—

Schools.	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.	
	1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.
Departmental. ...	152	150	106	111
Private Aided. ...	87	87	106	108
Private Unaided. ...	54	53	59	32

The following table shows the number of pupils attending the several classes of Vernacular Schools in 1096 and 1097:—

Class.	1096.	1097.	Variation.
I	1,26,585	1,27,560	+ 975
II	86,512	91,649	+ 5,137
III	65,703	69,134	+ 3,431
IV	46,642	46,449	− 193
V	11,691	11,797	+ 106
VI	6,429	5,891	− 538
VII	7,452	6,797	− 655
VIII	309	224	− 85
IX	286	337	+ 51

From the above statement, it will be seen that the strength in all the Classes except I to III, V and IX, decreased, the largest decline being in Class VII. 4,044 candidates were presented for the Vernacular School Leaving Examination from the schools; there were also 204 private candidates. There were thus 4,248 candidates on the whole, of whom 34 were absent from the examination. Of the total number of candidates who applied for the examination, consisting of 2,998 boys and 1,250 girls, 1,284 or 30·2 per cent. consisting of 938 boys and 346 girls, came out successful, against 34·3 per cent. in 1096. 418 candidates appeared for the Vernacular Higher Examination, of whom 120 came out successful, giving a percentage of 28·7, against 31·1 in 1096.

315. The net expenditure on Vernacular Education was Rs. 18,61,826 against Rs. 16,78,622 in the previous year. The net cost on account of departmental schools rose from Rs. 12,56,963 to Rs.13,40,622 while the grants to private aided schools amounted to Rs. 5,21,204 against Rs. 4,21,659 in 1096. The pupils in departmental and private aided schools numbered 1,83,444 and 1,70,935 respectively. Calculating on the basis of these figures the average net cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 7-8-0 in the former and Rs. 3-1-0 in the latter, against Rs. 6-19-0 and Rs. 2-21-0 respectively in 1096.

316. During the year under report, 32 buildings were newly put up for Vernacular Schools for Boys, 34 buildings were tiled and 66 improved. So much was rendered possible because of the more liberal allotments under maintenance of school buildings and contributions. The schools were better off during the year in the matter of furniture, books and appliances. Government note with pleasure that special attention was paid to efficiency of work on the part of the Inspecting Officers and through them on the part of Headmasters and Teachers. It is reported that the orders of Government regarding the annual inspection of schools were rigorously carried out and that the inspections were as good and effective as they could be in the circumstances. By the end of the year, Manual Training had been introduced into 126 Vernacular Middle Schools for Boys. Hand-work, which was originally being taught in the Primary Classes only, had been extended to Classes V and VI also. 204 Vernacular Schools for Boys were newly awarded grants-in-aid during the year, but 17 of the already existing grant-in-aid schools ceased to exist. The number of unaided recognised schools awaiting the award of grants at the end of the year was 103.

317. The number of Partially Recognised Schools again fell by 80 during the year and the number of pupils in them by 2,974, the result being that there were only 31 such schools with a strength of 1,166. Since the close of the year, the Director has submitted a special report on these schools and it is being considered. Night Schools increased considerably in number during the year. At the end of the year, there were 26 such schools with a strength of 938 pupils, against 11 and 389 respectively in 1096.

Special School Education.

318. *Training Schools.*—The total strength of the ten mofussil departmental Training Schools for male teachers increased from 209 to 221 in 1097. The Training school at Palai was removed to Ettumanur during the year. Three Private Lower Grade Vernacular Training Schools were working during the year, but one of them, the Kanjiramcolam Training School, was closed owing to the inability of the Manager to find the necessary funds. Excluding this school, the strength of the Private Training Schools was 38, against 40 in 1096. The strength of the classes in the Higher Grade Training School for Women, Trivandrum, was 29, 5 in the Higher Grade (English), 4 in the Higher Grade (Vernacular), and 20 in the Lower Grade (Vernacular), against 31 in all in 1096. With the reopening of the Nagercoil Training School, which was temporarily closed in 1096, there were three private Lower grade Training Schools for Women during the year with a strength of 45, against 2 such schools with a strength of 35 in 1096.

319. *Technical Education.*—All the Technical schools under the control of the department except those for girls were transferred to the control of the Department of Industries. There were 12 Technical schools for girls working during the year. Of these, 9 were aided and 3 unaided. In 4 of these 12 schools, there was provision for general education also. Weaving was taught in 5 schools and in the remaining 7 schools, lace-making and embroidery were taught.

320. *Special schools for Malayala Brahmins.*—The strength of the departmental English Middle School at Kunnathur was 66, against 65 in 1096. As many as 56 were in residence in the Hostel attached to the school. It is gratifying to find that the new building for the school was completed satisfactorily and occupied during the year. The strength of the Kumaranallur Special School in the Ettumanur taluk was 59, against 55 in 1096. It is reported that the Srimularajavilasom Special School in the Tiruvalla taluk continued to decline. The Director has been requested to arrange for this school being closed.

321. *The Reformatory, Trivandrum.*—The strength which was 36 at the beginning of the year fell to 33 at its close. 6 new admissions were made during the year, while 9 inmates were discharged on the expiry of the periods of their detention. The number of new admissions was lower than that in 1096. It is hoped that the magistracy will make better use of the Reformatories Regulation in cases of juvenile convictions. 9 boys were between 10 and 12 years of age on admission and the others between 13 and 15. The general

conduct of the boys and their health were reported to be satisfactory throughout the year. One boy from the school passed the Vernacular School Leaving Examination for the first time. He has been appointed a teacher in a Vernacular school, the appointment to have effect after his release in December 1922. 4 boys appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examination in Elementary Freehand Drawing and all of them passed. The printing section turned out work to the value of Rs. 363, against Rs. 436 in 1096. The work of the book binding class and the tailoring section continued to be satisfactory. Religious and moral instruction was given to the inmates by private agencies. Four meetings of the Committee of Visitors were held during the year.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

322. *Malayala Brahmins.*—The number of Malayala Brahmins under instruction decreased from 1,204 to 1,180 or by 24 in 1097. Of the total number, 39 were in Colleges, 92 in Special Schools, 185 in English Schools and 864 in Vernacular Schools. The corresponding figures for 1096 were 54, 66, 184 and 900.

323. *Other Special communities.*—The number of Ezhavas and Mahomedans attending schools increased by 2,581 and 618, against 5,003 and 1,362 respectively in 1096. As stated already, the Alleppey English Middle School for Mahomedans was converted into a Higher Grade School by the opening of Form IV. The number of Parayas attending schools increased by 45, while there was a fall of 726 in the number of Pulayas attending schools. Government note this with regret and hope that better results will be obtained during 1098. As directed in the report for last year, the Director has furnished figures showing the number of pupils belonging to backward and depressed classes under instruction in Class IV, the number promoted from that class and the number of pupils who have gone up for higher study. The figures for 1097 showed very satisfactory results both in respect of promotions secured and of the number pursuing higher education in Vernacular Middle or English Schools. The percentage of promotion was on an average 50 and the percentage of pupils pursuing higher education showed the same figure generally. The following table compares the number of pupils belonging to other special communities under instruction in 1096 and 1097 :—

Caste.	1096.	1097.
Shanar ...	11,214	11,375
Chetty ...	2,498	2,599
Kollan ...	2,102	2,179
Konkanastha Brahmin ...	1,271	1,219
Kuravan ...	851	819
Kani ...	241	194
Mukkuvan ...	1,098	1,354
Maravan ...	593	444
Marakkan ..	420	250
Asari ...	6,898	7,349
Velan ...	713	762
Vedan ...	139	123
Arayan ...	1,357	1,735
Pandarom ...	771	726
Krishnavagai ...	839	841
Ambalavasi ...	865	683
Kanian ...	623	621
Thandan ...	1,067	1,222
Chackala ...	611	597
Paravan ...	453	470
Salian ...	717	490
Vanian ...	989	1,142
Thattan ...	1,703	1,712
Kammalan ...	27	19
Potter ...	330	287
Barber ...	2,180	2,322
Washerman ...	1,432	1,328
Shepherd ...	448	490

During the year 2 departmental Vernacular Schools for Boys were thrown open to the backward classes. Government ordered a joint inspection of schools not open to all classes by the Inspector of Vernacular schools (the Assistant Inspectress in the case of Girls' schools) and the Dewan Peishkars concerned, with instructions to submit a joint report through the Director as to which among them may be thrown open to all classes and which not with the reasons therefor. The Director has been requested to expedite the submission of these reports.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

324. The number of recognised institutions for girls rose from 408 to 412 and the number of girls under instruction in all classes of recognised institutions from 1,29,556 to 1,35,575. The following table compares the number of recognised educational institutions for girls and the number under instruction in all classes of recognised institutions in 1096 and 1097 :—

Management.	Number of institutions.		Number under instruction.	
	1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.
Departmental ...	241	243	65,197	64,954
Aided	142	159	58,858	66,867
Unaided ...	25	10	5,501	3,754
Total ...	408	412	1,29,556	1,35,575

There was an increase of 4 in the number of recognised institutions and of 6,019 in the number of pupils under instruction. Of the total number of girls under instruction, 82,880 or 61·1 per cent. were attending Boys' schools, and 52,695 or 38·9 per cent. Girls' schools. The number of girls attending Boys' schools thus increased by 5,405 and that of girls attending Girls' schools by 614.

325. The subjoined statement compares the figures relating to girls in the different stages of instruction in 1096 and 1097 :—

	1096.	1097.
Collegiate Education ...	174	194
English school Do. ...	6,108	6,861
Vernacular school Do. ...	1,22,248	1,27,633
Special school Do.	1,026	887
Total ...	1,29,556	1,35,575

Of the 194 students attending Colleges, 122 were in His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum, 31 in His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Men, Trivandrum and 41 in the Kavya Section of the Sanskrit College.

326. The following table compares the distribution of girls in the different classes of English schools for 1096 and 1097 :—

Class or Form.	Number under instruction.	
	1096.	1097
Preparatory Class ...	1,966	2,015
Form I ...	1,512	1,690
Form II ...	1,030	1,283
Form III ...	636	780
Form IV ...	464	512
Form V ...	260	322
Form VI	240	259
Total ...	6,108	6,861

All the classes show an increase in number. 2,511 girls or 36·6 per cent. of the total number were attending English schools for Boys against 2,239 or 36·7 per cent. in 1096.

327. The distribution of girls in Vernacular schools in the several classes is compared below for 1096 and1097 :—

Class.	Number under instruction.	
	1096.	1097.
I ...	48,395	50,040
II ...	30,502	32,506
III ...	21,196	22,990
IV ...	13,418	13,973
V ...	4,025	3,711
VI ...	2,235	1,977
VII ...	2,333	2,244
VIII ...	96	87
IX ...	48	105
Total ...	1,22,248	1,27,633

All the Middle and High School classes showed a decline in strength except Class IX and there was an all round increase in the Primary School Classes. The number of girls attending Vernacular Schools for Boys was 80,292 or 62·9 per cent of the total number against 61·4 per cent in 1096.

328. 229 girls were presented for the English School Leaving Certificate Examination, of whom 70 were given certificates qualifying for admission to Colleges, against 163 and 40 respectively in 1096. 1,250 girls were presented for the Vernacular School Leaving Examination, of whom 347 passed. Additional accommodation was provided in 2 English schools for girls. Arrangements were made during the year to offer instruction in Optional Science for the English School Leaving Certificate course in 2 of the Aided English High Schools for Girls. 5 male teachers from Vernacular schools for Girls were transferred to Boys' schools during the year. Manual Training was introduced into 10 more Vernacular Girls' schools.

HOSTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

329. *The Caste Hindu Hostel, Trivandrum.*—Mention has already been made of this Institution under collegiate education.

330. *Hostel attached to His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women.*—This hostel had the full sanctioned number of inmates *viz.*, 30, against 22 students in residence at the end of 1096. The working of the hostel is reported to have been satisfactory during the year under report. The gross expenditure on the Hostel was Rs. 8,161 and the receipts Rs. 2,347, resulting in a net expenditure of Rs. 5,814.

331. *Other Hostels and Boarding Houses.*—A hostel for the benefit of the students of the Training College, Trivandrum, was opened during the latter part of the year with a grant-in-aid of Rs. 900 from Government. 30 students were in residence. They themselves manage the hostel under the supervision of the Principal of the Training College.

The total strength of the L. M. S. Hostel, Trivandrum, was 57, of whom 25 were students of His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.

The number of students in residence in the Y. W. C. A. Hostel, which is in receipt of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 per mensem from Government, was 62, as against 42 in 1096.

The strength of the Muslim Students' Hostel, Trivandrum, fell from 18 to 13 during the year. A special grant of Rs. 400 was awarded to the Hostel towards the supply of new furniture, in addition to the maintenance grant of Rs. 300.

There were 34 boarders in the Hostel attached to the Special English Middle School, Mavelikara, 56 in the Hostel attached to the Special School for Malayala Brahmins at Kunnattur, and 23 in the Hostel attached to the Special School for Malayala Brahmins at Kumaranallur.

101 students of the C. M. S. College, Kottayam, were residing in the College Hostels. Of these 13 were Hindu students.

In the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, 22 students were in residence in the Christian and Ezhava Hostels, and in the Hindu Hostel and recognised lodges attached to it there were 45 inmates.

All the 98 students in the Union Christian College, Alwaye, were living in Hostels attached to the College.

In the St. Berchman's College, Changanachery, there is a Hostel for Christian students, while others are accommodated in approved lodging houses. There were 59 students in residence in the Hostel.

There were 20 boarding houses attached to private English Schools for boys and the number of boarders in them was 721. There were 8 boarding houses attached to private Girls' Schools, the number of boarders being 700. There were also 9 boarding houses attached to private Vernacular Schools for Boys, and the number of boarders in them was 567.

MISCELLANEOUS.

332. *Orphanages.*—Nine orphanages were working during the year and most of them were in receipt of grants from the State.

General and technical education is imparted in all these orphanages.

333. *Text Books.*—The English Text Book Committee held two meetings during the year. The number of volumes placed in circulation with Members was 1,750, of which 1,288 completed circulation during the year. The number of volumes received and considered during 1097 was the largest in the quinquennium. The Committee held two meetings during the year and considered 169 books.

334. *Educational Museum and Bureau.*—This institution, which is attached to the Training College, Trivandrum, issued 3,829 books during the year, against 4,169 during 1096.

335. *Physical culture.*—The athletic clubs in His Highness the Maha Raja's College worked satisfactorily and the gymnasium was regularly used. It is reported that physical education received adequate attention in His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum. Physical culture continued to receive attention in English and Vernacular Schools in general.

336. *Examinations.*—Reference has already been made to the English School Leaving Certificate Examination, the Vernacular School Leaving Examination, the Vernacular Higher Examination and the Sanskrit Examinations. 18 candidates appeared for the Higher Grade English Teachers' Certificate Examination and 13 passed. Of the 38 candidates that appeared for the Higher Grade Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination, 10 passed. 279 candidates appeared for the Lower Grade Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination and 87 passed. For the Needlework examination 394 candidates appeared of whom 164 passed. The Music Board conducted the Practical Examination of candidates who appeared and passed the theoretical portion of the Music Examination in 1096. The theoretical portion of the examination for the year under report was also conducted. In this 47 candidates, 26 men and 11 women, appeared for the Higher Grade, of whom 30 passed, 21 men and 9 women. For the Lower Grade, 113 candidates, 72 men and 41 women, appeared and 91 passed, consisting of 61 men and 30 women. For the Arabic Munshi's Examination, which was held during the year, 10 candidates appeared, of whom 3 passed.

337. *Scholarships.*—The expenditure on account of scholarships and of stipends amounted to Rs. 85,250, of which the expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 33,023 and that on stipends (including scarcity allowance) Rs. 52,227. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 77,240, Rs. 26,513 and Rs. 50,727 respectively.

The total expenditure on endowed scholarships was Rs. 4,122, against Rs. 3,594 in 1096. The fee concessions granted in 1097 to pupils of particular classes were distributed as shown below:—

(1)	Colleges	...	Rs. 679
(2)	English schools	...	„ 10,495
(3)	Vernacular schools	...	„ 3,101
	Total		„ 14,275

Thus the total expenditure on account of scholarships paid by Government including the fee concessions granted under the Education Code was Rs. 47,298, against Rs. 43,149 in the previous year. During the year 56 pupils of particular classes received stipends under Rule 146 (g) of the Education Code, against 70 in 1096. The expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 1,599 against Rs. 2,232 in 1096.

A list of the endowments made for educational purposes up to the end of 1097 is given in Appendix XXXVI.

338. *Libraries and Reading Rooms.*—31 Libraries and Reading Rooms were in receipt of grant during the year against 41 in 1096. The total amount of grant disbursed also fell from Rs. 1,407 to Rs. 1,222-4-0.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

339. The year under report marks an important epoch in the history of the Devaswoms in the State since their assumption by Colonel Munro in 987 M. E. In paragraph 310 of the Administration Report for 1096 it was stated that the Devaswom Separation Committee had submitted its report and that it was engaging the attention of Government. The report was considered and final orders were passed during the year. It was resolved to separate the Sirkar Devaswoms from the control of the Land Revenue Department. A Proclamation was issued directing the formation of a Devaswom Fund and the organisation of a separate department for the efficient management and control of the Devaswoms with effect from the 1st Chingam 1098. The Proclamation also placed the holders of Sirkar Devaswomvaka properties on a footing of equality with the holders of Pandaravaka lands.

340. Mr. M. Raja Raja Varma, Efficiency Audit Officer, was appointed Devaswom Commissioner and he was asked to formulate definite proposals for giving effect to the provisions of the Proclamation from the 1st Chingam 1098. He inspected most of the important Devaswoms in the State in view to collect the necessary data on the spot for organising the department and submitted a scheme for the management and control of the Devaswoms. This was sanctioned by Government, and its main features were the following :—

(1) For administrative purposes, the State was divided into four Districts *viz.*, Suchindram, Trivandrum, Ambalapuzha and Vaikam and these Districts were subdivided into 18 Groups.

(2) Each of the Districts was placed in charge of an officer styled 'Assistant Commissioner' and each of the Groups, in charge of a Superintendent.

(3) A resident Manager was attached to each of the Devaswoms at Cape Comorin, Suchindram, Tiruvattar, Haripad, Ambalapuzha, Vaikam and Ettumanur in view of their importance and the large expenditure annually incurred on their account.

341. The total number of Sirkar Major Devaswoms during the year was 380, as in 1096. The pathivus of the Tirumalai Devaswom were revised, resulting in a saving of Rs. 61 per annum. The pathivus of ten Minor Devaswoms were stopped during the year owing to the Devaswoms being non-existent. The total number of Minor Devaswoms at the end of 1097 was thus 1,250, as against 1,260 in 1096. The number of Devaswoms maintained out of their own funds was 42, as in the previous year.

342. Navikarana Kalasom was conducted during the year in the Tiruvalla temple, Kunnatnad taluk. The Dhwajaprathishta of the Perumpavur Personal Deposit Devaswom was also performed in the year under report.

343. No private Devaswom was assumed by Government during the year under the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation III of 1079.

344. The total expenditure on Devaswoms was Rs. 13,06,626 in 1097, against Rs. 14,14,255 in 1096, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 1,07,629. The receipts fell from Rs. 4,92,193 in 1096 to Rs. 4,84,405 in 1097.

CHARITIES.

345. The number of Oottus or feeding institutions remained the same as in 1096, *viz.*, 28, but the total expenditure fell from Rs. 3,57,971 in 1096 to Rs. 3,50,454 in 1097, or by Rs. 7,517. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,612 against Rs. 1,423 in the year previous.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRAVANCORE SOLDIERS' COMMITTEE.

346. The Committee held nine meetings during the year. 552 applications for employment were received from demobilised clerks and soldiers. Of these, 198 men were entertained in the public service as clerks, peons etc., a large number being enlisted in the Police and Military. Owing to the reduction of staff in several departments and the paucity of qualified persons among the applicants, it was not possible to provide for more men. Early in the year, the concession regarding grant of lands to demobilised men was withdrawn, so that only 3 out of the 77 applicants got lands registered in their names. 16 applications for pensions, rewards, medals and arrears of salary were received during the year. These were referred to the British Military authorities with the result that 9 applications were successful. The Committee also was instrumental in securing family pensions to widows and children of deceased soldiers.

The expenditure on account of the Committee during the year was Rs. 818.

CENSUS.

347. Chapters I to XI of the Census Report, and Imperial Tables I to XVI were prepared in the course of the year, and the approval of the Census Commissioner for India obtained for the publication of the same.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT.

348. Mr. M. Raja Raja Varma, M. A., B. L. continued to be as the Efficiency Audit Officer during the major portion of the year. The Efficiency Audit Office was closed in Medam 1097 on the appointment of Mr. M. Raja Raja Varma as Devaswom Commissioner. During this period, besides devoting attention to his work as President of the Salaries Committee and of the Nanjanad Vellala Committee, Mr. Raja Raja Varma continued the inspection of offices primarily with a view to the requirements of the Salaries Committee, while in the revenue offices the progress of puduval work was also specially scrutinised. Thirty four separate offices were inspected, among which are included thirteen Taluk Cutcherries, the General and Revenue Secretariat, the Government and Central Prison Presses, the offices of the Chief Engineer and the Commissioner of Police, and typical district offices in the Revenue, P. W., Forest, Excise and Judicial Departments. Two departmental enquiries were also conducted by the Efficiency Audit Officer. The preparation of the departmental manuals was undertaken and pushed through to various stages of progress. Rules regulating the destruction of records in respect of some departments were formulated and certain common forms were standardised. The office itself was only temporary and was abolished when it had finished the most urgent portion of its work. Such items of the officer's work as have to be pursued and completed are being attended to in the Secretariat.

THE SALARIES COMMITTEE.

349. The Salaries Committee which was appointed in Kumbham 1096 concluded its deliberations in the year under report and the revision of the staff in the several departments in the State was undertaken in pursuance of the Committee's recommendations.

THE MINT.

350. The operations of the Mint were limited to the minting of copper coins from blanks obtained from England. The result of the operations is shown below:—

Description.	Number minted.	Value. Rs.	Value. Ch.	Value. C.	Weight in Tolas.	Value of metal. Rs.	Value of metal. Ch.	Value of metal. C.	Gross Profit. Rs.
One Chackram ...	10,05,000	35,892	24	0	12,97,923	20,156	8	0	32,861
Eight Cash ...	3,31,000	5,910	20	0					
Four Cash ...	6,98,000	6,232	4	0					
Single Cash ...	22,32,000	4,982	4	0					
Total ...	42,66,000	53,017	24	0	12,97,923	20,156	8	0	32,861

The gain on copper coinage amounted to Rs. 32,861 and the miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 79. Thus the total receipts came to Rs. 32,940. The cost of the establishment and the working expenses of the Mint amounted to Rs. 5,338. The net profit was therefore Rs. 27,602.

351. The minting of silver coins at the State Mint was stopped from 1087. In that year, silver coins for Rs. 3,57,135 were got down minted from the Birmingham Mint. Silver coins to the value of Rs. 49,998 were obtained from the same Mint in 1097. Thus the total value of Government silver coins minted to the end of 1097 was Rs. 4,07,133. Copper coins are being minted locally from blanks imported from Birmingham. The total value of silver coins got down from England and of copper coins minted locally at the close of 1096 amounted to Rs. 15,24,570. Including copper coins to the value of Rs. 53,018 minted during the year and the silver coins to the value of Rs. 49,998 imported from England, the total value of the coins minted up to the end of 1097 amounted to Rs. 16,27,586. Of these, silver coins for Rs. 1,78,492 and copper coins for Rs. 6,31,356 were in circulation at the close of 1097, the balance remaining in the State Treasuries.

352. As in previous years, all diminished, defaced and counterfeit coins presented at treasuries were cut and withdrawn from circulation. Accordingly, 7 half rupees, 4 quarter rupees and 37 fanam pieces were cut and returned as required by the rules on the subject.

In pursuance of the Rules issued under Sections 4, 8 & 9 of Regulation III of 1086, by which all treasury officers have been authorised to cut or break diminished, defaced and counterfeit British Indian coins, 49 whole rupees, 2 half rupees, 10 quarter rupees and 26 two anna pieces were cut at the State treasuries during the year.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

353. *Plant.*—The total value of the plant at the end of 1096 was Rs. 1,94,400. Plant to the value of Rs. 41,626 from all sources, including that made in the Press was added during the year. Deducting depreciation which was valued at Rs. 12,717, the total value of the plant stood at Rs. 2,23,309 at the end of the year. The additions during the year include a Ruling machine, a Wharfedale printing machine and a Wire-stitching machine.

354. *Out-turn.*—The total value of the out-turn of the Press rose from Rs. 1,35,192 to Rs. 1,62,068.

355. The following table compares the circulation of the Gazette in 1096 and 1097.

Year.	No. of subscribers.		No. of copies supplied free.	
	Full.	Parts.	Full.	Parts.
1096	974	28	477	2,325
1097	1120	27	483	2,550

356. The total receipts from the Press amounted to Rs. 27,499 as against Rs. 21,555 in 1096. The expenditure on account of the Press during the year was Rs. 1,43,964 against Rs. 1,14,602 in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

357. The total charges under 'Stationery' amounted to Rs. 5,83,994 including charges under establishment, contingencies and other incidental expenses, against Rs. 3,67,709 in 1096. The increase is chiefly due to the fact that a portion of the large arrears due to the stationery contractors was paid off during the year. The value of the articles issued to the several departments amounted to Rs. 4,19,529 against Rs. 4,32,997 in 1096 and that of the stock in hand at the close of 1097 to Rs. 4,14,690.

The forms of five more departments were standardized during the year cheap paper being used for the printing of many forms. As a result of standardization done so far, 50 common forms have been evolved, thereby effecting a reduction under printing charges. Strict economy was enforced in the issue of articles of stationery and the issue of superfine articles was almost stopped. With a view to encourage local industries, metal paper weights, earthen ink stands, country sealing wax, country twine and blackwood rulers were got manufactured locally and supplied to the several offices.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

358. There were 43 newspapers and 66 periodicals in circulation in the State during the year, against 31 newspapers and 55 periodicals in 1096. Of these, 58 were published in Malayalam exclusively, 27 in English and Malayalam, 16 in English alone, 4 in Tamil alone, 2 in English, Tamil and Malayalam, one in English and Tamil, and one in Tamil and Malayalam. Of the 43 newspapers, 9, and of the 66 periodicals 4, ceased publication in the course of the year, leaving 34 newspapers and 62 periodicals at the close of the year, against 26 newspapers and 49 periodicals at the close of 1096. Of the newspapers, one was a daily, 7 tri-weekly, 6 bi-weekly, and 29 weekly. All the newspapers dealt with political matters, besides catering local and general news to the public. Of the periodicals, 3 were published once in four months, 2 once in three months and 4 once in two months, while 52 were published monthly and 4 bi-monthly. 33 of the periodicals were devoted to religious subjects, 27 to educational and literary subjects, and 2 to legal subjects, while the rest treated of social, political and miscellaneous matters.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

359. The Superintendent visited 13 villages and copied 32 inscriptions. These inscriptions were also transcribed during the year. The work of sorting and listing the inscriptions collected has been brought up to date. Proofs of Volume III Parts I and II, and Volume IV, Parts I and II, of the Travancore Archaeological, Series, were corrected and returned to the Press in their final stage. The preparation of the Index to Volume IV has been taken up. Part I of Volume III is nearly ready for issue, and for the printing of the plates for Part II of the same volume, blocks have been selected and arranged.

The expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 5,158 against Rs. 6,026 in 1096.

PUBLICATION OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

360. The number of grant has examined and made ready for the press was 20,400 and the number of granthas finally passed for publication 12,590, against 20,425 and 15,885 respectively in 1096.

The following four works were issued as numbers 74 to 77 of the Trivandrum Sanskrit Series during the year :—

1. Yājnavalkyasmrithi with commentary, Part I.
2. Silparatna, Part I.
3. Āryamanjusrīmūlakalpa, Part II.
4. Īsānasivagurudevapaddhati, Part III.

Three other works, viz., (1) Āsvalāyanagrihyasūtra with its commentary Anāvilā of Haradattāchārya, (2) Kāvyāprakāsa with two important commentaries and (3) Yājnavalkyasmriti with its commentary (Part II), were in the press during the year.

The number of manuscripts collected during the year was 39 against 137 in 1096. Among the manuscripts collected were some ancient plays of considerable interest, viz., Ubhāyābhisārikā of Vararuchi Muni, Dhūrtavita of Iswaradatha and Pādatādita of Āryasyāmalaka.

The publication of vernacular manuscripts also engaged the attention of the department during the year. The Malayalam and Tamil scholars in and outside the State were addressed by the Curator to help him with their suggestions and advice in regard to the collection and publication of vernacular manuscripts. The Malayalam work " Ramacharita " was passing through the press when the year closed.

The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 8,883 against Rs. 8,288 in 1096.

MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

361. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 40,880 against Rs. 51,985 in 1096. The receipts from the department amounted to Rs. 651 against Rs. 76 in 1096.

PUBLIC LECTURE COMMITTEE.

362. In the report for 1096, it was observed that the President of the Public Lecture Committee, who had been asked to forward the views of the Committee, in regard to the question of expanding the usefulness of the institution, submitted his report towards the close of the year. Early in the year under report, the Committee

was re-constituted, consisting of 14 members, of whom 4 were non-officials. The Director of Public Instruction was appointed the Honorary President and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Honorary Secretary.

The old Committee held one meeting and the new Committee two meetings during the year; thus the total number of meetings held was 3 against the same number in 1096. Thirteen lectures were delivered during the year against 22 lectures in 1096. Of the 13 lectures, 5 were delivered at Trivandrum and 8 in six mofussil stations, viz., Ambalapuzha, Alleppey, Shertalla, Panavally, Shencottah and Nagercoil. The total expenditure on the Committee during the year was Rs. 1,812 against Rs. 1,844 in 1096.

Government had been watching the working of the Committee and had examined the number and nature of the lectures delivered under its auspices for the last several years. It was seen that, on an average, only about 20 lectures were delivered every year. Of these, roughly half the number of lectures were delivered during the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly Session in Trivandrum and the remaining half in the mofussil centres mostly in connection with agricultural and other exhibitions. Government felt that, unless the allotment of the Committee was substantially enhanced, adequate and effective propaganda work could not be expected to be done under the auspices of the Committee. As the existing financial condition did not permit of a substantial addition to the allotment, it was ordered that the work of the Committee be held in abeyance. The Committee was accordingly dissolved from the beginning of 1098.

TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

363. The number of members rose from 116 in 1096 to 141 in 1097. There was also an increase in the number of eight-anna subscribers from 55 to 60 and in that of four-anna subscribers from 191 to 196. Towards the beginning of the year, sanction was accorded to the Committee's proposal to modify Rule 23 of the Library Rules, so as to do away with the system of issuing Readers' Tickets. Since then, a reader has only to sign his name on entering the Library, in a register kept for the purpose. The new system was brought into effect from the 1st Kanni 1097. From the statistics collected from the entries in the Register, it is seen that there were 26,129 readers during the 11 months of the year, or an average of 2,375 readers per month. 429 new volumes were added to the Library during the year, against 663 in 1096, raising the total number of volumes from 23,118 to 23,547. The number of books lent was 17,129 against 13,269 in 1096, the increase being 29 per cent.

The receipts and the expenditure connected with the Library in 1097 were Rs. 3,314 and Rs. 11,264 against Rs. 2,730 and Rs. 10,737 respectively in 1096, showing a decrease in the net expenditure of the institution from Rs. 8,007 to Rs. 7,950.

OBSERVATORY.

364. The usual astronomical and meteorological observations were made during the year and they were reduced and tabulated. Daily weather telegrams were despatched to Simla, Madras and Bombay.

The usual information regarding rainfall is given in paragraph 159 above.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

365. The State Life Insurance continued to be optional during the year in the case of all public servants as in the previous year; and the provision for withdrawal from insurance at the option of the insured was also continued. The benefits of the State Life Insurance Fund were extended during the year to the employees of municipalities and other local bodies whose services are pensionable from the general revenues of the State.

With a view to see whether the Life Insurance Fund is working at a profit or loss, arrangements were made for an actuarial valuation of the Fund by Mr. M. R. Tambe of Bombay. The valuation report is awaited.

During the year, the surrender value, payable to policy holders who withdrew, was reduced from 75 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the premia paid; and policies which had not been in force for not less than two years were also declared ineligible for any surrender value.

Ten fresh proposals were received during the year. Including the five proposals pending at the close of 1096, the total number of proposals received and accepted was fifteen; and policies were issued in respect of all of them.

Owing to withdrawals, resignations etc., 33 policies ceased to pay premia during the year and 2,244 up to the end of the year. The total number of paying policies at the end of the year was 894.

Three deaths were reported during the year and five claims were pending disposal at the close of 1096. Of these eight, two only are pending disposal owing to the non-production of proper proof of heirship for payment of bonuses to the heirs.

Inclusive of arrears, a sum of Rs. 19,278 was realised during the year on account of premia, interest on delayed payments and other dues which, added to the amount at the credit of the fund at the close of 1096 and the interest of Rs. 4,572 realised on the stock certificates, gave a total balance of Rs. 2,24,122 in favour of the fund at the end of the year.

The surrender value paid on the policies withdrawn from insurance amounted to Rs. 6,199; and the bonus paid to Rs. 5,830, or a total of Rs. 12,029. The balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 2,12,093.

The work of the fund continued, as usual, to be performed free by the Government and there was no expenditure under 'Establishment and Contingencies' during the year.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

366. Eight permits were, in all, issued for shooting wild animals, during the year. No reward was given during the year for the destruction of wild animals.

SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

367. The Eighteenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly commenced its sittings on Monday the 27th February 1922. Copies of the Administration Report for 1096 M. E. were, as usual, distributed among the members. The Dewan, as President, in the Address to the Assembly, briefly referred to the outstanding features of the year's administration and the plans for the immediate future. The subjects brought forward by the members were then taken up for consideration and dealt with. The proceedings were brought to a close on Saturday the 11th March 1922.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
3rd February 1923.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Dewan.

PART II—STATEMENTS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1097 M. E.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah ...	Dewan ...	8th July 1920/25th Mithunam 1095	16th August 1922/32nd Karkadakam 1097	Services lent by the British Government.
Mr. N. Rajaram Row ...	Chief Secretary to Government ...	20th February 1920/8th Kumbham 1095	Do.	On combined privilage leave and furlough from 23rd March 1922/10th Meenam 1097 preparatory to retirement.
Mr. R. Krishna Pillai ...	Ag. Do. ...	23rd March 1922/10th Meenam 1097	Do.	
,, K. George ...	Chief Account Officer and Ex-officio Financial Secretary to Government ...	19th February 1915/8th Kumbham 1093	Do.	
,, R. Ananda Row ...	Head Sirkar Vakil ...	14th March 1910/1st Meenam 1085	Do.	
,, V. Subbier ...	Additional Head Sirkar Vakil ...	6th January 1915/22nd Dhanu 1090	Do.	
,, K. Anantanarayana Iyer ...	Land Revenue and Income tax Commissioner ...	17th August 1921/1st Chingam 1097	Do.	
,, S. C. H. Robinson ...	Commissioner and District Magistrate...	28th August 1913/13th Chingam 1089	Do.	
,, M. Rajaraja Varma ...	Efficiency Audit Officer ...	14th March 1921/1st Meenam 1097	13th April 1922/1st Medam 1097	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Mr. M. Rajaraja Varma ..	Devaswom Commissioner ...	14th April 1922 / 2nd Medam 1097	16th August 1922 / 32nd Karkadakam 1097	
„ R. Krishna Pillai ...	Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate	16th March 1920 / 3rd Meenam 1095	22nd March 1922 / 9th Meenam 1097	On duty as Special Officer for 3 months from the 3rd Dhanu 1097 to supervise the preparation of electoral rolls and attend to the preliminary work in connection with the formation of the New Legislative Council under Regulation II of 1097.
„ N. Krishna Aiyangar ...	Do. ...	18th March 1920 / 5th Meenam 1095	16th August 1922 / 32nd Karkadakam 1097	
„ R. Venkatarama Dikshitar ...	Superintendent, Revenue Survey ...	17th September 1915 / 1st Kanni 1091	Do.	On privilage leave from the 17th Edavam to the 6th Karkadakam 1097.
Rao Bahadur R. Viraraghava Aiyangar ...	Chief Justice ...	16th August 1920 / 1st Chingam 1096	Do.	
Mr. H. S. Chatfield ...	Puisne Judge, High Court ...	4th January 1915 / 20th Dhanu 1090	Do.	On privilege leave and furlough for 6 months and 18 days from the 24th Edavam 1096.
„ P. Cherian ...	Do. ...	17th August 1917 / 1st Chingam 1093	Do.	
„ T. Palpu Pillay ...	Do. ...	16th August 1920 / 1st Chingam 1096	Do.	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. K. G. Sesha Aiyar ...	Temporary Puisne Judge ...	6th February 1918 / 24th Makaram 1093	16th August 1922 / 32nd Karkadakam 1097	Appointed Acting Puisne Judge from 24th Edavam 1096.
„ P. Raman Tampi ...	Do. ...	6th June 1920 / 25th Edavam 1095	Do.	
„ S. T. Viraraghavachari ...	Senior District and Sessions Judge ...	29th January 1910 / 16th Makaram 1085	Do.	Appointed Temporary Puisne Judge, High Court, from 24th Edavam 1096. and continued up to 20th Dhanu 1097/ 3rd January 1922.
„ N. Ramachandra Aiyar ...	District and Sessions Judge ...	9th June 1915 / 26th Edavam 1090	Do.	
„ S. Aiyadura Aiyar ...	Do. ...	3rd June 1918 / 21st Edavam 1093	Do.	On one month and 16 days' privilege leave and 6 months' furlough from 23rd Edavom 1097.
„ P. J. Varghese ...	Do. ...	17th August 1917 / 1st Chingam 1093	Do.	
„ G. Sankara Pillai ...	Do. ...	17th August 1921 / 1st Chingam 1096	Do.	
„ W. H. Pitt ...	Commissioner of Police ...	26th March 1921 / 13th Meenam 1096	Do.	Services lent by the British Government.
Col. H. C. Oakes ...	Commandant, Nayar Brigade ...	16th May 1919 / 2nd Edavam 1094	Do.	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Capt. E. V. Argles ...	Battalion Commandant, Nayar Brigade.	11th March 1920 28th Kumbham 1095	21st October 1921 5th Tulam 1097	On privilege and special war leave for 5 months from 8-10-1096.
Capt. E. Wood ...	Do. ...	5th July 1920 22nd Mithunam 1095	16th August 1922 32nd Karkadakam 1097	
Capt. A. M. Chambers ...	Do.	3rd April 1922 21st Meenam 1097	Do.	
Capt. R. W. Hamilton Miller ...	Medical Officer, Nair Brigade ...	25th July 1920 10th Karkadakam 1095	Do.	
Mr. A. J. Van Ross ...	Excise Commissioner ...	29th September 1920 14th Kanni 1096	Do.	
Mr. G. Leverett ...	Principal Port Officer ...	15th April 1920 3rd Medam 1095	Do.	
Dewan Bahadur Dr. P. N. Lekshmanan ...	Darbar Physician ...	16th September 1919 31st Chingam 1092	Do.	
Mrs. Poonen Lukose ...	Lady Surgeon, Women and Children's Hospital ...	28th June 1916 15th Mithunam 1091	Do.	
Mr. M. Joseph ...	Surgeon in charge of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum ...	1st August 1898 18th Karkadakam 1073	Do.	
„ S. Krishnamurti Aiyar ...	Census Commissioner ...	26th July 1920 11th Karkadakam 1095	Do.	
„ K. Madhavan Pillai ...	Ag. Sanitary Commissioner ...	26th July 1920 11th Karkadakam 1095	Do.	
„ F. J. Jacob ...	Chief Engineer ...	29th June 1918 15th Mithunam 1093	18th May 1922 5th Edavam 1097	On combined leave for 2 months & 14 days from 22-7-1097 preparatory to retirement.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Mr. R. Everard ...	Deputy Chief Engineer ...	27th November 1920 / 12th Vrischikam 1096	4th March 1922 / 21st Kumbhom 1097	
Do. ...	Ag. Chief Engineer ...	5th March 1922 / 22nd Kumbham 1097	17th May 1922 / 4th Edavam 1097	
Do.	Chief Engineer ...	18th May 1922 / 5th Edavam 1097	16th August 1922 / 32nd Karkadakam 1097	
„ K. V. Natesa Aiyar ...	Executive Engineer ...	16th November 1910 / 1st Vrischikam 1086	Do.	
„ L. H. Jacob ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	On privilege leave for 2 months & 2 days from 2-8-1097.
„ H. E. Parratt ..	Do. ...	30th January 1912 / 17th Makaram 1087	Do.	
„ John Kurien ...	Do. ...	17th March 1911 / 4th Meenam 1086	Do.	
„ V. Arunachalam Aiyar ...	Do. ...	26th September 1913 / 10th Kanni 1089	Do.	
„ O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar ...	Do. ...	21st July 1914 / 6th Karkadakam 1089	Do.	On privilege leave for 1 month from 22nd Medam 1097.
„ K. Thanu Pillai ...	Do. ...	16th June 1920 / 1st Mithunam 1095	Do.	
„ M. P. Mani ...	Do. ...	18th June 1920 / 3rd Mithunam 1095	Do.	On privilege leave for 2 months from 21-2-1097.
„ V. Raman Menon ...	Conservator of Forests ...	25th April 1919 / 12th Medam 1094	24th April 1922 / 12th Medam 1097	Reverted to British Service from 12th Medam 1097.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai ...	Conservator of Forests ...	25th April 1922 / 13th Medam 1097	16th August 1922 / 32nd Karkadakam 1097	On probation for one year.
„ W. J. Beck ...	Superintendent, Government Press ...	2nd January 1914 / 19th Dhanu 1089	7th May 1922 / 25th Medam 1097	On combined privilege and sick leave from 26th Tulam 1096.
„ J. J. Chandy	Do.	8th May 1922 / 26th Medam 1097	16th August 1922 / 32nd Karkadakam 1097	
„ L. C. Hodgson ...	Director of Public Instruction ...	5th March 1917 / 22nd Kumbham 1092	Do.	
„ J. Stephenson ...	Principal and Professor of Physics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	25th June 1917 / 12th Mithunam 1092	Do.	
Dr. G. F. Clark ...	Principal, Training College, Trivandrum ...	5th October 1910 / 19th Kanni 1086	Do.	
Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar ...	Professor of Mathematics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	4th February 1911 / 22nd Makaram 1086	Do.	On combined leave for 5 months and 11 days from 15th Mithunam 1096. Returned from leave on 13th December 1921/28th Vrichikam 1097.
Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar...	Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	14th March 1911 / 1st Meenam 1086	Do.	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1097 M. E.—(concluded.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Mr. James Pryde ...	... Inspector of English Schools ...	5th April 1911 / 23rd Meenam 1086	16th August 1922 / 32nd Karkadakam 1097	On combined leave for 16 months from 1st Edavam 1095. Returned from leave on the 24th September 1921/8th Kanni 1097.
„ C. V. Chandrasekharan	... Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum	14th June 1914 / 32nd Edavam 1089	Do.	
„ Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar	... Professor of English, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum...	12th February 1920 / 30th Makaram 1095	Do.	On privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days in continuation of the summer vacation of 1922.
„ Kishori Lal Moudgill	... Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	12th June 1921 / 30th Edavam 1096	16th August 1922 / 32nd Karkadakam 1097	
„ H. W. Green ...	.. Organiser in Manual Training, Training College, Trivandrum	28th June 1914 / 14th Mithunam 1089	Do.	

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE.
A. PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

	Rs.
I. Land Revenue.	
Ordinary Revenue.	
Ayacut.	
Current Revenue (Puthumuthal) ...	30,98,875
Arrears (Kudichika).	
Old arrears ...	39,159
Puduval kudichika ...	52,359
Total...	31,90,393
Sanjayam.	
Kuthagapattam.	
For definite period ...	10,793
Without limit of time ...	3,622
Receipts from the produce of trees on Sirkar lands taken departmentally ...	171
Prohibitory assessment imposed under the Land Conservancy Regulation.	18,355
Ground rents on Sirkar sites, markets, &c. ...	4,787
Total...	37,728
Leases to the British Government.	
Periyar lease ...	43,732
Residency lease ...	7,335
Total...	51,067
Sale of Sirkar Lands.	
Tharavila.	
On puduvals ...	2,09,784
On porambokes, backwaters and river reclamations ...	78,300
On coffee, tea, &c., lands granted under special rules ...	54,131
Total...	3,42,215
Vilayartham.	
On viruthi lands ...	43
On escheat lands ...	406
On kuthagapattam lands...	3,378
Total ...	3,827
Miscellaneous.	
Fines and forfeitures of the Revenue Department ...	14,912
Process service fees ...	22,388
Sale proceeds of old stores and materials ...	708
Gain on sale of paddy ...	38,592
Puduval Thadivila ...	25,163
Receipts from markets ...	60,936
Other items ...	22,764
Total...	1,85,463

	Rs.
Receipts from the Survey Department.	
Cost of maps ...	1,646
Demarcation and survey charges ...	1,657
Copying fees ...	1
Fees from Survey Schools.	4,290
Sale of old materials and stores ...	7
Miscellaneous ...	58
Total...	7,659
Total—I. Land Revenue ...	38,18,352
IA Taxes on Income.	
1 Salaries.	
Paid by Government ...	45,845
Paid by local authorities ...	35,091
Paid by companies, other public bodies and associations ...	57,208
Paid by private employers under an agreement with the collector ...	334
Total ...	1,38,478
2. Interest on securities	2,347
3. Incometax derived from house property ...	7,842
4. Income, derived from business ...	2,04,794
5. Professional earnings.	26,476
6. *Income derived from other sources.*	
Salaries not included in 1 to 4 ...	827
Other sources ...	33,687
Total......	34,514
7. Excess collections and advance payments ..	465
8. *Arrears.*	
Collections under sec. 25...	...
Other arrears of previous years ...	...
Total......	...
9. *Penalties.*	
Penal assessment under sec. 24 ...	256
Penal recoveries under sec. 35 ...	2,078
Other penalties and fines.	202
Total......	2,536
10. Miscellaneous receipts.	531
Total—I A. Taxes on Income ...	4,17,983

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
II. Salt.	
Duty on Salt.	
Foreign salt ...	10,23,694
Local salt ...	4,11,704
Total...	14,35,398
Durbar's share of the produce of the local salt factories ...	12,439
Recoveries on account of charges incurred in the sale of salt...	2,83,251
Fines and penalties ...	66
Miscellaneous.	
Sale proceeds of trees, &c., in alloms ...	240
Collections on account of priyavasi ...	18
Sale proceeds of gunny-bags, old materials, &c...	78
Rent of storage sheds ...	721
Other items ...	4,494
Total...	5,551
Total—II. Salt ...	17,36,705
III. Excise.	
Tobacco.	
Duty on Tobacco.	
Jaffna tobacco ...	5,20,390
Coimbatore tobacco ...	10,84,339
Tinnevelly tobacco ...	2,44,083
Total...	18,48,812
Miscellaneous.	
Rent of ware-houses ...	18,323
Sale proceeds of confiscated articles ...	1,036
Other items ...	5,405
Total..	24,764
Total—Tobacco...	18,73,576
Abkari and Opium.	
License fee and duty for sale of liquors and drugs.	
License fee on foreign liquors ...	16,311
License fee and duty on country liquor, on toddy, and on country liquor and toddy combined ...	23,98,627
Do. Do. on opium and its preparations, ganja and other drugs ...	1,29,102
Rebate of duty on ganja ...	43,259
Total...	25,87,299
Fines and forfeitures ...	493
Miscellaneous.	
Sale proceeds of confiscated articles ...	486
Sale proceeds of old materials and stores ...	1,341
Officers supplied to private persons and companies...	172
Other items ...	8,338
Total...	10,337
Total—Abkari and Opium...	25,98,129
Total—III. Excise ...	44,71,705
IV. Customs.	
Land Customs.	
Exports ...	15,99,515
Imports ...	1,45,532
Total...	17,45,047
Sea Customs.	
Exports ...	5,64,567
Imports ...	33,588
Total...	5,98,155
Compensation paid by the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention...	36,653
Duty on tea ...	2,91,997
Miscellaneous.	
Rent of godowns ...	1,584
Sale of confiscated and unserviceable articles ...	238
Shipping fees realised under the Sea Customs Rules...	25
Other items ...	10,182
Total...	12,029
Total—IV. Customs...	26,83,881
V. Marine.	
Port dues ...	15,018
Miscellaneous.	
Light-house fees	22
Pier receipts ...	8,344
Other items ...	468
Total...	8,834
Total—V. Marine ...	23,852

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
VI. *Forest.*	
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	
Royal trees ...	4,48,225
Junglewood ...	7,18,994
Abandoned royal trees ...	36,279
Do. junglewood ...	9,822
Fire-wood and charcoal ...	5,562
Bamboos ...	7,542
Cardamoms ...	756
Ivory ...	10,070
Minor produce ...	3,465
Total...	12,40,715
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers.	
Royal trees ...	51,447
Junglewood ...	62,748
Fire-wood and charcoal ...	23,451
Bamboos ...	18,123
Grazing and fodder grass...	14,453
Cardamoms including rent of gardens ...	1,151
Minor produce ...	34,680
Total...	2,06,053
Confiscated forest produce, drift and waif wood ...	12,004
Elephants.	
Sale of elephants ...	42,741
Hire of elephants ...	1,318
Total...	44,059
Miscellaneous.	
Fines and forfeitures ...	15,917
Refunds ...	1,260
Other items ...	19,109
Total...	36,286
Total—VI. Forest...	15,39,117
VII. *Stamps.*	
Sale of General Stamps.	
One anna stamps ...	48,724
Bills of exchange or hundies.	3,655
Other general stamps ...	7,62,612
Total...	8,14,991
Sale of court fee stamps...	15,62,745
Duty on impressing documents.	
Duty on embossing one anna receipt and cheque stamps ...	3,423
Other duty levied under the Stamp Regulation ...	20,145
Total...	23,568
Fines and penalties ...	5,192

	Rs.
Miscellaneous.	
Adjudication fees ...	2
Other items ...	166
Total...	168
Total—VII. Stamps...	24,06,664
VIII. *Registration.*	
Fees for registering documents.	
Fees for registering Joint Stock Companies ...	6,085
Fees for registering other documents ...	5,36,295
Total...	5,42,380
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	16,425
Miscellaneous.	
Search fees ...	40,424
Fines and forfeitures ...	603
Fees for visits paid ...	24,548
Fees for copies under Sections 59 & 60 of the Registration Regulation ...	13,526
Other items ...	20,989
Fees for Registration examination..	...
Total...	1,00,090
Total—VIII. Registration.	6,58,895
B. RECEIPTS BY DEPARTMENTS.	
IX. *A. Law and Justice: Courts of Law.*	
Sale proceeds of unclaimed properties.	249
Court fees realised in cash.	
Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	1,697
Other items ...	533
Total ...	2,230
General fees, fines and forfeitures.	
Fees and fines of the High Court ...	...
Fees and fines of the District and Munsiffs' Courts ...	1,569
Fees and fines of the Magistrates' Courts ...	51,323
Fines creditable to Local Bodies ...	3
Other items ...	235
Total ...	53,130
Examination fees ...	1,109
Law College fees ...	38,500
Surplus of District Cattle Pound Fund ...	890
Cash receipts under the Arms Regulation ...	75
Fees from Notary Public...	36

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
Miscellaneous.	
Sale of old stores and materials ...	98
Other items ...	1,852
Total ...	1,950
Total—IX. A. Law & Justice: Courts of Law...	98,169
IX. *B. Law and Justice : Jails.*	
Jail manufactures ..	12,480
Jail Press receipts ...	1
Miscellaneous ...	2,836
Total—IX B. Law & Justice : Jails ...	15,317
X. *Elephant and Horse Departments.*	
Receipts from His Highness the Maha Raja's Stables ...	2,510
Sale and hire of elephants from taluks ...	1,832
Miscellaneous ...	683
Total—X. Elephant and Horse Departments ...	5,025
XI. *Stationery and Printing.*	
Stationery receipts.	
Sale proceeds of stationery..	7,216
Other items ...	9
Total ...	7,225
Sale of Gazette and other publications.	
Subscriptions to the Gazette ...	7,180
Other publications ...	5,634
Total ...	12,814
Other Press receipts.	
Sale proceeds of printed forms ...	5,646
Work done for private persons ...	368
Advertisements ...	8,066
Sale of old stores and materials ...	574
Other items ...	31
Total......	14,685
Total—XI. Stationery and Printing ...	34,724
XII. *Mint.*	
Gain on silver coinage ...	...
Gain on copper coinage ...	32,861
Miscellaneous ...	79
Total—XII. Mint...	32,940
XIII. *Police.*	
Police supplied to private companies and persons ...	489
Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Regulation ...	5,100
Receipts under the Hackney Carriage Regulation ...	621
Police car receipts ..	556

	Rs.
Miscellaneous.	
Sale of clothing and other articles ...	385
Other items	833
Total...	1,218
Total—XIII. Police...	7,984
XIV. *Education.*	
Fees, Colleges, General.	
H. H. The Maha Raja's College for Boys ...	60,329
Do. Do. for Girls ...	4,811
Teachers' College ...	7,122
Total ...	72,262
Fees, Schools, General.	
English Schools ...	3,56,040
Vernacular Schools ..	94,906
Total ...	4,50,946
Fees, Schools, Special	
Mofussil Training Schools..	6,184
Sanskrit College ...	170
Total......	6,354
Miscellaneous.	
Sale of Macmillan readers by Departmental agency ...	5,208
Receipts from the Reformatory ...	160
Receipts from the Carpentry and Weaving Institute...	200
Receipts from the Caste Hindu Hostel ...	7,554
Examination fees ...	67,640
Teachers' license fees ...	8,189
Other items ...	11,640
Receipts from the Girls' College Hostel ...	2,347
Total ...	1,02,938
Total—XIV. Education.	6,32,500
XV. *A. Agriculture and Fisheries.*	
Agricultural receipts ...	14,586
Veterinary Hospital receipts.	564
Fishery receipts ...	14,089
Sale proceeds of Agricultural Journals and other Publications ...	188
Total...	29,427
XV. *B. Scientific and other Minor Departments.*	
Receipts from the Museum and Public Gardens ...	651
Receipts from the Public Library. ...	3,314

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
Mining.	
Royalty ...	23,519
Exploitation fees ...	...
Receipts under the Patents and Designs Regulation X of 1090 ...	506
Receipts from the Department of Industries ...	13,378
Revenue Test Examination fees ...	1,578
Receipts under the Prime Movers and Steam Boilers Regulation ...	1,990
Miscellaneous ...	464
Subscriptions to the Economic journal ...	1,208
Total—XV. B. Scientific, and other Minor Departments.	46,608
XVI. Medical and Sanitary.	
Medical receipts.	
Receipts from pay-ward patients ...	2,494
Sale of Medical stores ... } Sale of quinine ... }	267
Total ...	2,761
Fees from pupil compounders ...	816
Miscellaneous.	
Sale of old stores and materials ...	1,185
Other items ...	7,346
Total ...	8,531
Receipts from the Ayurveda Department ...	1,628
Receipts from the Sanitary Department ...	2,403
Total—XVI. Medical and Sanitary ...	16,139
XVII. Devaswoms.	
Offerings ...	28,204
Receipts from Sripandaravagai ...	1,687
Miscellaneous.	
Sale proceeds of old stores and materials ...	137
Sale of surplus provisions...	1,040
Other items ...	18,246
Total ...	19,423
Ayacut and other revenue from Devaswom lands ...	4,35,091
Total—XVII. Devaswoms..	4,84,405
XVIII. State Charities.	
Sale proceeds of surplus provisions ...	302
Carried Over...	302

	Rs.
Brought Forward...	302
Miscellaneous. ...	1,310
Total—XVIII. State Charities .	1,612
XIX. Military.	
Receipts from the Nayar Brigade ...	450
Receipts from the Body Guard ...	273
Total—XIX. Military ...	723
XX. Public Works.	
A. Receipts from the P. W. D.	
Rent on buildings ...	11,468
Fees from travellers' bungalows ...	5,962
Sales of buildings ...	1,109
Sales of tools and plant ...	2,604
Sales of produce ...	19,359
Sales of avenue trees ...	6,859
Sales of old materials ...	2,397
Value of materials received from old buildings...	112
Tolls on roads and bridges..	57,296
Navigation receipts ...	69,026
Workshop revenue receipts ...	4,108
Fines, refunds and miscellaneous ...	8,852
Sale of fish produce ...	2,446
Total ...	1,91,598
B. Receipts from the Maramat Department.	
Sale of old stores and materials ...	2,325
Other items ...	1,454
Total...	3,779
Total—XX. Public Works.	1,95,377
C. Miscellaneous.	
XXI. Receipts in aid of Pensions &c.	
Contributions on account of Government officers lent to Foreign Service ...	5,349
Contributions of officers employed by Local Funds.	8,020
Refund of gratuities ...	5
Fees for duplicates of P. P. O's ...	66
Total—XXI. Receipts in aid of Pensions ...	13,440
XXII. Miscellaneous.	
Adiyara or succession and other customary fees ...	134
Unclaimed deposits ...	45,390
Premium on bills ...	538

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.—(concluded.)

	Rs.
Receipts from the Jubilee Town Hall ...	1,818
Recoveries of old advances...	...
Receipts under the Weights and Measures Regulation ...	575
Lapsed Official Assignee's deposits ...	11,626
Miscellaneous. ...	
Hire of motor-car ...	101
Recoveries on account of law charges other than those in pauper suits ...	3,650
Cash recoveries of service payments ...	506
Receipts from the Madapad and Kakur funds on account of the controlling establishment in the Account Office ...	280
Receipts on account of Debenture Loan of 1091 ...	32
Other items ...	11,603
Total ...	16,172
Total—XXII. Miscellaneous ...	76,253
Financial Service.	
XXIII. Interest.	
Interest on surplus investments.	
Interest on G. I. P. notes &c.	2,98,758
Interest on current deposits with the Imperial Bank of India ...	6,965
Interest on arrears.	
Land Revenue ...	1,344
Excise Revenue ...	32,770
Total......	34,114
Interest on loans.	
Land improvement loans...	400
Other loans ...	3,035
Total......	3,435
Total—XXIII. Interest ...	3,43,272
XXIV. Profit or Loss on Investment.	
Premium on sale of Government of India Pro-Notes	...
Discount on purchase of Pro-Notes ...	...
Total—XXIV. Profit or Loss on Investments ...	...

	Rs.
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.	
XXV. Anchal.	
Sale proceeds of Anchal stamps and cards ...	1,51,809
Commission on Hundies ...	30,073
Receipts from the Transit Boats ...	...
Sale proceeds of Service Stamps ...	96,413
Foreign Hundi Commission.	1,548
Fees and petty receipts.	
Fees from unpaid and insufficiently stamped letters ...	15,019
Sale of old stores and materials ...	132
Other items ...	472
Examination fees ...	674
Total ...	16,297
Total—XXV. Anchal...	2,96,140
XXVI. Railways ...	— 1,56,720
XXVII. Irrigation and other Reproductive Works.	
i. *Direct receipts by the P. W. D.*	
Rent on buildings ...	...
Plantations ...	...
Other canal produce ...	3,572
Miscellaneous ...	2,766
Total......	6,338
ii. *Indirect receipts by the Land Revenue Department.*	
Land Revenue due to irrigation ...	1,30,003
Total—XXVII. Irrigation and other Reproductive Works ...	1,36,341
Total—Revenue and Receipts ...	**2,00,66,830**

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE.

A. DIRECT DEMANDS ON REVENUE.

1. Land Revenue.

	Rs.
Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.	
Salaries ...	10,763
Establishment ...	9,859
Allowances to Officers ...	1,610
Do. to Establishment ...	986
Contingencies ...	2,130
Total ...	25,348
Deduct Share debitable to Taxes on Income ...	3,695
Net total ...	21,653
Division Peishkars and Commissioner, Devicolam Division.	
Salaries ...	79,214
Establishment ...	72,571
Allowances to officers ...	13,470
Do. to establishment ...	4,255
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	23,365
Total ...	1,92,875
Deduct ⅓ share transferred to Law and Justice ...	64,292
Net Total ...	1,28,583
Taluk Cutcherries.	
Salaries ...	80,280
Establishment ...	2,28,737
Allowances to officers ...	16,600
Do. to establishment ...	17,427
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	52,079
Total ...	3,95,123
Deduct ⅓ share transferred to Law and Justice ...	1,31,708
Net Total ...	2,63,415
Proverthy Cutcherries.	
Establishment ...	3,00,356
Allowances ...	2,237
Contingencies ...	12,056
Total ...	3,14,649
Kandukrishi Cutcherries.	
Salaries ...	2,585
Establishment ...	4,347
Allowances to officers ...	566
Do. to establishment ...	35
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	538
Total ...	8,071
Kandukrishi Nelpuras.	
Establishment ...	10,927
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	23,900
Total ...	34,827
Land Records.	
Establishment ...	42,299
Allowances to establishment	1,556
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	13,425
Total ..	57,280
Revenue Survey.	
Salaries ...	9,075
Establishment ...	95,295
Allowances to officers ...	2,413
Do. to establishment ...	3,234
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	25,253
Total ...	1,35,270
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	41,593
Land Revenue, Miscellaneous ...	21,629
Total of 1. Land Revenue	10,26,970
I. A. Taxes on Income.	
Salaries ...	902
Establishment ...	7,279
T. A. to Officers ...	3
T. A. to Establishment ...	887
Total ...	9,071
Share of Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner's office debitable to taxes on Income	3,695
Net Total ...	12,766
2. Salt.	
Salt Factories.	
Salaries ...	8,220
Establishment ...	28,246
Allowances to officers ...	882
Do. to establishment ...	174
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	4,760
Total ...	42,282
Salt Business.	
Salaries ...	1,985
Establishment ...	8,027
Allowances ...	141
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	52,405
Total ...	62,558
Salt Compensation.	795
Refunds & Drawbacks. ...	215
Total of 2. Salt ...	1,05,850

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
3. Excise.	
Commissioner.	
Salaries ...	7,200
Establishment ...	18,322
Allowances to officers ...	1,998
Do. to establishment ...	894
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	27,461
Total ...	55,875
Circles.	
Salaries ...	28,908
Establishment ...	27,718
Allowances to officers ...	9,670
Do. to establishment ...	939
Supplies, Services, & Contingencies ...	8,447
Total ...	75,682
Ranges.	
Salaries ...	41,603
Establishment ...	1,35,347
Allowances to officers ...	11,995
Do. to establishment ...	1,369
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	18,980
Total ...	2,09,294
Tobacco Bankshalls.	
Salaries ...	1,872
Establishment ...	6,542
Allowances to officers ...	15
Do. to establishment ...	39
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	472
Total...	8,940
Excise Compensation ...	25,632
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	988
Total of 3. Excise ...	3,76,411
4. Customs.	
Salaries ...	7,518
Establishment ...	49,418
Allowances to Officers ...	81
Do. to Establishment ...	359
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	13,902
Total...	71,278
Customs Compensation.	1,304
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	2,00,806
Total of 4. Customs ...	2,73,388
5. Marine.	
Salaries ...	7,454
Establishment ...	4,538
Allowances to officers ...	287
Do. to establishment...	34
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	9,645
Total...	21,958
Refunds and Drawbacks...	64
Total of 5. Marine ...	22,022
6. Forest.	
A. Conservancy and Works.	
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Sirkar Agency.	
Royal trees ...	1,41,378
Junglewood ...	3,94,456
Abandoned royal trees ...	7,477
Do. junglewood ...	3,670
Firewood and charcoal ...	4,705
Bamboos ...	4,515
Cardamoms ...	147
Ivory ...	197
Minor produce ...	848
Temporary establishment.	63
Total......	5,57,456
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers...	483
Confiscated forest produce, drift and waif wood ...	1,834
Elephants.	
Capture of elephants ..	7,328
Keep of trained elephants...	4,560
Total......	11,888
Stores, Tools and Plant ...	1,385
Communications and Buildings.	
Roads and bridges ...	4,163
Buildings ...	18,162
Other works ...	1,246
Total......	23,571
Organisation, Improvement and Extension of the forests.	
Demarcation ...	4,422
Cost of Forest Settlement, compensation for lands and rights.	94
Survey ...	267
Working plans ...	1,274
Sowing and planting ...	29,824
Protection from fire ...	4,455
Other works ...	154
Total......	40,490
Total of A......	6,37,107
B. Establishment.	
(a) Direction.	
Salaries ...	10,496
Carried over ...	10,496

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
Brought forward ...	10,496
Establishment ...	14,890
Allowances to officers ...	4,456
Do. to establishment.	517
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,273
Total......	33,632
(*b*) *Division.*	
Salaries ...	26,709
Establishment ...	1,59,960
Allowances to officers ...	8,992
Allowances to Executive and Protective Staff...	13,404
Do. to establishment.	5,780
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	9,426
Total......	2,24,271
Forest College.	
Salaries ...	2,988
Establishment ...	2,625
Stipend ...	4,276
Allowances of Officers	500
Do. Establishment ...	1,126
Contingencies ...	1,384
Total ...	12,899
Refunds ...	37,582
Total of 6 FOREST ...	9,45,491
7. STAMPS.	
Manufactory.	
Salaries ...	3,319
Establishment ...	8,140
Allowances ...	496
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	56,550
Total......	68,505
Deduct Expenditure debitable to 28. Anchal ...	32,952
Net Total......	35,553
Central Stamp Depot:	
Establishment ...	2,525
Contingencies ...	15,449
Total......	17,974
Discount on sale of stamps ...	43,832
Refund of court fee stamps...	72,030
Do. of general stamps...	5,779
Total of 7. STAMPS......	1,75,168

	Rs.
8. REGISTRATION.	
Direction.	
Salaries ...	4,222
Establishment ...	11,200
Allowances to officers ...	1,100
Do. to establishment	374
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	14,525
Total......	31,421
District Registrars.	
Salaries ...	9,605
Establishment ...	9,622
Allowances to officers ...	1,826
Do. to establishment...	440
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,705
Total......	24,198
Sub-Registrars.	
Salaries ...	55,036
Establishment ...	1,21,434
Allowances to officers ...	361
Do. to establishment ...	733
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	14,484
Total	1,95,048
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.	
Salaries ...	3,200
Establishment ...	3,739
Allowances to officers ...	835
Do. to establishment ...	339
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,383
Total ...	9,496
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	287
Total of 8. REGISTRATION ...	2,60,450

B. SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF DEPARTMENTS.

9 A. LAW AND JUSTICE, COURTS OF LAW.

	Rs.
High Court.	
Salaries ...	80,729
Establishment ...	37,928
Allowances to officers ...	799
Do. to establishment...	1,125
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	11,102
Total ...	1,31,683
District and Sessions Courts.	
Salaries ...	66,104
Establishment ...	55,256
Carried over ...	1,21,360

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.–(contd.)

	Rs.
Brought forward ...	1,21,360
Allowances to officers ...	200
Do. to establishment ...	91
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	10,370
Total ...	1,32,021
Munsiffs' Courts.	
Salaries ...	1,01,142
Establishment ...	3,39,763
Allowances to officers ...	642
Do. to establishment ...	404
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	19,777
Total ...	4,61,728
Village Panchayat Courts.	
Establishment ...	11,121
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	4,205
Total ...	15,326
Magistrates' Courts.	
Salaries ...	29,683
Establishment ...	32,417
Allowances to officers ...	713
Do. to establishment ...	250
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	24,904
Total ...	87,967
Add 1/3 share of Land Revenue charges ...	1,95,999
Law College.	
Salaries ...	18,901
Establishment ...	2,616
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,670
Total ...	24,187
Law College Hostel.	
Establishment ...	225
Contingencies ...	3,419
Total ...	3,644
Head and District Court Sirkar Vakils.	
Salaries ...	45,968
Establishment ...	14,142
Allowances to officers ...	1,925
Do. to establishment ...	296
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	22,204
Total ...	84,535
Additional Head Sirkar Vakil	
Salaries ...	7,200
Establishment ...	3,162
Allowances to officers ...	624
Do. to establishment ...	72
Carried over ...	11,058

	Rs.
Brought forward ...	11,058
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,492
Total ...	12,550
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	12,582
Total of 9 A. COURTS OF LAW ...	11,62,222
9 B. LAW AND JUSTICE, JAILS.	
Central Jail.	
Salaries ...	3,769
Establishment ...	23,355
Allowances to officers ...	252
Do. to establishment ...	55
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	62,231
Total ...	89,662
Deduct—Expenditure debitable to 28 Anchal ..	8,318
Net Total	81,344
Jail Manufactures ...	9,993
Total of 9 B. JAILS ...	91,337
10. PALACE. ...	7,01,268
11. ELEPHANT AND HORSE DEPARTMENTS.	
His Highness the Maha Raja's Stables.	
Salaries ...	3,797
Establishment ...	13,975
Allowances ...	142
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,40,086
Total ...	1,58,000
Elephant Department.	
Establishment ...	4,352
Allowances ...	9
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	12,418
Total ...	16,779
Total of 11. ELEPHANT, etc ...	1,74,779
12. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.	
Huzur Cutcherry.	
Salaries ...	31,777
Establishment ...	1,21,706
Allowances to officers ...	4,764
Do. to establishment ...	6,742
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	28,845
Total ...	2,43,834

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.-(contd.)

	Rs.
Account Office.	
Salaries ...	35,411
Establishment ...	68,203
Allowances to officers ...	3,957
Do. to establishment...	2,321
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,677
Total...	1,13,569
Legislative Council ...	8,406
Sri Mulam Popular Assembly...	8,708
Miscellaneous. ...	3,194
Efficiency Audit Office.	
Salaries ...	6,661
Establishment ...	2,241
Travelling Allowances of officers ...	3,408
Do. to establishment...	776
Contingencies ...	329
Total......	13,415
Total of 12. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION ...	3,91,126

13. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

	Rs.
Stationery.	
Salaries, Establishment ...	10,175
Allowances ...	11
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	6,12,195
Total	6,22,381
Deduct cost of stationery supplied to the Anchal Department ...	38,387
Net Total...	5,83,994
Printing.	
Salaries ...	8,137
Establishment ...	78,198
Allowances ...	546
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	57,770
Total...	1,44,651
Deduct cost of printing work done for Anchal Department ...	687
Net Total...	1,43,964
Total of 13. STATIONERY AND PRINTING...	7,27,958

14. MINT.

	Rs.
Establishment ...	4,865
Allowances ...	...
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	473
Total of 14. MINT...	5,338

15. POLICE.

	Rs.
Commissioner.	
Salaries ...	23,352
Establishment ...	9,859
Allowances to officers ...	2,311
Do. to establishment...	962
Supplies, Services & Contingencies...	52,909
Total...	89,393
District Police.	
Salaries ...	69,173
Establishment ...	3,47,904
Allowances ...	88,932
Supplies, Services & Contingencies...	28,779
Total...	5,34,788
Total of 15. POLICE...	6,24,181

16. EDUCATION.

Controlling Agencies.

	Rs.
Direction.	
Salaries ...	18,293
Establishment ...	10,035
Allowances to officers ...	606
Do. to establishment ...	707
Supplies, Services & Contingencies...	1,280
Total of A....	30,921
Inspectors.	
Salaries ...	59,590
Establishment ...	36,239
Allowances to officers ...	12,916
Do. to establishment ...	1,803
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	12,795
Total...	1,23,343
Inspectresses.	
Salaries ...	14,133
Establishment ...	7,603
Allowances to officers ...	3,433
Do. to establishment ...	546
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,972
Total...	28,687

Collegiate Education.

	Rs.
H. H. The Maha Raja's College.	
Salaries ...	1,09,063
Establishment ...	9,358
Allowances to officers ...	29
Supplies, Services & Contingencies...	37,236
Total...	1,55,686

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M.E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
H. H. The Maha Raja's College for Women.	
Salaries ...	17,878
Establishment ...	2,653
Allowances ...	64
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,758
Total ...	24,353
Training College.	
Salaries ...	38,385
Establishment ...	8,233
Allowances ...	672
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	14,746
Total...	62,036
English School Education.	
Model School attached to the Training College.	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	503
Total...	503
Higher Grade English Schools for Boys.	
Salaries ...	47,479
Establishment ...	1,35,083
Allowances ...	574
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	39,518
Total...	2,22,654
Higher Grade English School for Girls.	
Salaries ...	20,499
Establishment ...	6,044
Allowances ...	...
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,003
Total...	28,546
Lower Grade English Schools for Boys.	
Establishment ...	53,064
Allowances ...	327
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	11,014
Total...	64,405
Lower Grade English Schools for Girls.	
Establishment ...	16,962
Allowances ...	34
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,138
Total...	19,134
Provincial Staff of Teachers of English Schools ...	1,92,690
Travelling allowances of Do. Do.	991
Total...	1,93,681

	Rs.
Vernacular School Education.	
Higher Grade Vernacular Schools for Boys.	
Salaries ...	7,857
Establishment ...	4,31,519
Allowances ...	381
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	43,940
Total...	4,83,697
Higher Grade Vernacular Schools for Girls.	
Establishment ...	1,74,295
Allowances ...	11
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	14,684
Total...	1,88,990
Lower Grade Vernacular Schools for Boys.	
Establishment ...	5,09,187
Allowances ...	254
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	50,758
Total...	5,60,199
Lower Grade Vernacular Schools for Girls.	
Establishment ...	1,80,691
Allowances ...	1
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	11,261
Total...	1,91,953
Introduction of Manual training in Vernacular Schools ...	10,689
Special Education.	
Female Training School.	
Salaries ...	15,055
Establishment ...	1,885
Allowances ...	136
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,642
Total...	19,718
Other Training Schools.	
Salaries ...	9,660
Establishment ...	7,458
Allowances ...	924
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,284
Total...	20,326
Reformatory.	
Salaries ...	1,465
Establishment ...	3,114
Allowances ...	...
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	4,792
Total...	9,371

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
Sanskrit College.	
Salaries ...	3,400
Establishment ...	10,985
Allowances ...	70
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,612
Total...	17,067
Special School for Malayala Brahmins.	
Salaries ...	609
Establishment ...	2,760
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	3,150
Total...	6,519
Miscellaneous.	
Caste Hindu Hostel.	
Salaries ...	2,119
Establishment ...	1,532
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	11,223
Total...	14,874
Hostel for Girls :—	
Salaries ...	1,056
Establishment ...	1,515
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	5,590
Total ...	8,161
Text Book Committee.	
Establishment ...	1,025
Allowances ...	656
Contingencies ...	184
Total...	1,865
Educational Museum & Bureau.	
Salaries ...	1,200
Establishment ...	560
Contingencies ...	225
Total...	1,985
Grants to Teacher's Provident Fund.	1,476
Examination Charges ...	56,625
Grants to Schools. ...	5,82,827
Colouring and mounting of Taluk maps ...	940
Welcome to the Prince of Wales ...	2,193
Sale of Macmillan Readers ...	2,629
Peace medl ions ...	477
Scholarships & Stipends ...	85,250
Aids to Orphanages ...	1,230
Grants to Y. W. C. A. ...	800
Travancore University Commission ...	68
Music board ...	176
Refunds ...	690
Vernacular Curricula Revision Committee.	324
Headmasters' Conference ...	99
Education Conference ...	120
Total of 16. EDUCATION....	32,25,287
17 A. AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES.	
Direction.	
Salaries ...	7,379
Establishment ...	4,511
Allowances to officers ...	2,559
Do. to establishment ..	812
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	7,554
Total...	22,815
Laboratory and Research.	
Salaries ...	8,415
Establishment ...	3,578
Allowances ...	1,252
Contingencies ...	4,957
Total...	18,202
Experimental Farms and Manure Depots.	
Salaries ...	4,558
Establishment ...	17,696
Allowances to officers ..	2,123
Do. to establishment...	2,296
Contingencies ...	79,404
Total...	1,06,077
Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.	
Salaries ...	7,017
Establishment ...	10,997
Allowances to officers ...	1,686
Do. to establishment...	2,120
Contingencies ...	10,009
Total...	31,829
Sericulture.	
Establishment ...	1,134
Allowances ...	422
Contingencies ...	3,184
Total...	4,740
Fisheries.	
Salaries ...	3,625
Establishment ...	5,324
Allowances ...	1,987
Contingencies ...	7,228
Total...	18,164
Agricultural School, Alwaye.	
Salaries ...	70
Establishment ...	358
Allowances to officers ...	60
Do. Establishment ...	59
Contingencies ...	1,999
Total...	2,546
Stipends ...	4,491
Total of 17 A. AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES ...	2,08,864

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
17. B. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPTS.	
Museum & Public Gardens.	
Salaries ...	1,752
Establishment ...	15,775
Allowances to officers ...	..
Do. to Establishment ...	55
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	23,298
Total...	40,880
Observatory.	
Salaries ...	500
Establishment ...	1,670
Allowances ...	60
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,280
Total...	4,510
Painting ...	2,350
Photograph Department.	
Salaries ...	2,940
Establishment ...	984
Allowances ...	39
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	800
Total...	4,763
Public Library.	
Salaries ...	400
Establishment ...	4,546
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	6,318
Total...	11,264
Archæological Department.	
Salaries ...	2,791
Establishment ...	1,783
Allowances ...	232
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	352
Total...	5,158
State Geologist.	
Salaries ...	5,618
Establishment ...	3,199
Allowances to officers ...	370
Do. to Establishment	514
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,396
Total...	12,097
Preservation of Oriental Literature.	
Salaries ...	1,800
Establishment ...	5,355
Allowances ...	408
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	1,320
Total...	8,883

	Rs.
Establishment under the Glanders & Farcy Regulation.	
Salaries (allowances) ...	157
Establishment ...	456
Total .	613
Public Lecture Committee.	
Establishment ...	885
Allowances ...	92
Contingencies ...	835
Total ..	1,812
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	
Salaries ...	7,208
Establishment ...	10,093
Allowances to officers ...	3,108
Do. to establishment ...	4,161
Contingencies ...	2,310
Total...	26,880
Office of the Controller of Patents & Designs.	
Establishment ...	442
Department of Industries.	
Direction.	
Salaries ...	8,277
Establishment ...	6,581
Allowances to officers ...	1,449
Do. to establishment ...	766
Contingencies ...	31,914
Total...	48,987
Shellac Assistant ...	1,970
Factory Industries.	
Oil Distillation Factory ...	...
Jaggery Factory ...	44
Total...	44
Cottage Industries.	
Bamboo Industry ...	131
Screwpine Industry ...	129
Total...	260
Sri Mulam Technical School.	
Salaries ...	1,800
Establishment ...	3,705
Contingencies ...	3,855
Total ...	9,360
S. M. L. V. Technical Institute.	
Weaving Institutes ...	6,710
Carpentry ...	374
Total ...	7,084
School of Arts.	
Salaries ...	2,150
Establishment ...	12,035
Allowances ...	340
Contingencies ..	14,599
Total...	29,124

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
Alleppey Government School of commerce.	
Salaries ...	2,674
Establishment ...	1,707
Allowance of officers ...	90
Do. to establishment ...	35
Contingencies ...	6,781
Total...	11,287
Peripatetic Instructor ...	421
Grants to technical schools.	11,734
Refunds ...	188
Total of DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES ...	1,20,459
Establishment under the Prime Movers and Steam Boilers Regulations.	
Salaries & establishment ...	3,190
Allowances ...	984
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	964
Total...	5,138
Census.	
Salaries ...	12,067
Establishment ...	19,802
Travelling Allowances of officers ...	...
Do. Establishment ...	...
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,064
Total...	32,933
Travancore Economic Development Board ...	10,062
Revenue Test Examinations ...	1,377
Total of 17. B. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	2,89,621
18. MEDICAL AND SANITARY. MEDICAL.	
Darbar Physician.	
Salaries ...	14,757
Establishment ...	6,097
Allowance to officers ...	570
Do to Establishment...	41
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,236
Total...	22,701
Hospitals and Dispensaries.	
Salaries ...	1,73,375
Establishment ...	1,01,460
Allowances to officers ...	11,996
Do. to Establishment...	1,256
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,55,463
Total...	5,43,550
Midwifery Class.	
Salaries (local allowance)...	307
Contingencies ...	4,481
Total...	4,788

	Rs.
Medical Stores.	
Salaries ...	1,200
Establishment ...	2,270
Allowances ...	2
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,013
Total...	4,485
Bacteriological Laboratory.	6,636
Chemical Examiner.	
Salaries (allowance) ...	450
Establishment ...	747
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,088
Total...	2,285
AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT.	
Direction.	
Salaries ...	3,454
Establishment ...	2,677
Allowances ...	589
Contingencies ...	369
Total...	7,089
Ayurveda College.	
Salaries ...	450
Establishment ...	2,944
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,771
Total...	7,165
Hospital and Dispensary.	
Establishment ...	1,646
Contingencies ...	9,809
Total...	11,455
Ayurveda Pharmacy.	
Establishment ...	848
Contingencies ...	1,465
Total...	2,313
Ayurvedic Botanical Gardens.	
Establishment ...	313
Supplies and Services &c.	204
Total...	517
Grants to European Medical Institutions ...	18,241
Do. to Ayurveda do. ...	14,089
Do. Prevention of plague ...	3,176
Do. to Town Improvement Committees ...	29,250
Do. for the Study of European Medicine ...	1,103
Refunds ...	100
SANITATION AND VACCINATION.	
Commissioner.	
Salaries ...	7,602
Establishment ...	5,407
Allowances to officers ...	557
Do. to establishment ...	156

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,851
Total...	16,573
District Officers.	
Salaries ...	11,649
Establishment ...	41,014
Allowances to officers & establishment ...	5,350
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	16,468
Total...	74,481
Vaccination Depot.	
Salaries ...	1,096
Establishment ...	1,317
Allowances ...	...
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	7,124
Total...	9,537
Special investigation officer	
Salaries ...	662
Establishment ...	533
Allowance ...	24
Contingency ...	49
Total	1,268
School for the Blind ...	30
Total of 18. MEDICAL AND SANITARY ...	7,80,832
19. DEVASWOMS.	
Salaries	
Establishment ...	36,345
Allowances ...	241
Major Devaswoms ...	8,98,253
Minor Devaswoms ...	55,482
Grants to Private Temples.	44,080
Nandavanams ...	2,156
Sripandaravagai ...	2,37,374
Extraordinary expenditure.	16,430
Remuneration to revise Devaswom pathivus ...	1,040
Ulsava Maramath works ...	3,285
Rents and taxes ...	4,915
Anchal charges ...	58
Law charges & Miscellaneous...	1,499
Refunds ...	148
Total ...	13,01,306
Devaswom Commissioner	
Salaries ...	2,581
Establishment ...	601
Allowances ...	1,403
Contingencies ...	735
Total...	5,320
Grand Total of 19. DEVASWOMS.	13,06,626

	Rs.
20. STATE CHARITIES.	
A. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.	
I. WITHIN THE STATE.	
Agrasala	
Salaries ...	1,100
Establishment ...	13,307
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	1,58,964
Total...	1,73,371
Mofussil Oottupuras.	
Establishment ...	1,774
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ..	66,076
Total...	67,850
Othoottus ...	885
Thanneerpandals ...	5,331
Dharmapullu ...	1,348
Japadakshina ...	96,991
II. OUTSIDE THE STATE	
BENARES SATROM ...	3,822
B. GRANTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS ...	8,533
C. MISCELLANEOUS	
Total of 20. STATE CHARITIES.	3,50,454
21. MILITARY.	
Nayar Brigade.	
Salaries ...	58,722
Establishment ...	2,32,898
Allowances ...	4,410
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	90,538
Total...	3,86,568
Body Guard.	
Salaries ...	3,326
Establishment ...	26,156
Allowances ...	...
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	33,413
Total...	62,895
Total of 21. MILITARY...	4,49,463
22. PUBLIC WORKS.	
A. EXPENDITURE BY P. W. D.	
a. ESTABLISHMENT.	
I. DIRECTION.	
Salaries ...	29,122
Establishment ...	27,698
Allowances ...	3,784
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	5,027
Total...	65,631

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
DEDUCT SHARE DEBITABLE TO 30. IRRIGATION ...	4,642
Total of I. DIRECTION...	60,989
II. EXECUTIVE.	
Salaries ...	1,34,621
Establishment ...	1,86,845
Allowances ...	73,920
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	23,291
Total...	4,18,677
DEDUCT SHARE DEBITABLE TO 30. IRRIGATION ...	29,594
Total...	3,89,083
Total of *a*. Establishment...	
b. WORKS.	
i. BUILDINGS ...	6,92,936
ii. COMMUNICATIONS ...	16,04,512
iii. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS ...	1,13,739
iv. MINOR IRRIGATION ...	32,564
Total of *b*. Works...	24,43,751
c. TOOLS & PLANT.	
Scientific instruments, Drawing materials, &c....	80,547
Repairs and Carriage ...	32,829
Total...	1,13,376
DEDUCT SHARE DEBITABLE TO 30. IRRIGATION ...	8,019
Total of *c*. Tools and Plant ...	1,05,357
P. W. Refunds ...	68
Construction of a palace at Delhi ...	297
Total of 22 A...	29,99,545
B. EXPENDITURE BY MARAMAT.	
MARAMAT ENGINEER.	
Salaries ...	11,364
Establishment ...	23,538
Allowances ...	5,494
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,228
Total ...	42,624
WORKS & REPAIRS BY THE MARAMATH DEPARTMENT ...	3,08,747
Refunds ...	1,405
Works and repairs by the Devicolam Commissioner.	4,450
Maintenance of Bhaktivilas including Padmavilasam ...	8,632
GRANTS TO PANIVAGAI ...	1,90,308
Total of 22. B...	5,56,166

	Rs.
C. PALACES, BUNGALOWS, SATROMS &c.	
Establishment ...	13,075
Allowances ...	42
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	17,622
Total of 22. C ...	30,739
Total of 22. PUBLIC WORKS ...	35,86,450
C. MISCELLANEOUS.	
23. ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.	
Subsidy to the British Government ...	8,10,653
State Pensions ...	2,01,374
Total of 23. ALLOWANCES, &c...	10,12,027
24. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES & PENSIONS.	
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	5,95,966
Compassionate allowances..	40,121
Gratuities ...	14,908
Pensionary contributions...	12,538
Refunds of Do. ...	2
Total of 24. SUPERANNUATION &c. ...	6,63,535
25. MISCELLANEOUS.	
1. Jubilee Town Hall ...	1,971
2. Sirkar Gardens ...	404
3. Sirkar Agents, & Peons of Retired Officers ...	1,034
4. Reward for killing wild animals ...	...
5. Palace Vydian ...	396
6. His Highness the Maha Raja's tour outside the State	84,580
7. Treatment at the Pasteur Institute ...	1,816
8. Contributions to Associations & Clubs ...	14,029
9. Reception of Distinguished Guests ...	17,413
10. Miscellaneous ...	12,494
11. Special Palace supplies...	25,029
12. Banker's commission ...	325
13. Bank contingencies ...	241
14. Madras exhibitions ...	42
15. Refund of R. T. Rs. ...	75
Carried Over...	1,59,849

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1097 M. E.—
(concluded).

	Rs.
Brought Forward ...	1,59,849
16. Expenditure in connection with the visit of H. E. the Governor of Madras ...	–112
17. Do. the Military movement ...	–12
18. Do. Maha Raja of Cochin ...	36,934
19. Cheap supply of rice to the poor ...	230
20. Burial & funeral charges of paupers ...	298
21. Director of Civil Supplies ...	313
22. Expenditure under the Weights, and Measures Regulation ...	90
23. Expenditure in connection with the Kallar Hydro-electric Scheme	297
24. Travancore Soldiers' Committee ...	818
25. Lighting at Verapoly Church ...	10
26. Donations for charitable purposes ...	4,666
Total of 25. MISCELLANEOUS...	2,03,381

FINANCIAL SERVICE.

26. INTEREST.

	Rs.
Savings Bank Deposits ...	98,130
Other Deposits and Funds.	23,743
Interest on the State 5% Debenture Loan of 1091.	68,691
Total of 26. INTEREST...	1,90,564

27. PROFIT OR LOSS ON INVESTMENTS.

	Rs.
Loss on Investments ...	...
Interest on overdrafts & temporary loans ...	...
Total of 27. PROFIT OR LOSS ON INVESTMENTS...	...

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.

28. ANCHAL.

	Rs.
Superintendence.	
Salaries ...	4,200
Establishment ...	11,596
Allowance to officers	1,991
Do. to Establishment.	362
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	7,207
Total...	25,356
Inspection.	
Salaries ...	9,866
Establishment ...	4,770
Allowances ...	4,527
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	207
Total...	19,370
Anchal Offices.	
Establishment ...	1,92,260
Travelling allowance of Establishment ...	194
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	39,749
Total...	2,32,203
Add Stationery and Printing charges ...	80,345
Total of 28. ANCHAL...	3,57,274
29. RAILWAYS ...	...
30. IRRIGATION AND OTHER REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.	
I. Irrigation ...	1,73,660
Total of 30...	1,73,660
31. PAYMENT TOWARDS SINKING FUNDS ...	2,40,171
Total of all Services ...	**2,01,14,934**

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

	Rs.
Quilon-Trivandrum Railway ...	9,048

APPENDIX IV.

Receipts and Expenditure under Debt Heads for the year 1097 M. E.

Dr. Cr.

Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs.	Rs.	I. DEPOSITS BEARING INTEREST.	Rs.	Rs.
29,70,765	1,15,099	(1) *Savings Bank Deposits* ...	...	28,55,666
12,303	...	(2) *Deposits of Service and other Funds*	16,201	28,504
...	...	(3) *Sinking Fund* ...	3,52,558	3,52,558
29,83,068	1,15,099	Total ...	3,68,759	32,36,728
		II. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.		
		(1) *Departmental and other deposits.*		
1,87,859	...	Revenue Deposits ...	1,28,567	3,16,426
22,62,747	85,400	Judicial Deposits ...	...	21,77,347
4,11,631	...	Personal Deposits ...	10,669	4,22,300
1,537	1,537	Security Deposits ...	...	...
9,494	...	Trust Interest Fund ...	2,588	12,082
13,693	...	Receipts by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowment Funds ...	2,156	15,849
11,816	11,816	Official Assignee's Deposits ...	...	...
4,68,690	...	Sreepandaravagai Fund ...	15,137	4,83,827
1,749	83	Kakur Funds ...	...	1,666
2,64,606	6,854	Municipal Funds ...	...	2,57,752
209	209	Deposits for the 5% Debenture loan of 1091 ...	...	...
36,34,031	1,05,899	Total ...	1,59,117	36,87,249
		(2) *Advances Repayable.*		
8,056	2,210	Permanent Advance ...	...	5,846
4,581	...	Civil Objection Book Advances—Gazetted Officers ...	5,439	10,020
1,12,297	...	Civil Objection Book Advances—Other Officers ...	15,058	1,27,355
22,016	1,437	Advances to the Agricultural Dept. ...	...	20,579
41,214	29,513	Survey advance ...	...	11,701
2,12,857	1,011	Palace advance ...	...	2,11,846
...	...	Advance with the Conservator of Forests ...	1,018	1,018
		Advance with the Bank of Madras ...		
23,774	2,619	Do. to the Ayurvedic Department for the preparation of medicines ...	...	20,955
8,585	2,838	Other advances ...	...	5,747
32,700	14,215	Advances for the purchase of Motor cars ...	...	18,485
4,66,080	54,043	Total ...	21,515	4,33,552
19,517	...	(3) *Coinage A*[illegible] ...	54,893	74,410
17,425	...	(4) *Departmental Advances* ...	9,590	27,015
71,20,121	2,75,041	Carried over ...	6,13,874	74,58,954

APPENDIX IV.

Receipts and Expenditure under Debt Heads for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

Dr. Cr.

Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
71,20,121	2,75,041	Brought Forward...	6,13,874	74,58,954
		(5) *Accounts with Foreign States.*		
		(*a*) *British Government.*		
15,66,032,		Post Office ...	41,430	16,07,462
19,174	5,796	British pensions ...	...	13,378
1,25,244	...	Other items ...	1,57,989	2,83,233
17,10,450	5,796	Total ...	1,99,419	19,04,073
		(*b*) *Cochin Darbar.*		
4,242	308	Cochin Pension ...	...	3,934
1,76,498	11,979	Cochin money order ...	...	1,64,519
1,80,740	12,287	Total ...	...	1,68,453
		(6) *Suspense.*		
2,424	250	Security purchase account ...	...	2,174
1,12,716	...	Cash recovery of Service payments ...	2,567	1,15,283
2,237	...	Deduction on account of attachment .	115	2,352
26,195	138	Objection Book Suspense—Receipts ..	...	26,057
2,62,802	2,138	Do. Charges ...	...	2,66,664
74,485	27,781	P. W. Stock purchase ...	...	46,704
20,358	...	Do. sales ...	41,338	61,696
1,51,609	...	Workshop Suspense ...	3,191	1,54,800
...	...	Receipts on account of the Shashtyabdapurti celebration of H. H. the Maha Raja ...	1,613	1,613
5	...	Government of India War Loan Recoveries ...	46	51
...	...	Sale of MacMillan Readers ...	4,427	4,427
22,040	...	Do. Do. by Departmental Agency	6,046	28,086
...	...	Shastiabdhapurthi celebration Fund ..	13,283	13,283
6,74,871	30,307	Total ...	72,626	7,17,190
		(7) *Stock.*		
1,60,499	...	Paddy ...	24,766	1,85,265
3,96,583	31,095	Salt ...	...	3,65,488
4,95,423	86,697	Opium and ganja ...	...	4,08,726
1,69,796	...	P. W. Stock ...	23,528	1,93,324
27,624	...	Agrasala Stock ...	2,411	30,035
12,49,925	1,17,792	Total... ...	50,705	11,82,838
		(8) *Miscellaneou*[illegible]		
		Surplus Investment[illegible] ...	4,07,143	4,07,143
4,58,036	...	Sinking fund Investm[illegible] ...	...	4,58,036
...	...	Bullion Account ...	289	289
4,58,036	...	Total... ...	4,07,432	8,65,468
1,13,94,143	4,41,223	Debt Heads [illegible] over ...	13,44,056	1,22,96,976

APPENDIX IV.

Receipts and Expenditure under Debt Heads for the year 1097 M. E.—(concluded).

Dr. Cr.

Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs. 1,13,94,143	Rs. 4,41,223	Debt Heads B. F. ...	Rs. 13,44,056	Rs. 1,22,96,976
		III. LOANS.		
1,07,430	1,06,114	Agricultural Loans ...	...	1,316
...	...	5% Debenture Loan of 1091 ...	...	...
9,678	...	Other Loans and advances ...	22,822	32,500
1,17,108	1,06,114	Total.........	22,822	33,816
		IV. REMITTANCES.		
		(1) *Remittance by Bills.*		
36,19,583	...	Anchal Hundies ...	2,336	36,21,919
1,69,429	...	Foreign Hundies ..	1,386	1,70,815
81,18,294	9,420	Pre-Audit Cheques ...	...	81,08,874
...	...	Supply Bills ...	...	...
8,60,238	...	Bills Receivable ...	41,087	9,01,325
1,17,574	...	Bills Payable ...	15,718	1,33,292
5,73,159	4,489	Remittance Transfer Receipts ...	...	5,68,670
24,22,882	20,537	P. W. Cheques ...	...	24,02,345
6,40,483	7,042	Forest Cheques ...	...	6,33,442
1,65,21,642	41,487	Total.........	60,527	1,65,40,682
		(2) *Local Remittances.*		
80,03,883	...	Cash Remittance between Major Treasuries ...	...	80,03,883
33,18,851	...	Anchal Remittance ...	...	33,18,851
56,531	352	Miscellaneous Remittance ...	...	56,179
28,037	28,037	Railway Remittance ...	...	...
1,14,07,302	28,389	Total.........		1,13,78,913
3,94,40,195	6,17,213	Total of Debt Heads.........	14,27,405	4,02,50,387

APPENDIX V.

General Statement of Account for the year 1097 M. E.

	Service Heads. Rs.	Debt Heads. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Receipts ...	2,00,66,830	4,02,50,387	6,03,17,217
Add Opening Balance ...	64,64,394	(—) 27,26,994	37,37,400
Total......	2,65,31,224	3,75,23,393	6,40,54,617
Disbursements ...	2,01,23,982	3,94,40,195	5,95,64,177
Add Closing Balance ...	64,07,242	(—) 19,16,802	44,90,440
Total......	2,65,31,224	3,75,23,393	6,40,54,617

APPENDIX VI.

Balance Sheet for the year 1097 M. E.

Items.	Opening balance.		Current year.		Closing balance.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darbar Account ...	...	64,64.394	2,01,23,982	2,00,66,830	...	64,07,242
Savings Bank deposits ...	...	29,20,580	29,70,765	28,55,666	...	28,05,481
Deposits of Service and other Funds.	...	2,06,928	12,303	28,504	...	2,23,129
Sinking Fund ...	...	24,76,341	...	3,52,558	...	28,28,899
Revenue Deposits ...	...	1,45,246	1,87,859	3,16.426	...	2,73,813
Judicial deposits ...	...	9,49,456	22,62,747	21,77,347	...	8,64,056
Personal deposits ...	...	2,31,389	4.11,631	4,22,300	...	2,42,058
Security deposits ...	...	1,69,104	1,537	...	...	1,67,567
Trust Interest Fund ...	...	3,545	9,494	12,082	...	6,133
Receipts by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowment Funds..	...	11,931	13,693	15,849	...	14.087
Official Assignees' deposits ...	...	11,816	11,816	...	...	...
Sreepandaravagai Fund ...	...	4,80,561	4,68,690	4,83,827	...	4,95,698
Kakur Do. ...	...	8,634	1,749	1,666	...	8,551
Municipal Funds ...	...	1,21,026	2,64,606	2,57,752	...	1,14,172
Deposits for the 5 per cent Debenture Loan of 1091 ...	...	799	209	...	...	590
Permanent advance ...	64,215	...	8,056	5,846	66,425	...
Civil Objection Book advance of Gazetted Officers ...	9,122	...	4,581	10,020	3,683	...
Do. of other Officers ...	45,073	...	1,12,297	1.27,355	30,015	...
Advances to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries ...	38,313	...	22,016	20,579	39,750	...
Survey advance ...	25,754	...	41,214	11,701	55,267	...
Palace advance ...	48,516	...	2,12,857	2,11,846	49,527	
Advance with the Conservator of Forests ...	1,018	...	...	1,018	...	...
Do. with the Imperial Bank of India.	2,54.464	...	...	...	2,54.464	...
Carried Over.........	4,86,475	1,42,01,750	2,71,42,102	2,73,79,172	4,99,131	1,44,51,476

APPENDIX VI.

Balance Sheet for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

Items.	Opening balance. Dr.	Opening balance. Cr.	Current year. Dr.	Current year. Cr.	Closing balance. Dr.	Closing balance. Cr.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Brought forward ...	4,86,475	1,42,01,750	2,71,42,102	2,73,79,172	4,99,131	1,44,51,476
Advance to the Ayurveda Dept. ...	1,315	...	23,774	20,955	4,134	...
Advance for the purchase of Motor Cars ...	12,648	...	32,700	18,485	26,863	...
Other advances ...	427	...	8,585	5,747	3,265	...
Coinage Account ...	1,64,943	..	19,517	74,410	1,10,050	...
Anchal cash balance ...	57,242	...	17,425	27,015	47,652	...
Post Office ...	...	20,253	15,66,032	16,07,462	...	61,683
British Pensions ...	5,391	...	19,174	13,378	11,187	...
Do. Other items ...	...	420	1,25,244	2,83,233	...	1,58,409
Cochin Pension ...	1,091	...	4,242	3,934	1,399	...
Cochin Money Order ...	1,664	...	1,76,498	1,64,519	13,643	...
Security Purchase Account ...	...	250	2,424	2,174	...	...
Cash recovery of Service Payments.	...	69	1,12,716	1,15,283	...	2,636
Deduction on account of Attachment.	...	58	2,237	2,352	...	173
Objection book suspense Receipts...	...	96	26,195	26,057	42	...
Do. Charges ...	15,253	...	2,62,802	2,60,664	17,391	...
P. W. Stock Purchases ...	...	23,409	74,485	46,704	4,372	...
Do. Sales ...	56,617	...	20,358	61,696	15,279	...
Do. Workshop Suspense ...	1,01,470	...	1,51,609	1,54,800	98,279	...
Receipts on account of the Shashtyabdapurti Celebration of H. H the Maha Raja ...	...	2,407	...	1,613	...	4,020
Government of India War Loan Recoveries ...	...	351	5	51	...	397
Sale of MacMillan Readers ...	...	702	22,040	32,513	...	11,175
Shastiabdapurthi Celebration Fund .	...	...	...	13,283	...	13,283
Carried Over.........	9,04,536	1,42,49,765	2,98,10,164	3,03,15,500	8,52,687	1,47,03,242

APPENDIX VI.

Balance Sheet for the year 1097 M. E.—(concluded).

Items.	Opening balance.		Current year.		Closing balance.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought Forward ...	9,04,536	1,42.49.765	2,98,10,164	3,03,15,500	8,52,687	1,47,03.252
Paddy Stock ...	1,89.666	...	1,60,499	1,85,265	1,64,900	...
Salt Stock ...	2,37,333	...	3,96,583	3,65,488	2,68,428	...
Opium and Ganja ...	1,51,216	...	4,95,423	4,08,726	2,37,913	...
P. W. Stock ...	2,77,154	...	1,69,796	1,93,324	2,53,626	...
Agrasala Stock ...	5,506	...	27,624	30,035	3,095	...
Surplus Investment ...	81,80,213	...	...	4,07,143	77,73,070	...
Sinking Fund Investments ...	22,90,178	...	4,58,036	4,58,036	22,90,178	...
Bullion Account ...	4,646	...	..	289	4,357	...
Agricultural Loans ...	34,326	...	1,07,430	1,316	1,40,440	...
5 % Debenture Loan of 1091 ...	...	14,74,875	...	...	...	14,74,875
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances ...	68.366	...	9,678	32,500	45.544	...
Anchal Hundies ...	...	21,917	36,19,583	36,21,919	...	24,253
Foreign Hundies ...	...	33,114	1,69,429	1,70,815	...	34.500
Pre-audit Cheques ...	...	1,33,792	81,18,294	81,08,874	...	1,24,372
Bills Receivable ...	69.172	...	8.60,238	9,01,325	28.085	...
Bills Payable ...	...	...	1,17.574	1,33,292	...	15,718
Remittance Transfer Receipts ...	...	11,940	5,73,159	5,68,670	...	7,451
P. W. D. Cheques ...	...	1,72,352	24,22,882	24.02.345	...	1,51,815
Forest Cheques ...	...	51,729	6,40,483	6,33,442	...	44,688
Cash Remittance ...	...	...	80,03,883	80,03.883	...	...
Anchal Remittance ...	124	...	33,18,851	33,18.851	124	...
Miscellaneous Remittance ...	...	352	56,531	56,179	...	...
Railway Remittance ...	...	...	28,037	...	28,037	...
Sundry Accountants, &c. ...	37,37,400	...	6,03,17,217	5.95,64,177	44.90,440	...
Total......	1,61,49.836	1,61,49.836	11,98,81,394	11,98,81,394	1,65,80,924	1,65,80,924

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of shops and the quantity of arrack issued for consumption in the several vend areas under the Excise system during the year 1097 M. E.

APPEN

Statement showing the number of shops and the quantity of arrack issued for consumption

Serial No.	Taluk.	Population.	Area in square miles.	No. of shops in 1097.	Quantity consumed. 1096. Jaggery arrack. Gallons.	Toddy arrack. Gallons.	Total. Gallons.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tovala ...	34,541	129·97	9	4,839·4	...	4,839·4
2	Agastisvaram ...	1,18,925	94·00	14	14,880·7	...	14,880·7
3	Eraniel ...	1,50,209	98·00	17	10,035·1	...	10,035·1
4	Kalkulam ...	85,240	169·00	15	7,234·3	...	7,234·3
5	Vilavankode ...	1,05,210	137·00	16	9,562·8	...	9,562·8
6	Neyyattinkara ...	2,17,529	233·35	36	16,815·5	...	16,815·5
7	Trivandrum town ...	72,809	97·26	20	15,54[illegible]·0	1,150·4	16,690·4
8	Trivandrum taluk ...	1,02,657		10	2,011·2	...	2,011·2
9	Nedumangad ...	1,12,111	365·97	27	5,251·1	...	5,251·1
10	Chirayinkil ...	1,57,142	146·57	22	4,051·2	...	4,051·2
11	Quilon (including Tangasseri and South Paravoor) ...	1,96,511	147·41	28	8,052·9	...	8,052·9
12	Kottarakara ...	1,08,753	202·03	22	2,713·1	...	2,713·1
13	Pattanapuram ...	73,570	425·67	13	3,441·5	...	3,441·5
14	Shencottah ...	44,650	129·14	6	3,882·9	...	3,882·9
15	Kunnattur ...	1,09,574	171·49	16	1,544·2	...	1,544·2
16	Karunagapalli ...	1,54,537	88·99	14	1,263·0	...	1,263·0
17	Kartikapalli ...	1,20,729	74·26	10	1,089·8	...	1,089·8
18	Mavelikara ...	1,45,501	111·43	20	1,963·2	...	1,963·2
19	Chengannur ...	1,08,061	79·32	15	1,307·6	...	1,307·6
20	Pattanamtitta ...	87,891	878·01	8	947·1	...	947·1
21	Tiruvalla ...	1,65,811	140·82	24	1,845·7	...	1,845·7
22	Alleppey (including Alleppey pakuthi) ...	32,049	20·41	6	1,411·9	...	1,411·9
23	Ambalapuzha (excluding Alleppey pakuthi) ...	94,970	96·33	13	429·4	...	429·4
24	Kottayam ...	1,34,207	172·84	23	1,547·6	...	1,547·6
25	Changanachery ...	1,18,208	134·29	15	2,450·4	...	2,450·4
26	Ettumanur ...	1,09,369	105·89	21	1,167·8	...	1,167·8
27	Minachil ...	94,047	139·69	15	1,611·1	...	1,611·1
28	Peermade ...	75,288	629·23	12	4,408·4	...	4,408·4
29	Vaikam ...	1,24,176	139·55	27	1,229·9	...	1,229·9
30	Shertallay ...	1,73,081	117·03	33	1,016·4	...	1,016·4
31	Muvattupuzha ...	1,49,636	472·34	33	4,235·0	...	4,235·0
32	Todupuzha ...	57,285	561·01	10	676·2	...	676·2
33	Kunnatnad ...	1,29,465	293·88	38	5,494·3	...	5,494·3
34	Alangad ...	1,21,721	127·34	31	5,843·6	...	5,843·6
35	Parur ...	87,704	53·89	15	2,214·8	...	2,214·8
	Total ..	39,73,167	6,983·41	654	1,52,009·1	1,150·4	1,53,159·5

DIX VII.

in the several vend areas under the Excise system during the year 1097 M. E.

in proof gallons. 1097 Jaggery arrack Gallons.	Toddy arrack. Gallons.	Total Gallons.	Consumption per head in 1097 (in drams).	Average sale per shop in 1096 (proof gallons).	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3,852·1	...	3,852·1	5·35	428·01	14·44	3,838
11,351·95	...	11,351·95	4·58	810·85	6·71	8,494
5,999·45	...	5,999·45	1·92	352·91	5·77	8,835
4,731·75	...	4,731·75	2·66	315·45	11·26	5,682
5,395·50	...	5,395·50	2·46	337·22	8·56	6,595
12,174·35	...	12,174·35	2·68	338·17	6·48	6,042
14,567·25	1,012·5	15,579·75	10·27	778·98	3·24	3,640
1,661·25	...	1,661·25	1·29	166·12		10,265
3,633·25	...	3,633·25	1·55	134·56	13·55	4,152
3,599·3	...	3,599·3	1·17	163·60	6·66	7,142
6,549·5	...	6,549·5	1·59	233·91	5·26	7,018
1,530·8	...	1,530·8	·67	69·58	9·18	4,943
1,986·6	...	1,986·6	1·29	152·81	32·74	5,659
3,008·55	...	3,008·55	3·23	501·42	21·52	7,443
1,007·05	...	1,007·05	·44	62·94	10·72	6,848
1,165·1	...	1,165·1	·36	83·22	6·36	11,038
985·4	...	985·4	·39	98·54	7·43	12,073
1,653·75	...	1,653·75	·50	82·69	5·57	7,275
836·0	...	836·0	·37	55·73	5·29	7,204
493·2	...	493·2	·26	61·65	109·74	10,986
1,439·9	...	1,439·9	.41	59·99	5·87	6,908
1,396·9	...	1,396·9	2·09	232·82	3·40	5,341
289·25	...	289·25	·14	22·25	7·41	7,305
1,239·8	...	1,239·8	·44	53·90	7·51	5,835
1,953·0	...	1,953·0	·78	130·20	8·95	7,880
870·0	...	870·0	·39	41·43	5·04	5,208
872·65	...	872·65	·44	58·17	9·31	6,269
3,589·35	...	3,589·35	2·28	299·11	52·44	6,274
1,162·85	...	1,162·85	·44	43·07	5·17	4,592
1,014·0	...	1,014·0	·28	30·73	3·55	5,244
3,130·4	...	3,130·4	1·01	94·86	14·31	4,534
603·2	...	603·2	·50	60·32	56·10	5,728
3,727·75	...	3,727·15	1·38	98·10	7·73	3,407
4.3966	...	4,396·6	1·73	141·82	4·10	3,926
16,08·75	...	1,608·75	·88	107·25	3·59	5,847
1,13,476·5	1,012·5	1,14,489·0	1·38	175·05	10·67	6,075

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of toddy shops in the several Excise tracts (with their population and area) during the year 1097 M. E.

Serial No.	Names of taluks.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Number of shops.	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tovala ...	34,541	129·97	13	9·99	2,657
2	Agastiswaram ...	1,18,925	94·00	17	5·53	6,995
3	Eraniel ...	1,50,209	98·00	21	4·67	7,152
4	Kalkulam ...	85,240	169·00	15	11·27	5,682
5	Vilavankode ...	1,05,210	137·00	20	6·85	5,260
6	Neyyattinkara ...	2,17,529	233·35	37	6·31	5,879
7	Trivandrum ...	1,02,657	87·37	18	4·85	5,703
8	Nedumangad ...	1,12,111	365·97	28	13·07	4,004
9	Chirayinkil ...	1,57,142	146·57	31	4·72	5,069
10	Trivandrum Town ...	72,809	9·89	26	0·38	2,800
11	Quilon (including Tangasseri) ...	1,96,511	147·41	42	3·51	4,679
12	Kottarakara ...	1,08,753	202·03	35	5·77	3,107
13	Pattanapuram ...	73,570	425·67	22	19·35	3,344
14	Shencottah ...	44,650	129·14	10	12·91	4,465
15	Kunnattur ...	1,09,574	174·49	25	6·86	4,383
16	Karunagapalli ...	1,54,537	88·99	33	2·69	4,683
17	Kartikapalli ...	1,20,729	74·26	31	2·39	3,894
18	Mavelikara ...	1,45,501	111·43	35	3·18	4,157
19	Chengannur ...	1,08,061	925·97	35	2·26	3,087
20	Tiruvalla ...	1,65,811	140·82	39	3·61	4,252
21	Pattanamtitta ...	87,891	878·01	15	58·53	5,859
22	Ambalapuzha (excluding Alleppey Pakuthi) .	94,970	96·33	40	2·41	2,374
23	Alleppey (including Alleppey Pakuthi) ...	32,049	20·41	14	1·45	2,289
24	Shertallay ...	1,73,081	117·86	142	0·83	1,219
25	Vaikam ...	1,24,176	139·55	108	1·29	1,150
26	Kottayam ...	1,34,207	172·84	72	2·40	1,864
27	Changanachery ...	1,18,208	134·29	55	2·28	2,149
28	Ettumanur ...	1,09,369	105·89	66	1·50	1,657
29	Minachil ...	94,047	139·69	55	2·54	1,710
30	Peermade ...	75,288	629·23	15	41·95	5,019
31	Muvattupuzha ...	1,49,636	472·34	70	6·75	2,137
32	Todupuzha ...	57,285	561·01	20	28·05	2,864
33	Kunnatnad ...	1,29,465	293·88	93	3·16	1,392
34	Alangad ...	1,21,721	127·34	78	1·63	1,561
35	Parur ...	87,704	53·87	54	0·99	1,624
	Total...	39,73,167	6,984·22	1,430	4·82	2,778

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the rentals and the number of shops in the arrack rent farm of Devicolam during 1097 M. E.

Tract.	Rental. Rs.	Popula-tion.	Area in square miles.	Number of shops.	Square miles per shop.	Popula-tion per shop.	Incidence of rent per head of population.		
							Rs.	ch.	c.
Devicolam ...	36,000	32,895	625·32	7	89·33	4,699	1	2	...

APPENDIX X.

List of Regulations and Proclamations in force.

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.		
1	1010	Regulation	I	Powers and Jurisdiction of Munsiffs.
2	Do.	Do.	IV	Jurisdiction of Zilla Judges.
3	1037	Proclamation		Notifying the recognition of the Government of India Currency Notes as legal tender throughout Travancore.
4	1040	Regulation	I	Vakils.
5	Do.	Do.	II	Waste Lands.
6	Do.	Proclamation		Regarding the enfranchisement of Sirkar Pattom lands.
7	1050	Regulation	1	Native Passenger Ships.
8	Do.	Proclamation		Regarding the Criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects.
9	1051	Do.		Regarding the hearing and disposal of appeals from the decisions of the Special Magistrates appointed under the preceding Proclamation.
10	1054	Regulation	II	Coffee Stealing Prevention.
11	1056	Proclamation		Declaring that all metals and minerals wherever found are royalties.
12	1057	Regulation	III	Destruction of Records.
13	1061	Proclamation		Regarding the Revenue Survey and Settlement. (Amended by Proclamation dated the 12th Kanni 1063.)
14	Do.	Do.		Regarding Viruthi services.
15	Do.	Regulation	IV	Execution of British Indian and Cochin Decrees.
16	1062	Do.	II	Limitation. (Amended by Regulation V of 1068.)
17	Do.	Do.	V	Revenue Summons.
18	1064	Proclamation		Fixing proportions for the payment in kind of the tax on wet lands.
19	1065	Regulation	II	The Civil Procedure Code. (Amended by Regulations II of 1070 and V of 1086.)
20	1067	Do.	I	High Court. (Amended by Regulations I of 1086 and VIII of 1087.)
21	Do.	Do.	IV	Reformatories.
22	Do.	Do.	V	The Criminal Procedure Code. (Amended by Regulations II and III of 1074, IV of 1082, VII of 1085, VII of 1088, II of 1090, IV of 1094, III of 1095, VI and XII of 1097.)
23	1068	Do.	I	Revenue Recovery. (Amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1094 and X of 1097.)
24	Do.	Do.	II	Forests. (Amended by Regulations IV of 1071, IX of 1085, IV of 1089 and VIII of 1097.)
25	Do.	Do.	III	Suits Valuation.
26	Do.	Do.	IV	Estates Rent Recovery. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1096.)

APPENDIX X.

List of Regulations and Proclamations in force.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.		
27	1068	Proclamation		Prohibiting the alienation of Sirkar Inam lands.
28	Do.	Do.		Lightening the burden of Viruthi services.
29	1070	Regulation	II	Civil Procedure Code Amendment Regulation.
30	Do.	Do.	III	Repeal of Police Superannuation Regulation III of 1060.
31	1071	Do.	I	Prisons.
32	Do.	Do.	II	Judicial Officers' Protection.
33	Do.	Do.	III	Public Gambling. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1085).
34	Do.	Do.	V	Jonmi and Kudiyan.
35	1072	Do.	II	General Clauses.
36	Do.	Do.	III	Irrigation. (Amended by Regulations VI of 1090 and V of 1097.)
37	1073	Do.	II	Epidemic Diseases.
38	Do.	Do.	IV	Abkari. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1074.)
39	Do.	Do.	VI	Departmental Enquiries.
40	1074	Do.	I	Penal Code. (Amended by Regulations I of 1089 and IV of 1094.)
41	Do.	Proclamation		Regulating the erection and use of places of public worship.
42	Do.	Regulation	V	Land Acquisition for Railways.
43	Do.	Do.	VI	Wills.
44	1075	Proclamation		Declaring the tract known as Anjanad and Kannan Devan Hills as an integral portion of Travancore.
45	Do.	Regulation	II	Negotiable Instruments.
46	Do.	Do.	III	Vakils. (Amended by Regulation I of 1085.)
47	1076	Do.	IV	British Post. (Amended by Regulation V of 1094.)
48	1077	Do.	II	Guardians and Wards.
49	Do.	Do.	III	Lepers. (Amended by Regulations III of 1089 and IV of 1097.)
50	1079	Do.	II	Press. (Amended by Regulation I of 1093.)
51	Do.	Do.	III	Hindu Religious Endowments. (Amended by Regulations VI of 1088 and III of 1092.)
52	Do.	Do.	IV	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (Amended by Regulations II of 1089 and X of 1096.)
53	Do.	Do.	V	Explosives.
54	Do.	Do.	VI	Nayar Brigade.
55	1080	Do.	I	Lunacy. (Amended by Regulation VIII of 1089.)
56	Do.	Do.	II	Breach of Contract. (Amended by Regulation V of 1087.)

APPENDIX X.

List of Regulations and Proclamations in force.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.		
57	1080	Regulation	III	Public Accountants.
58	Do.	Do.	IV	Stamps. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1087.)
59	1082	Do.	I	Extradition. (Amended by Regulation II of 1094.
60	Do.	Do.	II	Charitable Endowments.
61	Do.	Do.	III	Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers.
62	1084	Proclamation		Creating a Special Court of Appeal to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the Special Magistrates.
63	Do.	Regulation	II	Civil Courts. (Amended by Regulation VI of 1092.)
64	Do.	Do.	III	Treasure Trove.
65	Do.	Do.	V	Arms.
66	1085	Do.	VI	Weights and Measures. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1092.)
67	Do.	Proclamation		Placing the Kuthakapattom lands in the Palliport Farm on the same footing as Pandarapattom lands.
68	1086	Do.		Suppressing a Vernacular newspaper and directing the removal from the State of its managing proprietor and editor.
69	Do.	Do.		*Re.* tax on tea and coffee estates.
70	Do.	Do.		Extending the time for the disposal of applications for the erection of places of public worship.
71	Do.	Regulation	III	The British Coinage Regulation. (Amended by Regulation I of 1091.)
72	Do.	Do.	IV	Cattle Trespass. (Amended by Regulations VII of 1090 and II of 1093.)
73	1087	Do.	I	Tobacco.
74	Do.	Do.	II	Registration.
75	Do.	Do.	VI	Court Fees.
76	Do.	Proclamation		Introducing new half and quarter rupee and fanam silver coins.
77	Do.	Regulation	IX	Rubber Thefts Prevention.
78	1088	Proclamation		Investing the Special Court of Appeal with the power to transfer cases from the Court of one Special Magistrate to that of another.
79	Do.	Regulation	I	Nayar Regulation.
80	Do.	Do.	III	Salt.
81	Do.	Do.	IV	Tolls Recovery.
82	Do.	Do.	V	Sea Customs. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1093.)

APPENDIX X.

List of Regulations and Proclamations in force.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.		
83	1088	Proclamation		Defining the circumstances under which Karanma rights could be suspended, cancelled or determined.
84	Do.	Do.		Declaring how the Government of His Majesty the King Emperor should sue or be sued in Travancore.
85	1089	Regulation	V	Factories.
86	Do.	Proclamation		*Re.* Coinage.
87	Do.	Regulation	VI	Hackney Carriage.
88	Do.	Do.	VII	Body Guard.
89	Do.	Do.	IX	Anchal. (Amended by Regulation IX of 1096)
90	Do.	Do.	X	Co-operative Societies.
91	Do.	Do.	XI	Land Acquisition. (Amended by Regulation V of 1096.)
92	Do.	Proclamation		Control of Naval or Military News.
93	1090	Regulation	I	Village Panchayat Courts.
94	Do.	Do.	IV	Opium.
95	Do.	Proclamation		Commercial Intercourse with Enemies.
96	Do.	Regulation	VIII	Insolvency.
97	Do.	Do.	IX	Succession Certificate. (Amended by Regulation V of 1092.)
98	Do.	Do.	X	Patents and Designs.
99	1091	Do.	II	Land Customs. (Amended by Regulation III of 1093.)
100	Do.	Do.	III	The British Telegraph Protection.
101	Do.	Proclamation		Directing that Mr. Charles William Schomburg, Agent, Travancore Minerals Co., Ltd., Muttam, shall remove himself from the State.
102	Do.	Do.		Prohibiting the unauthorised conversion of Kandukrishi wet lands into gardens and building sites as well as other acts causing deterioration of the lands or the diminution of their letting value by the holders thereof.
103	Do.	Regulation	IV	Land Conservancy.
104	Do.	Do.	V	Glanders and Farcy.
105	1092	Do.	I	Companies.
106	Do.	Do.	II	Christian Succession.
107	Do.	Proclamation		Enemy Trading.
108	Do.	Regulation	VII	Markets.
109	Do.	Regulation	VIII	Copyright.
110	1093	Proclamation		*Re.* payment of certain allowances to Jenmies from the Kandukrishi granaries.

APPENDIX X.

List of Regulations and Proclamations in force.—(concluded.)

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.		
111	1093	Proclamation		Passport.
112	Do.	Do.		*Re.* providing for the maintenance of supply of commodities of general use, etc. (Amended by Proclamation dated 24th Dhanu 1094.)
113	Do.	Do.		Extradition of accused persons between Travancore and Cochin.
114	1094	Regulation	I	Ports.
115	Do.	Proclamation		Empowering Special First Class Magistrates to levy fines on European British subjects under the Indian Defence Force Rules.
116	Do.	Regulation	III	Chitties (Amended by Regulation VII of 1097.)
117	Do.	Do.	VI	Motor vehicles.
118	Do.	Proclamation		*Re.* possession of any product, article or thing which can be utilized in the prosecution of the war, etc.
119	Do.	Regulation	IX	Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans.
120	Do.	Do.	X	Survey and Boundaries.
121	Do.	Proclamation		*Re.* the better management of the Kudalmanikkam Devaswom.
122	Do.	Do.		The Soldiers (Litigation).
123	Do.	Regulation	XI	Animals Diseases.
124	Do.	Do.	XII	Plant Pests and Plant Diseases.
125	1095	Do.	II	Registration of Ships.
126	Do.	Proclamation		Empowering Mr. James Pryde, M. A., B. SC., Special Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, to try and dispose of cases against European British Subjects who become liable to prosecution under the Registration Ordinance, 1917 and the Rules thereunder.
127	Do.	Do.		*Re.* landing of Foreigners.
128	Do.	Regulation	IV	Police.
129	Do.	Do.	V	Municipal.
130	Do.	Do	VI	Declaring that gold coins (sovereigns and half-sovereigns) shall cease to be legal tender.
131	1096	Do.	I	Census.
132	Do.	Do.	II	Prevention of the use of tobacco by juveniles.
133	Do.	Do.	VI	Public Canals and Public Ferries.
134	Do.	Do.	VII	Registration of births and deaths.
135	Do.	Do,	VIII	Income Tax.
136	1097	Do.	I	Electricty.
137	Do.	Do.	II	Legislative Council.
138	Do.	Do.	III	Government Land Assignment.
139	Do.	Do.	IX	Election offences and enquiries.
140	Do.	Do.	XI	Fisheries.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police Force for the year 1097 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of Officer.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.			Punishment.			Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
				Rs.	Chs.	C.	Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	Promotion.	Money.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Commissioner of Police.	1	Bh. Rs. 1,497-8-0				...	...	...	...	...		...	...
2	District Superintendents of Police.	5	2 (350-$\frac{50}{5}$-450) 3 (250-$\frac{50}{5}$-350)				...	...	...	...	...		...	...
3	Circle Inspectors. Motor bus Inspector	22 1	2 (200), 4 (175), 6 (150) 10 (125) (120-10/2-200)	6,24,181	6	12	...	...	...	...	1	All literate	...	
4	Sub-Inspectors.	74	13 (80), 19 (70), 27 (60), 15 (50).				...	4	...	...	11		...	
5	Head-Constables.	154	24 (25), 50 (22), 80 (18).				...	50	...	...	41		...	
6	Constables.	1685	164 (13), 326 (12), 586 (11) 564 (10), 45 (9).				28	418	5	...	195		57	

Temporary Establishment. Head Constables 13. 1 (18), 12 (14).
Constables. 61. 2 (12), 2 (11). 7 (10), 50 (8-14-0)

APPENDIX XII.

Statement of persons involved in cognizable cases handled by the Police during the year 1097 M. E.

Serial No.	District.	No. of offences.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused convicted and discharged.		Convicted percentage of accused involved in cases disposed of.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Trivandrum ...	768	770	736	806	727	806	261	325	543	578	48	56	36	40	
2	Padmanabhapuram ...	380	357	347	289	340	289	157	121	255	250	61	48	46	41	
3	Quilon ...	1,078	994	956	1,091	953	884	290	410	573	518	50	78	30	46	
4	Kottayam ...	798	677	649	643	629	624	266	318	473	438	56	72	42	50	
5	Devicolam ...	330	232	343	262	341	256	111	96	206	150	54	64	33	37	
	Total ...	3,354	3,030	3,031	3,091	2,990	2,859	1,085	1,270	2,050	1,934	53	65	36	44	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount recovered during the year 1097 M. E.

Serial No.	District.	Amount stolen.						Amount recovered.						Percentage of recovery.		Remarks.
		1096.			1097.			1096.			1097.			1096.	1097.	
		Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Trivandrum.	18,337	...	...	14,346	...	...	7,649	...	...	6,454	...	...	42	44	
2	Padmanabhapuram.	5,537	...	...	4,256	...	...	3,170	...	...	1,041	...	...	57	24	
3	Quilon.	37,330	...	...	36,400	...	...	9,135	...	...	17,258	...	...	25	47	
4	Kottayam	22,925	...	...	17,403	...	...	13,906	...	...	8,499	...	..	66	48	
5	Devicolam.	11,512	...	...	6,059	...	...	3,124	...	...	3,720	...	...	27	61	
	Total.	95,641	...	...	78,464	...	...	36,984	...	...	36,972	...	..	39	47	

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the State during 1097 M. E.

Arms of Service.	No. of fighting officers and men.						Details of the Force at the end of 1097.						Total cost on account of Force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of 1096	Recruited in 1097.	Casualties.			At the end of 1097.*	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged.				European Commissioned Officers.	Indian Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	Rs. 3,86,568·	There is also a Sergeant Major and Drill Instructor attached to the Brigade.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	30	2	1	1	...	30	...	† 6	...	1	4	25		†The guns are used for saluting purposes only.
Infantry	*1,450	48	7	28	21	1,442	2 Battalions.	...	2	32	208	1,200		* 8 Supernumeraries in the 1st Battalion have been absorbed.
Total... ..	1,481	50	8	29	21	1,473	2 Battalions.	6	3	33	212	1,225		

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Central Prison and in the Lock-ups during the year 1097 M. E.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners. Remaining from 1096.	Admitted during 1097.	Total. 1096.	Total. 1097.	Daily average. 1096.	Daily average. 1097.	Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of 1097.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners. Rs.	Ch.	C.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
Central Prison, Trivandrum ...	1	428	942	1201	1370	419·9	435·0	474	91,337	0	0	68	There were 17 deaths during the year.
Devicolam, Lock-up...	1	...	29	68	29	.1	·1	1	16	18	6	19	
Peermade, do ...	1	2	120	80	122	3	5	4	648	15	14	18	
Mundakayam, do ...	1	4	53	48	57	2	1·8	...	246	22	12	3	
Kanjirappalli, do ...	1	12	46	62	58	.2	3·4	1	595	22	12	23	
Alleppey, do ...	2	13	184	209	197	7	7	...	1,392	25	13	13	
Quilon, do ...	1	28	547	580	575	30	28	20	1,354	14	...	7	
Kottarakara, do ...	1	12	79	58	91	5	6	...	240	24	8	10	
Pattanapuram, do ...	1	9	18	58	27	5	1	3	324	3	8	31	
Shencottah, do ...	1	...	21	23	21	1	...	5	123	21	...	...	
Kunnattur do ...	1	...	63	71	63	2	2	...	191	17	8	20	
Karunagapalli do ...	1	1	29	40	30	1	1	2	188	10	...	...	
Kartikapalli do ...	1	4	50	67	54	6	1	2	341	17	8	1	
Chavara do ...	1	1	18	88	19	3	1	2	195	...	...	28	
Mavelikara do ...	1	3	34	31	37	2	21	1	192	14	...	18	
Chengannur do ...	1	5	35	55	40	3	4	...	335	...	...	10	
Tiruvalla do ...	2	...	150	74	150	14	19	10	338	24	8	...	
Ambalapuzha do ...	1	1	40	32	41	1	2	3	201	24	8	...	
Paravur do ...	1	2	22	45	24	8	2	2	50	14	...	2	
Pattanamtitta do ...	1	2	33	44	35	2	2	1	170	21	...	...	
Kayankulam do ...	1	1	51	87	52	5	4	1	285	16	4	2	
Fort Station do ...	1	...	28	79	28	·1	·2	1	245	14	8	15	
Puthenchanthai do ...	1	...	37	19	37	·9	·3	2	367	22	...	15	
Cantonment do ...	1	...	35	52	35	·1	·2	...	340	16	...	15	
Kazhakuttam do ...	1	3	4	22	7	·8	·2	...	26	24	...	6	
Chilakur do ...	1	3	46	52	49	·3	·3	5	377	3	8	8	
Neyyattinkara do ...	1	7	130	154	137	·4	·5	5	693	21	...	10	
Attungal do ...	1	...	20	29	20	·1	·1	3	145	16	8	11	
Nedumangad do ...	1	9	104	96	113	·2	·4	3	477	21	...	12	
Bhutapandi do ...	1	5	13	28	18	·1	·1	...	83	21	...	10	
Agastisvaram do ...	2	...	17	70	17	·2	·1	...	64	24	8	6	
Kottar do ...	1	6	147	133	153	·3	·4	5	369	21	...	...	
Eraniel do ...	1	2	36	20	38	·1	·1	...	101	14	...	10	There was 1 death during the year
Kalkulam do ...	1	1	53	51	54	·7	·1	...	349	7	...	...	
Vilavankode do ...	1	1	31	34	32	·1	·1	...	146	24	8	15	
Colachel do ...	1	1	46	55	47	·7	·1	...	104	7	8	7	
Tiruvattar do ...	1	...	43	7	43	...	·1	...	158	7	...	...	
Shertallay do ...	2	13	74	43	87	.1	·1	3	496	21	...	10	
Vaikam do ...	2	7	75	43	82	.1	·1	3	337	10	8	...	
Ettumanur do ...	1	11	3	51	14	.1	·1	...	587	7	...	.	
Perumpavur do ...	1	...	20	18	20	·05	·1	4	378	9	8	7	
Kottayam do ...	3	22	410	319	432	·4	·5	19	1,982	11	2	6	There was 1 death during the year
Changanachery do ...	2	...	67	59	67	·04	·1	...	897	24	8	52	
Minachil do ...	1	5	84	90	89	·3	·2	2	722	12	10	16	
Todupuzha do ..	1	...	46	51	46	·1	·1	...	114	23	...	2	
Muvattupuzha do ...	2	12	159	83	171	·1	·5	10	763	...	...	9	
Kunnatnad do ...	1	3	67	16	70	·1	·2	2	343	6	8	3	
Alangad do ...	2	2	46	37	48	.1	·1	3	515	14	...	...	
Parur do ...	1	2	65	71	67	·2	·2	5	354	21	...	5	
Arukutti do ..		...	11	24	11	·1	·1	1	35	3	8	...	

APPEN

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of criminal cases disposed

Description of offences.	No. of offences. Balance from 1096.	Committed during 1097.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during 1096.	No. of cases disposed of during 1097.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced: Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine. Simple.	Imprisonment and fine. Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Offences under the Penal Code, Regulation I of 1074.														
Chapter VI. Offences against the State	..	4	4	...	4	8	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Do. VII. Offences relating to the Army	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Do. VIII. Offences against the public tranquillity	42	161	203	181	177	1,402	218	...	53	...	20	115	..	218
Do. IX. Offences by or relating to public servants	...	5	5	13	4	28	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Do. X. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	4	166	170	240	167	210	83	2	...	...	...	81	..	83
Do. XI. False evidence and offences against public justice	11	73	84	63	77	154	33	4	2	...	2	25	..	33
Do. XII. Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	6	12	18	3	17	93	26	..	21	1	4	...	...	26
Do. XIII. Offences relating to weights and measures	1	1	2	40	2	9	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Do. XIV. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	6	126	132	108	123	233	102	13	13	...	2	74	...	102
Do. XV. Offences relating to religion	8	8	16	16	13	307	13	...	2	...	...	11	..	13
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting human body. Offences affecting life. Murder, attempt at murder and abetment of murder	27	98	125	94	103	436	60	3	44	3	8	...	...	50
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2	3	5	11	5	22	9	...	9	...	...	...	..	9
Attempt and abetment of suicide	1	15	16	14	16	16	12	8	2	...	...	2	..	12
Causing death by rash and negligent acts	2	5	7	11	7	16	5	...	1	...	..	4	..	5
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and concealment of births	...	9	9	4	7	30	3	...	1	...	...	2	..	3
Hurt	179	2,290	2,469	2,280	2,301	6,002	547	11	113	2	28	390	..	547
Grievous hurt	60	209	269	250	203	705	131	5	96	4	5	21	..	131
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	12	114	126	94	116	388	29	..	6	...	1	22	...	29
Criminal force and assault	135	3,593	3,728	3,720	3,620	7,798	377	6	26	1	3	341	..	377
Kidnapping, abduction, slavery and forced labour	5	55	60	61	53	184	5	...	3	..	2	...	..	5
Rape and attempt at rape	4	5	9	7	8	26	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Unnatural offences	2	6	8	5	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Chapter XVII. Offences affecting property. Theft	280	2,687	2,967	2,822	2,780	8,197	1,190	47	628	21	144	347	3	1190
Extortion	7	36	43	48	40	147	7	...	...	..	...	7	...	7
Robbery	70	523	599	584	504	1,852	70	3	44	2	6	15	..	70
Dacoity	10	77	87	86	74	1,097	11	...	10	...	...	1	..	11
Criminal misappropriation of property	11	59	70	67	65	209	8	...	2	...	...	6	...	8
Criminal breach of trust	14	139	153	150	138	310	28	1	20	1	3	3	...	28
Receiving stolen property	..	4	4	7	4	10	3	1	...	...	..	2	..	3
Cheating	16	77	93	95	81	209	3	...	..	...	2	1	.	3
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	47	47	7	40	123	9	..	1	...	2	6	...	9
Mischief by fire	11	56	67	55	63	325	7	...	5	...	2	...	..	7
Mischief by killing or maiming animals	8	130	138	168	119	328	26	2	1	...	1	22	..	26
Other mischiefs	87	1,100	1,187	1,152	1,127	3,322	154	..	4	...	6	144	..	154
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	24	164	188	185	155	438	73	3	20	...	8	30	...	73
Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	39	378	417	430	381	1,420	124	1	...	...	...	123	...	124
Chapter XVIII. Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks	15	38	53	39	43	145	6	1	4	..	1	...	...	6
Do. XIX. Criminal breach of contract of service	...	4	4	..	4	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Do. XX. Offences relating to marriage	13	151	164	150	143	633	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Do. XXI. Defamation	15	54	69	77	55	308	52	..	...	...	...	52	..	52
Do. XXII. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	28	428	456	357	421	1115	37	2	4	..	1	30	..	37
Total	1,161	13,110	14,271	13,774	13,333	38,058	3,165	116	1,143	36	249	1,915	:	3,462
Offences under Special and Local Laws.														
Abkari Regulation—IV of 1073 and IV of 1074	11	848	859	862	828	1000	824	64	34	6	15	705	..	824
Anchal Regulation I of 1064, IX of 1089, IX of 1093, and IX of 1096	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Arms and Ammunition Regulation—V of 1084	.	9	9	15	9	9	7	3	...	..	..	4	..	7
Boundary Regulation—III of 1038, II of 1060 and X of 1094	...	4	4	6	4	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Cattle Trespass Regulation—IV of 1086, VII of 1090 and II of 1093	2	16	18	42	17	48	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Census Regulation—I of 1096	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	..	1
Chitty Regulation III of 1094	1	132	133	20	129	167	104	...	...	...	...	104	..	104
Code of Civil Procedure Regulation—II of 1065, II of 1070 & V of 1086—	11	77	88	28	77	102	44	1	...	...	...	43	..	44
Criminal Breach of Contracts—I of 1040, II of 1052, II of 1050, and V of 1087	39	339	378	580	344	396	159	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Epidemic Diseases Regulation—II of 1073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Explosives Regulation—V of 1079	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Forest Regulation—II of 1068, IV of 1071, IX of 1085 and IV of 1089	54	274	328	262	274	1,069	295	34	17	3	6	235	..	295
Game and Fish Protection Regulation—XII of 1090 & VI of 1091	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Hackney Carriage Regulation—VI of 1089	...	2,343	2,343	3,094	2,343	2,343	2,003	...	.	...	...	2,003	..	2,003
Income-Tax Regulation—VIII of 1096	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Irrigation Regulation—III of 1072 and VI of 1090	1	1	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Lunacy Regulation—I of 1080	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Markets Regulation—VII of 1092	...	2	2	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	..	3	..	3
Motor Vehicles Regulation—VII of 1087, V of 1090, VI of 1091 and VI of 1094	5	92	97	71	96	110	65	...	...	...	...	65	...	65
Opium and Bhang Regulation—VI of 1063, IV of 1078 and IV of 1090	2	2	4	7	4	4	1	...	..	...	...	1	..	1
Police Regulation—IV of 1056, II of 1058, IV of 1084, III of 1090 and IV of 1095	7	2,097	2,104	1,403	2,000	2,141	2,045	10	8	..	...	2029	...	2,045
Posts and Electric Telegraphs Regulation—IV of 1076, III of 1091 and V of 1094	...	2	2	1	2	3	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation—I of 1084 and VI of 1096	...	1	1	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	.	1
Public Gambling Regulation—III of 1071 and IV of 1085	...	5	5	6	5	20	17	1	...	...	...	16	.	17
Registration Regulation II of 1087	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Recovery Regulation—I of 1068, III of 1087 and VIII of 1094	..	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Salt Regulation—III of 1088	1	19	20	17	20	40	37	...	...	...	...	37	..	37
Sea Customs Regulation—V of 1088 and IV of 1093	...	3	3	5	3	23	11	...	...	...	...	11	..	11
Stamp Regulation—IV of 1080 and IV of 1087	2	17	19	20	16	22	13	..	...	...	...	13	...	13
Tobacco Regulation—I of 1087	4	151	155	141	153	171	155	7	14	...	1	133	..	155
Towns Conservancy & Improvement Regulation—V of 1085, II of 1080 (Municipal Regulation—V of 1095) and II of 1088	25	3,870	3,895	1,826	3,810	3,922	3,044	6	..	...	...	3038	..	3,044
Treasure trove Regulation—III of 1084	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Weights & Measures Regulation—V of 1086 and IV of 1092	..	39	39	32	39	39	38	...	...	...	..	38	..	38
Total	165	10,348	10,513	8,509	10,282	11,61	8,000	135	70	9	24	8,475	...	8713
Grand Total	1,326	23,458	24,784	22,283	23,612	50,577	12,365	251	1,213	45	273	10,390	3	12175

DIX XVI.

of, and criminal cases awaiting trial during the year 1097 M. E.

No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons dead during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment. Under one month.	From one to two months.	From two to three months.	From three to six months.	From six to twelve months.	From one to two years.	From two to three years.	From three to five years.	Above five years.	Imprisonment for life.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
8	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
998	..	20	32	15	4	13	7	2	...	...	..	...	...	26
25	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
100	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
111	...	...	4	..	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	..	..	7
06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	2	...	...	1
9	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
112	...	...	21	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
33	...	...	2	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3
249	..	7	1	3	...	1	4	11	7	6	12	12	3	22
13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	...
3	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
23	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4,971	.	30	80	27	14	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	105
495	..	13	30	24	18	25	9	11	3	2	...	...	...	66
320	...	...	1	4	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
7,211	..	14	31	3	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	108
156	...	1	1	...	..	...	2	1	...	1	..	...	...	7
26	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
6,322	...	48	371	137	117	181	11	9	2	8	4	...	...	187
125	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1,661	...	10	12	10	8	10	3	5	5	2	..	...	...	35
652	...	650	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	13
184	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	2	...	...	...	..	—	5
255	..	2	4	7	4	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	15
7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
179	..	1	..	...	...	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	12
104	...	...	2	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	..	...	7
261	...	12	...	..	...	..	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	4
275	...	1	3	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
2,034	...	4	6	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
245	...	3	13	7	6	5	1	..	...	2	3	...	...	33
1,163	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	36
107	..	4	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	10
8	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...
570	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
150	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
960	...	7	5	..	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	35
31,268	...	639	623	256	174	272	49	69	28	37	27	12	3	911
139	...	1	77	21	8	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4
43	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
153	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
579	...	...	49	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	—	...	...	...	...	...
340	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	...	1	19	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
14	...	...	10	9	3	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	2
753	...	40	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,280	...	67	164	44	13	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
33,568	...	896	787	300	187	286	52	66	28	37	27	12	3	1,172

Remarks. (31)

Column 3. The figures include not only the cases *actually reported* during the year, which alone have been compared with those of the previous year in the portion relating to the state of crime in the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice, but also cases remanded for retrial, received by transfer, &c.

Column 15. The difference of 190 between the figures in columns 8 and 15 is accounted for by the fact that 3 persons were sentenced to capital punishment in 3 cases of murder, and 187 to work off advances in cases of Criminal Breach of Contract and not sentenced to any of the punishments specified in columns 9 to 14.

Column 16. The figures given include also persons disposed of without trial, such as by rejection *in limine*, dismissed for default, withdrawal, compounding, &c.

Column 28. The heading of this column "Transportation" has been altered into "Imprisonment for life" as the latter takes the place of the former in the Travancore Penal Code. Of the 12 persons shown, the conviction and sentence on 1 was confirmed by the High Court, on 6 conviction and sentence was altered into one of less heinous offence and lighter punishment awarded, on 1 conviction and sentence setaside and acquittal ordered and of the remaining 4 persons, in 3 cases of murder, the case against one abated by the death of the accused before any appeal was preferred or the referred case heard, the case against another was pending in the High Court, while the case against the remaining two was received in the High Court only at the commencement of the year 1098.

Column 29. Of the three persons shown, the sentence of death awarded in Sessions trials on two was confirmed by the High court, while that on the third was quashed and the accused ordered to be released forthwith.

Column 30. The figures entered are of the cases pending.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported to and dealt with by the various Criminal Courts during the year 1097 M. E.

	Tribunals.	Number of offences reported during the year. 1096.	Number of offences reported during the year. 1097.	Number of persons dealt with. Pending at the end of 1096.	Brought to trial in 1097. Arrested by the Police.	Brought to trial in 1097. Upon warrant.	Brought to trial in 1097. On summons.	Brought to trial in 1097. Voluntary.	Brought to trial in 1097. Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Total. 1096.	Total. 1097.	Persons disposed of. Discharged without trial.	Persons disposed of. Acquitted.	Persons disposed of. Convicted.	Persons disposed of. Committed or referred.	Persons disposed of. Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Courts.	Nagercoil	21	15	5	...	...	...	...	16	40	21	...	13	8	...	...	...	The figures in columns 2 and 3 include not only the cases actually filed during the year, but also those brought forward from the previous year, remanded for trial, received by transfer and referred by Subordinate Magistrates to the District Magistrates for enhanced punishment.
	Trivandrum	46	46	28	..	...	...	...	117	84	145	...	90	46	...	...	9	
	Quilon	43	41	1	...	...	...	...	124	122	125	...	66	43	...	...	16	
	Alleppey	28	35	11	...	...	...	...	100	55	111	...	65	38	...	8	...	
	Kottayam	41	43	26	...	...	...	...	103	95	129	...	71	48	...	...	10	
	Parur	30	27	...	...	...	...	...	77	90	77	...	56	21	...	...	...	
	Total.	209	207	71	...	...	...	...	537	486	608	...	361	204	..	8	35	
Magistrates' Courts.	Padmanabhapuram District Magistrate's Court..	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	16	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	The figures in column 12 include not only persons disposed of without trial, such as by rejection *in limine*, dismissed for default, withdrawal, compounding, &c., but also those discharged for want of evidence.
	Trivandrum do. ...	7	5	...	...	...	14	...	...	7	14	6	1	...	...	7	...	
	Quilon do. ...	11	14	...	...	6	81	...	...	22	87	...	6	23	8	49	1	
	Kottayam do. ..	10	7	3	50	5	33	...	...	105	91	25	...	...	46	15	5	
	Devicolam do. ...	3	6	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	9	2	1	...	...	6	...	
	Padmanabhapuram Division First Class Magistrate's Court	199	223	272	145	412	60	...	...	669	880	521	75	20	6	40	218	
	Trivandrum do. ...	326	339	209	228	1,077	344	...	...	1,074	1,858	646	77	114	16	716	289	
	Quilon do. ...	371	302	355	175	527	254	...	...	1,558	1,311	451	25	21	...	191	323	
	Alleppey Additional do. ...	...	25	...	...	87	8	...	...	...	95	80	6	3	...	..	6	
	Kottayam do. ...	283	198	116	228	150	167	30	..	893	691	405	57	38	...	121	70	
	Perumpavur Additional do.	241	274	118	99	546	137	27	...	796	927	660	46	56	31	48	86	
	Peermade First Class Magistrate's Court	344	267	82	12	302	52	...	...	489	448	126	9	128	..	67	118	
	Kottar Stationary do. ...	445	728	20	93	345	677	...	...	981	1,135	511	93	371	7	53	100	
	Kayankulam do. ...	447	441	85	56	639	320	3	...	1,214	1,103	690	108	90	9	38	168	
	Alleppey do ...	288	209	47	89	401	51	...	...	849	588	336	61	64	8	16	103	
	Agastisvaram Taluk do. ...	122	81	3	20	54	68	...	...	307	145	57	30	38	...	20	...	
	Trivandrum do. ...	134	125	32	4	5	316	...	...	372	357	165	75	38	2	22	55	
	Kunnathur do. ..	348	376	51	85	395	474	118	...	814	1,123	694	143	136	7	143	...	
	Shertallay do. ...	105	71	21	17	130	19	..	...	320	187	127	17	26	...	3	14	
	Kanjirapalli Munsiff-Magistrate's Court	248	226	143	50	300	30	70	...	626	593	338	48	38	10	94	65	
	Devicolam do. ...	122	104	46	53	12	73	...	...	230	184	94	9	66		11	4	

Tovala	2nd Class Magistrate's Court.	158	126	34	33	114	131	...	...	375	312	169	39	46	2	26	31
Eraniel	do. ...	220	106	18	43	74	110	...	...	404	245	129	30	32	.	54	...
Kalkulam	do. ..	181	204	12	47	7	152	...	...	423	282	81	42	140	2	17	..
Vilavankode	do. ...	355	266	37	73	137	372	...	...	888	619	371	80	53	1	51	63
Nedumangad	do. ...	385	373	60	65	247	503	...	...	861	875	501	133	161	23	10	47
Chirayinkil	do. ...	183	167	25	54	70	231	...	...	441	350	228	54	41	..	9	48
Quilon	do. ...	135	16	19	1	11	21	.	...	466	75	32	8	2	..	13	---
Kottarakara	do. ...	276	410	50	73	497	320	25	...	531	965	618	94	177	15	41	20
Pattanapuram	do. ...	257	258	60	23	203	307	37	17	619	617	366	87	66	4	37	87
Shencottah	do. (also Munsiff).	108	147	26	20	1	259	1	..	230	307	194	37	46	1	2	27
Karunagapalli	do. ...	106	262	23	53	274	224	...	...	326	574	343	72	163	6	12	68
Kartikapalli	do. ...	403	313	43	32	223	376	6	...	1,042	680	409	41	96	13	5	114
Mavelikara	do. ...	559	410	120	14	434	301	...	...	1,116	869	543	60	76	..	101	95
Chengannur	do. ...	374	340	48	47	355	325	...	...	862	775	546	84	83	1	46	15
Pattanamtitta	do. ..	340	350	44	92	352	419	...	...	802	907	598	101	123	1	37	47
Tiruvalla	do. ...	98	36	59	13	4	37	4	...	310	117	56	11	30	4	17	---
Ambalapuzha	do. ...	284	275	89	59	132	326	...	...	684	597	321	88	89	2	40	57
Vaikam	do. ...	52	36	10	4	11	28	9	8	101	70	45	...	..	...	1	24
Ettumanur	do. ...	452	304	163	100	150	261	4	..	1,165	681	468	85	76	16	28	8
Kottayam	do. ...	8	6	18	2	...	...	..	..	32	20	2	...	10	.	8	....
Changanachery	do. ...	133	295	66	41	249	372	27	...	421	755	464	61	65	22	53	90
Minachil	do. ...	466	444	101	117	379	427	37	15	1,246	1,076	654	86	119	34	35	148
Muvattupuzha	do. ...	52	5	4	1	3	...	...	...	160	8	2	...	6	...	...	--
Todupuzha	do. ...	256	228	30	20	289	177	...	...	553	516	271	166	68	4	8	9
Kunnatnad	do. ...	251	415	71	24	374	484	12	...	514	965	525	163	211	4	15	47
Alangad	do. ...	122	286	21	73	149	309	8	...	337	560	322	81	106	12	12	27
Parur	do. ..	313	288	24	76	190	287	9	...	608	586	354	94	103	9	12	14
Devicolam	do. ...	8	23	7	27	..	7	...	...	20	41	8	1	22	..	10	--
Colachel Stationary	do. ..	236	261	10	84	257	174	...	...	554	525	294	61	108	2	22	38
Tiruvattar do.	do. ...	208	260	11	59	231	263	...	...	463	564	286	85	141	..	24	23
Neyyattinkara	do. ..	801	911	407	135	666	1,085	33	...	1,956	2,326	1,283	412	429	17	48	137
Trivandrum Town	do. ...	5,413	6,870	73	463	2,643	4,166	140	...	6,017	7,485	829	684	5,852	6	77	37
Ulsavamatom	do. ...	230	304	1	60	33	214	25	..	340	340	...	5	30	1	26	6
Varkala	do. ...	515	536	61	120	353	745	...	2	1,244	1,281	756	160	132	23	31	179
Paravur	do. ...	312	351	24	16	322	423	...	...	720	785	521	104	96	1	34	34
Quilon	do. ...	648	382	276	108	275	235	...	...	1,449	891	480	152	121	49	51	38
Chavara	do. ...	339	262	21	23	102	301	6	...	846	543	396	57	42	4	21	23
Tiruvalla	do. ...	496	626	74	149	857	367	17	5	1,181	1,469	1,072	72	21	2	56	56
Alleppey	do. ...	541	775	93	90	668	744	41	...	1,298	1,656	1,092	227	291	11	45	77
Kottayam	do. ...	679	652	119	121	373	732	52	...	1,412	1,397	755	155	283	10	68	126
Shertallay	do. ...	302	384	44	46	310	503	...	...	711	902	609	111	113	3	7	29
Vaikam	do. ...	603	664	40	35	804	718	...	...	1,464	1,697	1,129	101	137	...	49	91
Arukutti	do. ...	151	136	21	32	76	280	...	...	413	409	276	58	42	1	10	22
Muvattupuzha	do. ...	559	539	108	98	395	670	22	...	1,315	1,293	679	203	285	13	22	91
Mundakayam	do. ...	325	289	4	23	273	187	..	...	514	487	164	35	133	1	134	---
Changanachery 3rd class do.	...	306	88	66	...	99	47	19	..	692	231	90	10	15	...	116	...
Alangad	do. ...	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shencottah	do. ...	80	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total	...	23,595	24,763	4,341	4,289	19,210	21,834	782	47	50,305	50,506	25,177	5,187	12,101	470	3,498	3,713
Grand Total	..	23,804	24,970	4,415	4,289	19,210	21,834	782	584	50,791	51,114	25,177	5,848	12,366	470	3,506	3,748

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by Criminal Courts during the year 1097 M. E.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	No. of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		cases.	Persons.	cases.	Persons.	cases.	Persons.	cases.	Persons.	cases.	Persons.	cases.	Persons.	cases.	Persons.	cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court ...	236	...	...	56	56	42	42	44	44	3	3	2	2	2	2	87	87	The figures entered in *column* 2 represent the number of appeals for disposal, made up of the previous arrears, appeals actually filed during the year and those received by transfer or on remand.
Sessions Courts.																		
Nagercoil ...	92	...	...	40	40	11	11	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
Trivandrum ...	131	...	...	47	47	48	48	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	
Quilon ...	157	...	...	53	53	1	1	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	
Alleppey ...	79	...	...	31	31	15	15	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	
Kottayam ...	47	...	...	27	27	8	8	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
Parur ...	46	...	...	9	9	9	9	14	14	...	...	11	11	...	...	3	3	
Total......	552	...	...	207	207	92	92	160	160	...	...	11	11	...	...	82	82	
Superior Magistrates' Courts																		
Padmanabhapuram District Magistrate ...	19	...	...	6	6	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
Do. Division 1st class Magistrate ...	194	...	...	105	105	18	18	60	60	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	10	
Trivandrum District Magistrate ...	78	...	...	32	32	23	23	10	10	...	...	7	7	...	...	6	6	
Do. Division 1st class Magistrate ...	301	...	...	119	119	17	17	105	105	...	...	...	...	2	2	58	58	
Quilon District Magistrate ...	30	...	...	15	15	3	3	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Columns 13 and 14—The figures entered include also cases and persons disposed of by transfer or otherwise.
Do. Division 1st class Magistrate ...	538	...	...	101	101	15	15	72	72	...	...	...	...	7	7	343	343	
Alleppey Additional 1st class Magistrate ...	172	...	...	73	73	21	21	65	65	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	12	
Kottayam District Magistrate ...	49	...	...	20	20	...	...	18	18	...	...	7	7	...	...	4	4	
Do. Division 1st class Magistrate ...	282	...	...	152	152	20	20	83	83	...	...	4	4	9	9	14	14	
Perumpavur Additional Division 1st class Magistrate ...	301	...	...	72	72	83	83	125	125	...	...	...	...	12	12	9	9	
Devicolam District Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kanjirapalli First Class Magistrate ...	14	...	...	4	4	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
Total......	1,978	...	...	699	699	204	204	550	550	12	12	18	18	32	32	468	463	
Grand Total......	2,766	...	...	962	962	338	338	754	754	15	15	31	31	34	34	632	632	

APPENDIX XIX.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the District Munsiffs' and Village Panchayat Courts during the year 1097 M. E.

APPEN

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of

	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.	
		1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.	1096.	1097.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District Courts	Nagercoil ...	233	291	150	140	383	431	92	116	291	315
	Trivandrum ..	259	258	164	149	423	407	165	112	258	295
	Quilon ...	254	293	166	186	420	479	127	148	293	331
	Alleppey ..	142	185	178	193	320	378	135	145	185	233
	Kottayam ...	217	305	179	149	426	454	121	162	305	292
	Parur ...	177	166	141	101	318	267	152	118	166	149
	Total.....	1,312	1,498	978	918	2,290	2,416	792	801	1,498	1,615
Munsiffs' Courts.	Nagercoil Principal ..	846	845	2,482	2,394	3,328	3,239	2,483	2,566	845	663
	Do. Additional ..	931	898	2,472	2,420	3,400	3,318	2,508	2,577	898	741
	Padmanabhapuram Principal ...	972	1,088	1,731	1,680	2,703	2,608	1,615	1,650	1,088	1,018
	Do. Additional ...	803	958	1,753	1,655	2,556	2,613	1,598	1,615	958	998
	Kuzhithura ..	1,135	1,265	1,874	1,706	3,009	2,426	1,714	1,736	1,265	690
	Do. Temporary Additional ...	..	..	..	12	..	617	..	420	..	197
	Neyyattinkara Principal ...	759	623	1,520	1,391	2,279	2,014	1,656	1,359	623	655
	Do. Additional ...	447	587	1,521	1,402	1,968	1,989	1,381	1,440	587	549
	Trivandrum Principal ...	783	757	1,451	1,420	2,234	2,177	1,477	1,361	757	816
	Do. Additional ..	968	842	1,409	1,469	2,375	2,311	1,533	1,508	842	8 3
	Do. Temporary Additional ...	899	618	1,353	1,4.7	2,252	2,065	1,634	1,481	618	584
	Attingal Principal ..	876	748	1,900	1,836	2,776	2,584	2,028	1,789	748	795
	Do. Additional ...	850	857	1,851	1,712	2,701	2,569	1,844	1,729	857	840
	Quilon Principal ..	696	776	2,347	2,101	3,043	2,0 7	2,267	2,247	776	720
	o. Additional ...	770	741	2,240	2,081	3,016	2,822	2,275	2,128	741	694
	Kottarakara ..	1,072	952	2,424	2,513	3,496	3,465	2,541	2,533	952	932
	Do. Temporary Additional ...	549	105	11	8	560	113	455	113	105	
	Shencottah ...	301	357	692	629	993	986	636	562	357	424
	Adur ..	683	577	1,291	1,541	1,870	2,118	1,290	1,406	577	712
	Karunagapally ...	1,196	1,072	2,213	2,041	3,408	3,113	2,336	2,577	1,072	536
	Krishnapuram ..	688	631	2,020	1,687	2,708	2,318	2,077	1,739	631	579
	Mavelikara ...	611	593	1,563	1,439	2,174	2,032	1,581	1,364	593	068
	Do. Temporary Additional ..	573	239	12	271	585	510	346	268	239	242
	Chengannur ...	895	913	1,890	1,993	2,785	2,906	1,872	2,099	913	807
	Haripad ..	1,013	1,038	1,827	1,682	2,840	2,720	1,802	1,856	1,038	864
	Alleppey Principal ...	683	657	1,755	1,747	2,438	2,404	1,781	1,781	657	623
	Do. Additional ..	766	713	1,726	1,723	2,492	2,436	1,779	1,782	713	654
	Shertallay ...	594	909	2,813	2,534	3,407	3,104	2,498	2,322	909	782
	Do. Temporary Additional ..	632	161	7	10	639	510	478	361	161	149
	Vaikam ..	721	793	2,440	2,152	3,161	2,710	2,369	2,179	792	531
	Do. Temporary Additional ..	921	239	28	15	949	488	710	488	239	...
	Tiruvalla ...	823	788	2,125	2,262	2,948	3,050	2,160	2,304	788	746
	Changanachery ..	530	389	1,200	1,264	1,730	1,653	1,341	1,293	389	360
	Kottayam ...	858	854	2,590	2,089	3,448	2,943	2,594	2,410	854	533
	Kanjirapally ..	327	342	1,012	1,030	1,339	1,372	997	1,012	342	300
	Minachil ...	519	423	1,389	1,824	1,908	2,247	1,485	1,726	423	522
	Muvattupuzha ...	602	553	2,878	3,029	3,480	3,633	2,927	2 836	553	797
	Do. Temporary Additional ..	601	97	94		695	46	598	40	97	
	Perumpavur ..	1,360	1,477	2,371	2,061	3,731	2,911	2,254	1,913	1,477	998
	Do. Temporary Additional ..	..	..	..	3	..	630	..	364		266
	Parur .	828	789	1,741	1,510	2,569	2,299	1,780	1,493	789	806
	Devicolam ..	41	51	234	206	275	257	224	204	51	53
	Total......	30,029	27,314	64,251	62,039	94,280	89,353	66,960	64,620	27,314	24,727
Village Panchays Courts.	Nagercoil ...	75	126	979	969	1,054	1,095	928	903	126	132
	Colachel ..	2	9	153	180	155	189	140	178	9	11
	Padmanabhapuram ...	11	5	83	153	94	158	89	148	5	10
	Kuzhithura ...	3	3	84	128	87	131	84	119	3	12
	Neyyattinkara ..	2	7	165	393	167	400	160	384	7	16
	Trivandrum -	98	96	1,120	1,332	1,218	1,428	1,122	1,204	96	104
	Attingal ...	4	11	229	204	233	215	222	207	11	8
	Quilon ..	12	38	377	479	389	515	353	481	38	31
	Shencottah ...	57	94	646	570	703	664	609	562	94	102
	Kayankulam ...	...	14	148	175	148	189	134	178	14	11
	Mavelikara ...	1	2	121	113	125	115	123	111	2	4
	Haripad ..	9	28	117	172	126	200	98	184	28	16
	Alleppey .	23	30	520	570	543	600	513	567	30	33
	Tiruvalla -	2	7	103	173	105	180	98	167	7	13
	Changanachery ..	11	30	211	71	222	301	192	287	30	14
	Kottayam ..	8	56	324	651	332	707	276	672	56	35
	Vaikam ...	10	10	201	236	211	246	201	230	10	16
	Alwaye ...	...	9	102	98	102	107	93	90	9	17
	Parur ...	1	4	372	668	373	672	369	560	4	112
	Total......	329	577	6,058	7,535	6,387	8,112	5,810	7,352	577	760
	Grand Total......	31,670	29,389	71,287	70,492	1,02,957	99,881	73,568	72,779	29,389	27,102

DIX XIX.

in the District, Munsiffs' and Village Panchayat Courts during the year 1097 M. E.

Value. Rs.	Suits relating to landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Average duration. Years.	Average duration. Months.	Average duration. Days.	Remarks.
Suits filed during 1097.									Suits disposed of during 1097.								
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
3,11,517	86	26	15	22	16	9	52	19	7	22	27	60	3,19,813	1	9	15	Suits, re-admitted, remanded &c., have also been included in columns 4 and 5. The value entered in column 12 and the classifications made in columns 13 to 20 are in respect of the actual institutions only. Suits re-admitted and received by transfer or on remand have not been included in these columns.
3,13,308	89	26	16	20	20	10	63	12	20	33	7	52	5,10,371	1	2	15	
5,76,465	128	46	4	16	22	2	99	39	31	52	8	57	4,35,318	1	...	28	
8,40,577	110	40	26	3	4	5	110	48	42	38	11	54	4,21,908	...	9	19	
7,36,985	85	14	7	16	11	2	91	16	23	17	22	100	4,15,342	1	6	21	
4,44,317	72	18	5	9	13	6	48	19	15	25	2	76	3,38,330	1	2	28	
32,35,164	570	200	63	86	92	34	460	152	138	187	77	399	24,41,082	1	3	1	
5,73,737	721	3,630	47	2,914	1,260	188	45	...	1,073	685	180	668	6,37,052	...	2	27	
..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,084	569	298	626	2,95,074	...	4	7	
4,20,807	1,105	1,925	29	1,995	918	90	47	...	677	416	109	449	1,53,146	...	7	10	
..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	420	152	390	1,98,464	...	5	6	
2,18,501	795	841	55	1,178	446	41	26	...	705	360	59	613	4,36,342	..	8	12	
..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	17	31	2	370	95,688	1	6	2	
3,61,520	1,503	1,146	7	1,756	661	212	27	...	647	220	70	413	2,01,976	...	5	7	
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	304	33	483	1,20,978	...	4	16	
7,46,972	1,039	2,956	56	2,705	1,186	69	61	...	644	173	114	430	4,09,810	...	3	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	152	183	475	14,55,200	...	8	2	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	726	133	181	441	3,25,691	...	10	9	
4,13,887	1,182	1,962	105	2,100	922	179	48	...	810	370	75	534	2,68,935	...	5	20	
..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	675	404	70	579	2,30,025	...	6	6	
8,81,605	884	2,901	25	2,412	1,147	177	74	...	1,221	504	98	424	5,09,000	...	1	21	
..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,157	531	55	385	2,85,776	...	4	5	
2,46,250	726	1,614	50	1,783	551	44	21	...	1,277	614	63	680	37,605	...	4	24	
									1	12	4 7	93	16,225	..	11	22	
99,607	101	504	...	374	187	26	19	...	267	175	44	76	80,506	..	5	18	
1,56,021	410	834	...	783	416	42	13	...	741	219	52	394	2,07,691	...	5	6	
2,03,712	436	1,434	67	1,362	502	57	16	...	942	677	245	713	3,09,463	...	4	6	
2,26,436	594	980	27	980	520	67	25	..	821	390	45	483	2,71,072	...	5	16	
3,00,249	500	862	...	897	332	103	30	...	618	342	30	368	1,81,677	...	6	7	
..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	36	68	148	78,365	1	7	23	
3,61,045	591	1,288	54	1,132	666	104	21	...	805	402	85	657	3,39,970	...	0	3	
2,95,072	430	1,120	37	352	517	78	30	...	679	383	287	507	1,50,765	...	5	19	
6,68,658	716	2,340	1	1,508	1,216	226	107	...	882	316	86	497	3,80,311	...	0	5	
..	..	..	..	-	...	...	...	...	871	308	71	532	3,35,521	...	5	2	
3,39,221	838	1,557	17	1,392	815	151	54	...	1,250	265	243	564	3,44,028	...	4	3	
..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	9	59	5	288	1,19,458	1	7	4	
5,22,948	725	1,360	..	1,131	814	97	43	...	1,050	422	167	531	3,90,150	...	7	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	41	38	406	3,60,997	2	3	5	
5,68,170	643	1,453	46	1,152	579	200	121	..	1,292	442	210	420	11,11,020	...	4	18	
2,01,416	377	656	9	525	427	65	25	...	630	170	85	402	2,62,186	..	5	27	
4,53,083	642	1,378	..	986	747	113	74	...	1,198	350	348	614	16,38,396	...	3	27	
1,56,335	286	710	3	590	340	37	23	.	717	120	9	186	1,62,953	...	4	...	
2,83,898	488	1,061	43	968	430	100	85	..	1,005	193	101	426	5,66,477	...	3	13	
5,63,118	790	2,133	4	1,870	909	109	39	...	1,513	582	23	718	5,96,731	...	3	20	
										1		45	2,25,462	...	10	17	
2,40,414	351	1,412	16	1,414	367	144	54	...	783	685	55	490	2,29,520	...	6	9	
..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	69	80	9	208	99,882	..	0	23	
2,16,615	461	920	33	608	570	104	33	...	610	384	102	897	1,32,310	...	3	9	
97,846	9	183	12	118	30	25	11	...	118	56	13	11	68,722	..	1	..	
97,81,593	17,450	39,169	742	35,693	17,513	2,967	1,188	...	29,614	12,830	4,174	18,008	1 1,83,749	...	5	14	
14,100	...	884	..	884	...	...	...	...	667	120	134	42	12,556	...	...	29	
2,679	...	172	...	172	...	...	...	...	60	86	13	10	2,800	...	...	22	
2,378	...	145	..	145	...	...	...	...	74	45	7	22	2,090	...	...	28	
1,751	...	122	...	122	...	...	...	...	71	22	4	22	1,560	...	1	13	
7,473	...	381	..	381	...	...	...	...	230	63	40	42	7,172	...	...	20	
24,630	..	1,313	...	1,313	...	...	...	...	806	93	57	210	19,842	...	3	1	
3,515	...	195	...	195	...	...	...	...	99	54	33	21	3,740	...	1	4	
9,608	...	465	...	465	...	...	...	...	309	136	35	22	8,890	...	2	20	
8,376	...	325	...	525	...	...	...	...	302	57	156	47	9,674	...	3	12	
3,222	...	165	...	165	...	...	...	...	106	40	10	22	2,996	...	...	15	
1,728	...	111	..	111	...	...	...	...	65	33	2	11	1,855	...	3	15	
2,861	..	166	...	166	...	..	...	..	108	30	27	19	3,220	...	1	20	
11,955	...	533	...	533	...	...	...	...	306	142	57	62	11,140	...	...	20	
2,638	...	167	...	167	...	...	...	...	104	18	32	18	2,416	...	1	12	
4,891	...	241	..	241	...	...	...	...	165	58	35	39	5,277	...	1	12	
12,108	...	619	..	619	...	...	...	...	445	70	97	60	11,208	...	...	16	
4,608	...	226	...	226	...	...	...	...	117	44	34	35	3,754	...	1	1	
1,736	...	95	...	95	...	...	...	...	38	26	17	9	1,839	...	...	19	
13,378	..	664	..	664	...	...	...	...	367	106	59	28	11,175	...	...	19	
					...	...	...	...									
1,39,164	..	7,180	...	7,180	..	...	...	...	4,530	1,213	820	744	1,23,134	...	1	19	
1,31,49,921	18,020	46,556	805	42,968	17,605	3,001	1,657	152	34,289	14,260	5,080	19,161	1,07,47,966	...	5	16	

APPENDIX XX.

Civil work —Result of applications for execution of decrees in the District, Munsiffs' and Village Panchayat Courts during the year 1097 M. E.

	Tribunals.	Opening balance. 1096.	Opening balance. 1097.	Value of the opening balance for 1097. Rs.	Applications brought to the Register. 1096.	Applications brought to the Register. 1097.	Applications brought to the Register. Value for 1097. Rs.	Total. 1096.	Total. 1097.	Total. Value for 1097. Rs.	Disposed of. 1096.	Disposed of. 1097.	Disposed of. Value for 1097. Rs.	Closing balance. 1096.	Closing balance. 1097.	Closing balance. Value for 1097. Rs.	Nature of applications pending disposal at the end of 1097. Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
District Courts.	Nagercoil	60	71	2,74,017	183	191	71,134	243	262	3,45,151	172	198	46,763	71	64	2,98,388	56	3	5	
	Trivandrum	145	131	1,83,088	295	307	5,72,588	440	438	7,55,676	309	334	5,44,687	131	104	2,10,989	61	21	22	
	Quilon	80	74	1,65,814	296	292	3,13,217	375	366	4,79,031	301	304	3 09,457	74	62	1,69,574	41	13	8	
	Alleppey	61	68	4,78,729	495	483	22,73,525	556	551	27,52,254	488	446	22,24,888	68	105	5,27,366	92	7	6	
	Kottayam	94	104	13,43,284	281	270	15,35,029	375	374	28,78,313	271	287	17,80,851	104	87	10,97,462	56	9	22	
	Parur	99	63	4,54,815	261	253	3,05,434	360	316	7,60,249	297	232	6,58,839	63	84	1,01,410	67	15	2	
	Total......	539	511	28,99,747	1,810	1,796	50,70,927	2,349	2,307	79,70,674	1,838	1,801	55,65,485	511	506	24,05,189	373	68	65	
Munsiffs' Court.	Nagercoil Principal ...	211	214	9,213	2,709	3,002	5,32,190	2,920	3,216	5,41,403	2,706	3,040	4,98,155	214	176	43,248	157	15	4	
	Do. Additional ...	147	164	45,073	2,443	2,813	3,70,791	2,590	2,977	4,15,864	2,426	2,820	3,72,713	164	157	43,151	146	7	4	
	Padmanabhapuram Principal	199	204	48,890	1,984	1,976	1,26,751	2,183	2,180	1,75,641	1,979	1,825	1,35,084	204	355	40,557	254	60	41	
	Do. Additional ...	192	166	24,118	1,669	1,621	1,08,989	1,861	1,787	1,33,107	1,695	1,577	1,08,393	166	210	24,714	193	11	6	
	Kuzhithurai Principal ...	220	167	27,939	1,866	1,884	1,97,219	2,086	2,051	2,25,158	1,919	1,849	1,78,245	167	202	46,913	192	6	4	
	Do. Temporary Addl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As the Temporary Munsiffs' Courts have no execution work, they are not included in this Statement.
	Neyyattinkara Principal ..	286	186	12,978	2,079	2,105	99,223	2,365	2,291	1,12,201	2,179	1967	93,935	186	324	18,266	291	21	12	
	Do. Additional ...	216	240	24,869	1,608	1,658	1,19,785	1,824	1,898	1,44,604	1,584	1,686	1,22,732	240	212	21,872	202	4	6	
	Trivandrum Principal ...	485	420	1,10,029	3,926	3,535	4,00,360	4,414	3,955	5,10,859	3,994	3,555	4,04,960	420	400	1,05,929	357	33	10	
	Do. Additional ...	320	341	31,149	2,744	2,853	3,62,508	3,064	3,194	3,93,657	2,723	2,852	3,68,536	341	342	25,121	299	23	20	
	Do. Temporary Addl. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Attingal Principal ...	400	388	75,715	3,066	2,977	3,21,648	3,466	3,365	3,97,363	3,078	3,021	3,30,468	388	344	66,895	301	25	18	
	Do. Additional ...	222	235	53,306	2,372	2,298	3,80,837	2,594	2,533	4,34,143	2,359	2,310	3,88,866	235	223	45,277	210	10	3	
	Quilon Principal ...	376	390	32,278	3,949	3,585	3,49,783	4,325	3,975	3,82,061	3,935	3,577	3,48,892	390	398	33,169	349	38	11	
	Do. Additional ...	349	293	38,013	3,455	3,108	3,08,509	3,804	3,401	3,46,522	3,511	3,207	3,24,729	293	194	21,793	174	14	6	
	Kottarakara ...	514	545	35,899	2,903	3,245	3,63,843	3,417	3,790	3,99,742	2,872	3,180	3,58,210	545	610	41,532	551	53	6	
	Shencottah ...	71	89	13,587	505	549	87,758	576	638	1,01,345	487	568	79,599	89	70	21,746	59	7	4	
	Adur ...	217	172	73,137	1,190	1,352	1,88,713	1,407	1,524	2,61,850	1,235	1,371	2,13,113	172	153	45,737	148	28	7	
	Karunagapalli ...	395	294	60,161	3,718	3,641	5,01,571	4,113	3,925	5,61,732	3,829	3,573	5,25,290	284	352	36,442	326	22	4	

Munsiffs' Courts.	Krishnapuram	542	344	85,116	3,733	3,270	5,46,519	4,275	3,614	6,31,635	3,931	3,323	5,61,520	344	291	70,115	346	35	10
	Mavelikara Principal ..	158	191	11,386	2,093	2,457	1,05,703	2,251	2,648	1,17,089	2,060	2 436	1,03,168	191	212	13,921	193	13	1
	Do. Temporary Additional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
	Chengannur	458	240	81,122	2,023	2,301	3,25,671	2,481	2,541	4,06,693	2,241	2,340	3,15,609	240	201	91,084	175	18	8
	Haripad	455	368	1,12,914	3,473	3,140	75,453	3,928	3,5?8	1,88,367	3,560	3,237	1,74,375	368	271	13 992	223	24	24
	Alleppey Principal ..	378	380	1,09,073	3,489	3,635	5,28,312	3,867	4,015	6,37,385	3,487	3,594	4,78,918	380	421	158,467	372	42	7
	Do. Additional ..	415	356	48,820	2,746	2,634	5,40,042	3,161	2,990	5,88,862	2,805	2,610	5,23,814	356	380	65,048	331	49	...
	Shertallay Principal ...	427	362	52,470	4,954	4,625	6,36,285	5,381	4,987	6,88,755	5,019	4,512	6,16,412	362	475	72,343	443	26	6
	Do. Temporary Additional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vaikam Principal ...	916	688	82,615	4,433	4,810	5,32,441	5,354	5,498	6,15,056	4,666	4,991	5,54,838	688	507	60,218	478	25	4
	Do. Temporary Additional.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvalla ...	466	325	49,801	3,216	3,324	5,07,321	3,682	3,649	5,57,122	3,357	3,134	4,98,654	325	515	58,468	476	32	7
	Changanachery	185	140	1,03,650	1,444	1,508	7,07,343	1,629	1,648	8,10,993	1,459	1,441	6,38,802	140	207	1,72,191	198	9	...
	Kottayam	318	291	21,875	3,266	3,374	3,79,635	3,584	3,665	4,01,610	3,293	3,291	3,54,775	291	374	36,735	362	12	...
	Kanjirapalli	55	102	12,695	1,050	1,031	1,81,460	1,105	1,133	1,94,155	1,003	1,045	1,84,279	102	88	9,876	82	6	...
	Minachil	216	187	1,95,849	1,595	2,024	3,63,546	1,811	2,211	5,59,395	1,621	1,993	3,27,695	187	218	2,31,770	210	6	2
	Muvattupuzha	420	397	2,01,196	2,758	3,542	12,85,702	3,178	3,939	14,36,898	2,781	3,264	12,09,991	397	675	2,26,907	604	65	6
	Perumpavur ...	345	342	91,472	2,176	2,076	1,11,947	2,521	2,418	2,03,419	2,179	2,167	1,32,435	342	251	70,984	190	57	4
	Do. Temporary Additional	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parur	454	274	42,111	2,805	2,660	56,038	3,262	2,934	98,149	2,988	2,588	64,284	274	346	33,565	318	22	6
	Devicolam	20	44	25,887	169	228	32,421	189	272	58,308	145	221	34,302	44	51	24,006	51	...	...
	Total......	11,051	9,529	20,44,406	87,617	88,871	1,10,86,667	98,668	98,400	1,37,31,073	89,139	88,165	1,1635,791	9,529	10,235	20,95,282	9,166	818	261
Village Panchayat Courts.	Nagercoil	30	46	667	452	562	7,318	482	608	7,980	436	572	7,419	46	36	561	34	2	...
	Colachel	...	2	64	34	81	1,375	34	83	1,439	32	78	1,216	2	5	223	5	...	...
	Padmanabhapuram ...	...	...	...	20	53	919	20	53	919	20	53	919	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kuzhithura	...	...	...	26	46	700	26	46	700	26	46	700	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neyyattinkara	1	2	74	35	97	2,384	36	99	2,458	34	86	2,097	2	13	361	13	...	..
	Trivandrum	41	58	466	714	743	16,326	755	801	16,792	697	628	14,836	58	173	1,956	165	6	2
	Attingal	3	18	219	79	78	1,613	82	96	1,832	64	76	1,476	18	20	356	8	6	6
	Quilon	3	2	56	182	232	3,852	185	234	3,908	188	231	3,843	2	3	65	3	...	...
	Shencottah	2	10	165	185	288	5,249	187	298	5,414	177	281	5,130	10	17	284	15	2	...
	Kayankulam	...	1	24	40	59	771	40	60	795	39	59	754	1	1	41	1	...	...
	Mavelikara	...	...	...	37	35	851	37	35	851	37	35	851	...	.	...	...	...	...
	Haripad	...	...	...	30	71	1,434	30	71	1,434	30	70	1,421	..	1	13	1	...	...
	Alleppey	9	31	626	267	335	7,058	276	366	7,684	245	343	6,927	31	23	757	23	...	...
	Tiruvalla	1	1	5	25	78	1,348	26	79	1,353	25	79	1,353	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Changanachery ...	...	...	...	52	74	2,584	52	74	2,584	52	74	2,584	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottayam	...	15	186	92	167	4,241	92	182	4,427	77	164	4,027	15	18	400	5	12	1
	Vaikam	5	3	68	81	127	2,281	86	130	2,349	83	126	2,217	3	4	132	4	...	...
	Alwaye	...	...	...	31	47	1,178	31	47	1,178	31	39	945	...	8	233	8	...	...
	Parur	2	3	38	124	268	6,548	126	271	6,586	123	262	6,310	3	9	276	9	...	...
	Total	97	192	2,658	2,506	3,441	68,025	2,603	3,633	70,683	2,411	3,302	65,025	192	331	5,658	294	28	9
	Grand Total.........	11,687	10,232	49,46,811	91,933	94,108	68,25,619	1,03,620	1,01,340	2,17,72,430	98,388	93,268	1,72,66,301	10,232	11,072	45,06,129	9,833	914	325

APPENDIX XXI.

Civil work—Number and result of appeals in Civil Suits in the High Court and the District Courts during the year 1097 M. E.

Tribunals.		Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of. Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		Average duration. 1096.			1097.			Remarks.
		1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
High Court.	First appeals ...	572	457	437	528	1,009	985	552	375	457	610	6,07,420	6,93,424	271	180	73	47	108	83	66	41	34	24	1	...	9	1	...	26	The figures in columns 4 & 5 include also re-admissions, remands for retrial &c.
	Second appeals .	574	460	554	524	1,128	984	668	519	460	465	1,17,799	1,23,235	393	314	114	77	75	56	55	43	31	29	..	11	25	...	10	26	
	Total...	1,146	917	991	1,052	2,137	1,969	1,220	894	917	1,075	7,25,219	8,16,659	664	494	187	124	183	139	121	84	65	53	1	...	1	...	11	21	
District Courts.	Nagercoil ...	476	425	420	599	896	1,024	471	522	425	502	69,365	1,00,811	224	237	62	66	77	57	67	106	41	56	...	11	12	1	..	17	The figures in columns 12 & 13 represent the value of only the appeals actually instituted, excluding re-admissions, remands for retrial &c.
	Trivandrum ...	678	668	553	687	1,231	1,355	563	481	668	874	1,32,568	1,13,865	270	208	73	65	58	49	93	55	69	71	1	3	5	1	3	21	
	Quilon ...	685	816	625	652	1,310	1,468	494	411	816	1,057	1,12,276	1,29,447	283	227	58	29	42	37	65	80	43	28	...	10	8	...	9	25	
	Alleppey ...	221	505	552	694	773	1,199	268	348	505	851	1,13,486	1,86,828	123	158	32	41	53	47	27	45	33	57	...	6	21	...	9	7	
	Kottayam ...	520	569	485	504	1,005	1,073	436	506	569	567	1,02,350	97,490	197	250	51	54	57	68	62	73	69	61	1	1	16	1	2	4	
	Parur ..	217	163	354	435	571	598	408	311	163	287	69,524	1,06,662	202	146	62	45	79	55	42	53	23	13	...	7	6	...	6	10	
	Total...	2,797	3,146	2,959	3,571	5,786	6,717	2,640	2,579	3,146	4,138	5,99,869	7,35,103	1,299	1,225	338	303	366	313	359	442	278	296	...	11	7	...	11	25	
Grand Total...		3,943	4,063	3 063	4,623	7,923	8,686	3,860	3,473	4,063	5,213	13,25,088	15,51,762	1,963	1,719	525	427	549	452	480	526	343	349	..	11	15	...	11	24	

APPENDIX XXII.

Registration of documents in the Travancore State during the year 1097—M. E.

Registration of documents in the Travancore State

Name of District.	Serial Number.	Name of Sub-Registry offices.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented. Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Other classes.	
			1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097	1096	1097
Nagercoil.	1	Tovala ...	2,742	2,620	1,348	1,226	611	647	8	1	3	3	772	752
	2	Agustisvaram (Principal)	3,203	3,013	1,317	1,285	862	735	9	6	17	6	998	981
	3	Do. (Additional) ..	3,315	2,583	1,325	1,061	895	713	1	2	6	4	1,088	770
	4	Nagercoil ..	4,054	4,078	1,668	1,663	1,062	1,034	12	11	5	10	1,307	310
	5	Aloor ...	4,537	3,759	2,297	1,973	877	693	2	..	16	15	1,345	1,078
	6	Eraniel .	3,830	3,788	2,019	2,027	702	633	1	4	18	21	1,090	1,103
	7	Colachel ..	4,431	3,509	2,657	2,181	510	416	3	5	26	31	1,235	876
	8	Kalkulam (Principal) ..	3,690	3,304	1,974	1,712	519	407	6	12	42	38	1,119	1,075
	9	Do. (Additional) ...	4,475	3,722	2,988	2,625	312	286	4	1	46	33	1,125	776
	10	Tiruvattar ...	4,245	3,594	2,636	2,262	205	166	8	8	48	46	1,288	1,112
	11	Vilavancode ..	5,215	4,026	3,199	2,673	206	221	1	10	96	90	1,713	1,032
	12	Arumana ...	5,200	4,311	3,386	2,867	146	141	1	3	62	52	1,605	1,248
	13	Munchira ..	5,475	3,657	3,322	2,375	329	223	2	1	63	41	1,759	1,014
	14	Kollencode ...	5,766	4,985	3,349	3,017	154	116	3	4	111	124	2,119	1,721
	15	Parassala ...	5,165	4,503	3,318	2,875	109	88	3	2	106	81	1,629	1,467
	16	Kunnathukal ..	3,800	3,607	2,087	2,068	99	108	4	3	112	101	1,498	1,332
	17	Amaravila ...	4,861	4,586	2,705	2,653	150	139	3	8	87	86	1,816	1,700
		Total.........	73,994	63,654	41,715	36,542	7,748	6,906	71	81	864	785	23,596	19,340
Trivandrum.	1	Neyyattinkara (Principal)	4,193	4,153	2,015	2,102	261	247	4	6	132	119	1,781	1,679
	2	Do. (Additional) ...	5,332	5,450	2,918	2,981	255	280	..	4	152	174	1,997	2,011
	3	Maranalloor ..	4,777	4,661	2,548	2,428	281	263	9	9	98	93	1,841	1,865
	4	Nemom ...	5,125	5,158	2,539	2,030	213	257	10	8	78	64	2,285	2,203
	5	Trivandrum (Principal) ...	4,502	4,667	1,919	2,000	534	513	29	32	41	81	1,990	1,921
	6	Do. (Additional) ...	3,867	3,791	1,568	1,763	314	328	18	24	46	34	1,871	1,641
	7	Kazakkoottam ...	5,251	4,853	2,619	2,528	406	377	20	12	23	21	2,153	1,915
	8	Nedumangad (Principal) ...	3,550	3,391	1,873	1,855	365	371	8	11	20	12	1,281	1,112
	9	Nedumangad (Additional)	3,019	2,936	1,608	1,604	328	364	7	11	21	28	1,055	930
	10	Chirayinkil ...	4,518	4,140	1,616	1,554	649	621	20	19	49	51	2,163	1,895
	11	Attingal ...	5,558	5,222	2788	2,616	636	548	20	16	27	29	2,087	1,939
	12	Navaikulam .	4,693	4,645	2,270	2,2	610	686	18	11	23	19	1,769	1,749
	13	Chathanoor ...	4,062	3,524	1,833	1,632	567	487	6	6	41	27	1,612	1,372
	14	Kundara ...	4,534	4,897	1,976	2,208	744	857	7	8	70	93	1,737	1,731
	15	Kottarakkara ...	4,425	4,069	2,164	2,058	854	871	13	21	48	62	1,346	1,064
	16	Chadayamangalam ...	3,680	3,315	1,665	1,489	745	719	19	18	26	17	1,225	1,072
	17	Pathanapuram ...	4,223	3,804	1,802	1,662	1,057	916	21	11	16	22	1,327	1,160
	18	Shencottah ...	2,338	2,464	974	1,033	808	856	7	11	..	1	549	562
		Total.........	77,647	75,139	36,745	36,502	9,682	9,523	236	240	915	933	30,069	27,851
Quilon.	1	Quilon (Principal) ...	3,303	3,244	1,236	1,012	512	519	14	15	178	167	1,363	1,506
	2	Do. (Additional) ...	3,417	3,138	1,505	1,435	456	439	7	1	11	15	1,437	1,248
	3	Kunnattoor ...	3,953	3,872	1,980	1,910	719	724	14	15	6	9	1,236	1,214
	4	Sastankotta ...	3,189	3,184	1,653	1,652	404	416	3	6	51	39	1,078	1,071
	5	Nuranad	3,342	2,963	1,764	1,650	374	368	5	4	15	8	1,184	935
	6	Pattanamtitta ...	4,869	4,547	2,461	2,425	984	873	15	12	1	6	1,408	1,231
	7	Karunagapalli ..	5,242	5,017	2,505	2,312	834	833	8	2	96	118	1,799	1,752
	8	Chavara ...	5,538	5,231	2,535	2,324	524	580	7	5	85	104	2,387	2,278
	9	Krishnapuram ...	5,124	4,712	2,238	2,034	689	709	2	2	34	38	2,161	1,930
	10	Kayankulam ...	4,558	4,416	2,078	1,934	437	581	5	9	31	84	2,007	1,848
	11	Kartikapalli ...	4,984	4,730	1,984	1,947	662	637	4	4	48	39	2,286	2,073
	12	Mannar ...	3,115	2,917	1,324	1,374	412	322	13	11	6	2	1,360	1,208
	13	Mavelikara ...	4,124	4,186	1,921	2,018	434	434	3	12	17	34	1,749	1,688
	14	Chengannur ...	4,995	4,058	2,048	2,309	785	725	14	10	15	2	2,133	1,612
	15	Tiruvalla (Principal) ...	3,562	3,569	1,376	1,688	659	615	9	17	1	2	1,218	1,217
	16	Do. (Additional) ...	2,993	2,513	1,705	1,478	432	355	11	7	3	1	818	672
	17	Aranmula ..	3,937	3,603	1,540	1,836	742	651	15	10	13	2	1,627	1,104
	18	Ambalapuzha ...	2,575	2,537	1,062	978	637	627	4	2	9	1	863	929
	19	Alleppey ...	3,736	3,416	1,439	1,324	818	666	23	19	28	19	1,427	1,389
	20	Mararikulam ..	2,970	3,068	1,443	1,563	283	259	8	3	17	12	1,210	1,221
	21	Changanachery ...	4,120	4,054	1,998	1,937	860	828	13	11	5	1	1,244	1,227
		Total.........	83,653	79,607	38,095	37,186	12,657	12,258	197	170	670	703	32,034	29,352
Kottayam.	1	Shertalla ..	4,742	4,424	2,102	2,027	488	415	10	7	19	22	2,123	1,953
	2	Arukutty ...	3,688	3,337	1,720	1,522	359	387	2	..	18	49	1,589	1,429
	3	Vaikam ..	5,285	4,601	1,907	1,905	795	636	17	19	13	8	2,553	2,033
	4	Kaduthuruthy ...	2,600	2,568	1,276	1,285	459	463	6	6	7	5	852	806
	5	Ettumanur ...	4,412	4,378	2,206	2,283	939	831	24	19	1	9	1,242	1,236
	6	Kottayam (Principal) ...	3,606	2,966	1,586	1,375	788	587	23	21	6	6	1,253	977
	7	Do. (Additional) ..	2,882	2,980	1,366	1,391	673	677	11	10	4	2	828	900
	8	Kanjirappalli ...	3,911	3,567	1,975	1,926	738	603	8	5	8	5	1,187	1,028
	9	Minachil ...	3,827	3,441	1,675	1,734	691	634	23	23	4	1	931	994
	10	Bharananganam ...	2,361	2,206	1,024	1,012	651	570	27	10	3	3	656	611
	11	Muvattupuzha ...	4,705	4,496	2,057	1,989	1,548	1,417	22	12	6	5	1,132	1,063
	12	Koothattukulam ...	2,922	3,114	1,540	1,537	678	742	5	22	17	18	684	795
	13	Todupuzha ..	2,895	3,078	1,349	1,310	926	915	6	7	15	7	599	839
	14	Kunna tuad ...	5,169	4,828	2,079	2,031	1,235	1,246	13	17	11	6	1,831	1,478
	15	Aikaranad ..	3,082	2,708	1,216	1,078	780	675	6	8	6	10	1,074	937
	16	Ankamali ...	3,597	3,211	1,596	1,472	746	710	8	6	1	6	1,246	1,017
	17	Alengad ...	4,365	4,090	1,512	1,417	766	707	8	7	4	7	2,095	1,952
	18	Parur (Principal) ...	2,711	2,633	760	753	319	368	6	5	...	..	1,626	1,507
	19	Do. (Additional) .	3,053	2,823	1,027	1,065	455	323	13	12	..	5	1,558	1,418
	20	Peermade ...	137	108	87	20	54	48	1	1	...	3	45	36
	21	Devicolam ...	213	259	37	35	149	191	1	...	...	...	26	83
		Total......	69,743	65,856	29,997	29,217	14,235	13,198	243	222	138	177	25,130	23,042
		Grand Total.........	3,05,037	2,84,316	1,46,552	1,39,537	41,322	41,883	747	713	2587	2598	1,10,8	99,585

DIX XXII.

during the year 1097 M. E.

Documents registered. 1096	Documents registered. 1097	Value of documents registered. 1096	Value of documents registered. 1097	Documents of which registration was refused. 1096	Documents of which registration was refused. 1097	Documents returned unregistered at the request of the parties. 1096	Documents returned unregistered at the request of the parties. 1097	Documents remaining unregistered under stamp reference or pending enquiry at the close of the year. 1096	Documents remaining unregistered under stamp reference or pending enquiry at the close of the year. 1097	Remarks.
2,742	2,629	11,38,617	10,53,886	...	...	...		...	...	
3,202	3,012	15,30,420	14,15,987	1	1	...	...	...	...	
3,315	2,583	9,89,529	7,42,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,053	4,078	24,46,465	23,91,091	2	...	...	...	...	...	
4,538	3,758	13,03,156	11,66,589	2	1	...	...	...	...	
3,830	3,786	11,57,686	11,68,848	...	...	...	2	...	...	
4,430	3,509	9,91,425	9,17,940	1	...	...	...	...	...	
3,690	3,304	11,74,724	11,55,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,472	3,722	8,02,023	6,44,876	1	...	3	...	...	...	
1,244	3,593	9,28,517	8,17,567	1	1	...	...	...	...	
5,212	4,026	8,71,156	7,05,970	3	...	...	...	2	2	
5,204	4,310	7,23,531	6,12,417	...	1	...	...	...	...	
5,475	3,655	10,18,441	6,78,798	...	2	...	...	...	...	
5,767	4,985	8,18,758	8,96,667	2	...		...	1	1	
5,165	4,508	6,64,112	7,10,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,800	3,607	5,06,771	4,74,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,850	4,583	7,55,923	6,83,333	1	1	...	2	...	...	
73,989	63,643	1,78,21,255	1,62,36,588	14	7	3	4	3	3	
4,193	4,153	8,17,605	8,48,092	1	...	...	...	...	...	
5,332	5,440	17,47,938	12,06,606	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4,776	4,660	7,24,204	6,81,218	...	...	...	1	...	...	
5,121	5,160	10,96,873	12,69,329	1	1	...	...	3	...	
4,502	4,666	37,16,263	38,45,976	...	...	...	1	...	...	
3,868	3,783	21,72,574	19,39,514	1	1	1	...	2	9	
5,254	4,850	14,54,451	12,87,577	...	2	...	...	...	1	
3,551	3,388	7,06,672	6,22,163	...	3	...	...	...	...	
3,018	2,936	5,09,776	5,13,376	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4,518	4,140	23,47,086	10,99,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,558	5,223	13,58,525	13,14,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,692	4,645	6,65,766	13,22,159	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4,062	3,524	11,53,839	10,08,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,535	4,807	9,67,441	10,47,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,424	4,069	9,15,769	9,40,723	1	...	...	...	...	...	
3,680	3,315	8,13,382	7,43,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,223	3,801	10,01,014	9,60,569	...	1	...	1	...	1	
2,337	2,463	9,94,373	12,50,763	...	1	...	...	1	...	
77,644	75,121	2,31,98,985	2,24,41,043	6	10	1	3	6	11	
3,302	3,243	31,52,898	31,25,139	1	...	...	...	...	1	
3,417	3,138	9,97,326	10,31,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,953	3,872	10,01,920	8,57,720	2	...	...	...	...	...	
3,188	3,184	5,81,186	6,73,357	...	2	...	...	2	...	
3,342	2,965	6,44,433	6,05,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,869	4,545	14,48,551	13,26,109	...	1	...	1	...	...	
5,242	5,017	10,79,708	9,84,923	1	...	...	...	...	...	
5,534	5,291	12,90,905	12,10,624	4	...	...	...	...	...	
5,122	4,710	15,85,015	11,81,350	1	2	1	...	...	...	
4,556	4,445	17,51,958	14,21,516	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4,982	4,728	18,97,174	19,41,452	1	...	...	3	1	...	
3,113	2,917	10,56,702	11,33,712	1	...	1	...	...	...	
4,124	4,186	15,74,412	14,68,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,593	4,656	15,12,458	13,83,062	1	2	1	...	...	...	
3,557	3,568	17,36,696	15,48,614	4	1	1	...	...	...	
2,997	2,514	7,04,506	10,33,243	3	1	...	...	2	...	
3,936	3,600	13,58,298	12,69,799	1	...	...	1	...	2	
2,574	2,536	19,45,806	17,32,565	1	1	...	...	...	...	
3,732	3,412	33,59,959	45,68,747	4	4	...	...	1	1	
2,970	3,068	7,96,789	9,28,152	...	...	...	...	1	1	
4,119	4,054	20,12,564	19,15,890	2	...	...	...	...	...	
83,624	79,619	3,14,89,262	3,12,91,002	27	15	4	5	7	5	
4,741	4,423	20,09,367	21,70,344	1	1	...	...	1	1	
3,688	3,387	16,00,953	14,69,531	...	2	...	...	3	1	
5,282	4,597	21,94,184	19,99,436	5	3	...	1	...	...	
2,600	2,567	6,35,980	6,83,014	...	...	...	...	...	1	
4,411	4,375	14,41,876	13,48,335	1	2	...	...	...	1	
3,604	2,963	31,30,032	20,50,909	3	...	...	...	...	...	
2,882	2,930	9,06,644	10,43,048	1	...	...	...	...	...	
3,910	3,567	11,64,831	15,21,985	...	...	1	...	...	...	
3,827	3,438	14,05,399	13,31,741	...	2	...	...	...	1	
2,360	2,203	9,18,236	8,64,194	...	2	1	...	...	1	
4,765	4,481	17,41,800	14,54,564	...	5	...	...	...	...	
2,922	3,114	8,11,340	8,86,687	1	...	...	...	...	...	
2,805	3,075	12,84,825	8,89,120	...	3	...	...	...	...	
5,163	4,826	11,72,717	16,71,007	7	2	...	...	...	...	
3,080	2,708	7,17,822	6,05,504	2	...	...	...	...	...	
3,595	3,210	8,80,416	8,74,145	1	1	...	...	1	1	
4,384	4,089	15,20,262	13,35,574	1	1		...	...	...	
2,711	2,633	13,58,666	13,49,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,032	2,822	16,59,465	12,81,899	1	1	...	...	...	...	
137	106	1,17,620	49,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	
213	259	1,10,311	1,26,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	
69,722	65,828	2,70,82,346	2,50,06,546	24	25	2	1	5	7	
3,04,979	2,84,241	9,95,91,698	9,49,75,179	71	57	20	13	21	26	

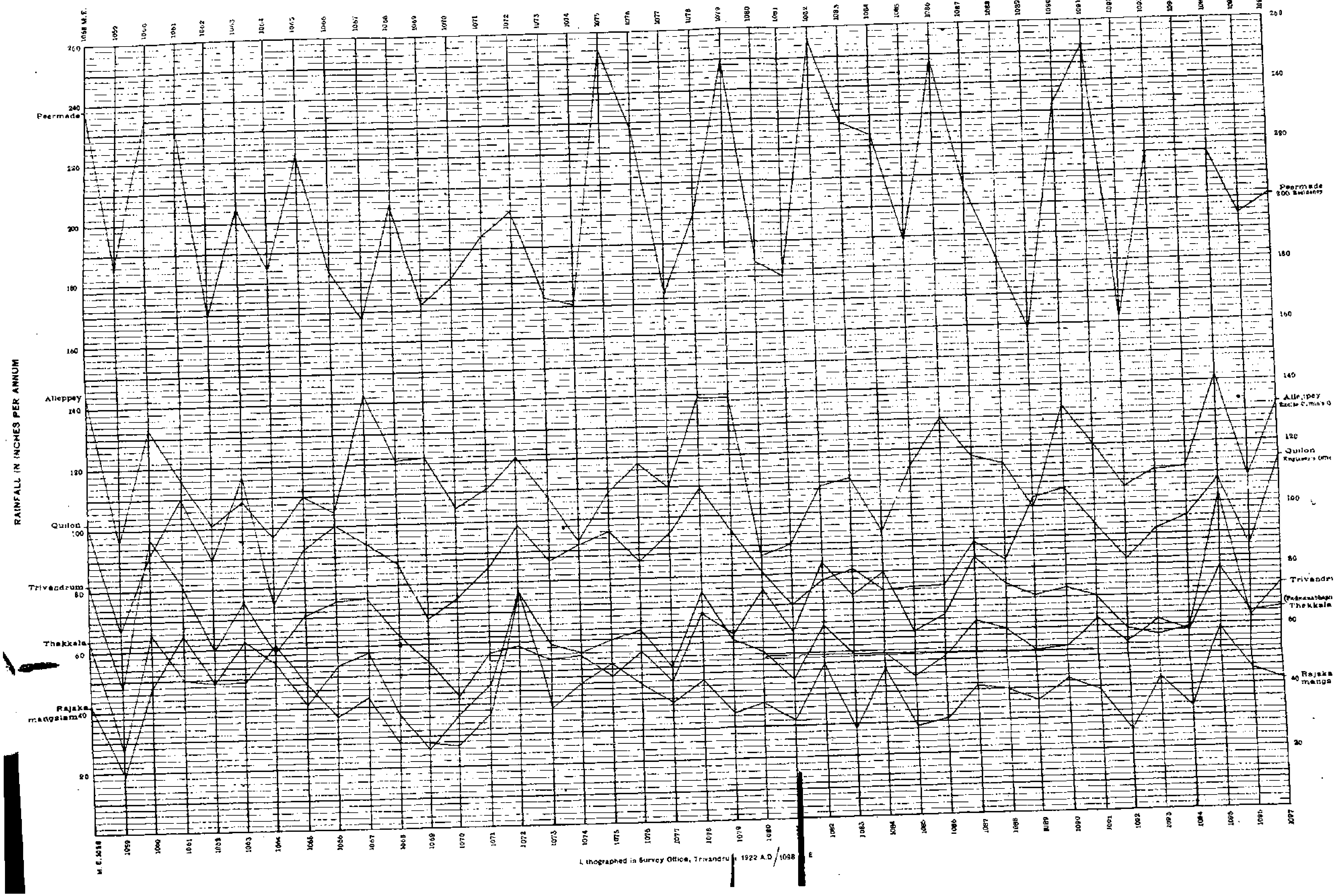
APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of rainfall in the Travancore State for the year 1097 M. E.

No.	Stations.	Chingam.	Kanni.	Tulam.	Vrischikam.	Dhanu.	Makaram.	Kumbham.	Meenam.	Medam.	Edavam.	Mithunam.	Karkadakam.	Annual.	Total for 1096.	Average for the past five years 1092-1096.	Average including 1097, number of years in brackets.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	I. Devicolam Division.																
1	Chinnar ...	2·42	4·56	6·89	0·60	7·91	1·45	0·21	..	4·23	3·36	17·90	2·01	52·14	16·90	22·65	26·14 (14)
2	Marayur ...	2·91	4·77	7·28	0·51	5·55	1·35	0·09	...	3·25	4·08	13·01	6·55	49·38	62·51	45·87	45·86 (7)
3	Munnar ...	9·51	7·45	5·20	0·55	1·14	0·35	0·05	0·15	3·65	8·30	60·38	35·55	132·28	131·91	141·67	146·97 (9)
4	Devicolam ...	9·41	11·39	6·77	0·71	2·16	1·85	1·89	0·05	5·51	6·02	36·64	17·07	99·47	99·95	102·14	106·47 (18)
5	Santanpara ...	4·30	11·93	10·62	1·82	3·35	4·67	1·85	1·37	5·92	2·42	13·72	4·57	65·24	86·46	78·17	71·90 (14)
6	Kumili ...	5·05	8·10	11·31	1·83	7·80	2·30	1·45	0·55	8·60	3·10	20·80	8·50	79·69	66·75	62·72	65·88 (14)
7	Peermade cutcherry. ..	14·79	14·27	8·08	3·36	1·14	2·68	..	0·02	1·81	16·36	54·93	20·58	138·02	154·50	168·87	191·77 (14)
8	Do Residency ...	25·30	17·50	16·75	3·50	1·60	2·40	1·70	0·30	6·30	21·30	72·20	32·06	200·85	195·25	200·97	204·85 (49)
9	Kanjirapalli ...	14·50	15·16	15·80	1·70	2·50	1·85	1·10	4·80	7·35	11·70	52·25	16·84	145·51	173·16	168·23	163·56 (18)
	II. Kottayam Division.																
1	Malayattur ...	10·53	7·13	15·28	1.38	2·19	..	1·05	0·90	14·00	20·90	45·79	26·72	145·96	139·19	137·98	142·38 (18)
2	Parur ...	9·70	10·60	3·80	...	...	0·60	0·70	0·70	2·10	14·70	22·90	15·61	81·41	91·42	104·64	115·37 (40)
3	Alwaye P. W. D. Office ...	5·78	8·70	4·68	0·05	* 1·04	0·06	0·75	0·20	3·35	21·00	16·60	23·05	118·26	115·55	116·44	119·41 (9)
4	Perumpavur ..	10·05	7·55	10·67	1·50	1·45	0·20	0·10	0·51	7·76	14·15	14·17	22·31	120·42	132·41	135·03	105·31 (37)
5	Muvattupuzha ...	10·39	16·31	11·65	0·24	2·51	0·20	0·34	0·86	5·43	12·96	45·28	21·90	127·96	116·76	122·74	125·41 (38)
6	Karikode ..	13·05	17·45	16·40	0·97	5·32	1·12	1·70	2·95	9·40	16·30	52·20	23·00	159·96	159·17	155·30	116·17 (37)
7	Arukutti ...	10.65	9·00	10·35	3·00	0·60	...	0·50	1·20	10·15	27·80	51·15	16·15	110·55	129·25	125·60	125·08 (18)
8	Vaikam ...	13·48	8·22	5·69	0·50	3·28	0·42	0·27	0·15	4·65	20·89	58·43	22·84	145·02	136·73	155·67	102·90 (37)
9	Pala ...	22·90	18·67	21·38	5·65	5·15	4·35	1·90	1·05	9·30	19·45	51·90	18·85	183·61	182·90	170·96	149·30 (38)
10	Shertallay ...	10·55	9·10	9·65	0·70	0·14	0·15	0·57	1·69	6·98	25·61	38·55	14·22	114·94	111·15	117·14	161·03 (37)
11	Ettumanur ...	9·99	12·16	8·72	3·67	4·44	0·21	1·34	1·32	10·30	18·85	42·97	17·52	131·60	143·83	127·83	113·60 (37)
12	Kottayam Cutcherry ...	11·70	15·05	7·85	0·85	2·17	0·65	1·15	0·36	8·00	17·05	45·86	11·02	121·98	149·24	123·05	117·34 (37)
13	Do. Engineer's Office ...	11·30	15·15	8·40	1·15	2·00	...	1·10	0·35	8·45	17·75	46·75	12·75	125·15	124·79	126·61	123·89 (3)
14	Chauganachery ...	13·58	19·30	9·36	1·47	3·17	0·38	0·42	2·17	5·18	19·59	43·87	14·79	133·38	111·99	131·53	113·04 (37)
	III. Quilon Division.																
1	Alleppey Excise Office ...	8·42	9·44	13·15	5·41	4·93	1·17	2·16	0·50	9·86	18·65	45·53	13·31	132·58	105·71	115·93	115·87 (49)
2	Do. P. W. D. Office	14·92	10·30	18·19	5·95	2·39	1·30	1·75	..	8·75	20·72	48·82	14·71	117·83	118·25	117·82	121·38 (9)
3	Ambalapuzha ...	5.78	10·06	7·60	1·50	2·74	0·86	0·52	1·69	11·62	20·19	42·37	12·52	117·45	106·19	114·16	102·17 (37)
4	Tiruvalla ...	13·91	23·65	10·98	0·94	2·40	..	0·87	3·34	8·73	22·93	42·57	15·31	145·63	141·47	*110·29	102·65 (30)
5	Chengannur ...	14.27	18·03	8·34	0·74	3·72	...		3·61	8·26	20·97	45·83	15·12	139·14	119·49	122·00	107·74 (37)
6	Haripad ...	8.95	22·10	8·15	2·70	1·66	2·51	1·63	1·78	11·12	35·29	76·08	22·27	194·25	119·15	120·77	96·79 (37)
7	Pattanamtitta ...	9·25	14·45	10·30	5·15	4·99	4·14	0·01	0·26	3·45	15·65	46·53	13·48	127·66	128·75	133·31	124·45 (18)
8	Mavelikara ...	7·69	13·71	8·85	0·12	2·38	0·43	0·49	1·50	12·85	21·75	41·51	13·54	124·85	107·49	114·22	109·19 (38)
9	Koni ...	6·60	7·95	11·05	0·70	18·40	3·35	0·85	2·10	9·55	16·20	47·60	13·79	124·04	154·75	150·18	132·22 (18)
10	Kayankulam ...	5·68	6·25	4·99	0·60	1·94	...	0·84	1·26	16·17	28·99	69·06	12·91	148·69	101·61	95·70	96·20 (18)
11	Adur ...	12·61	12·32	10·28	3·05	4·25	1·80	1·15	6·10	10·53	13·23	44·76	12·82	132·06	105·15	119·91	101·70 (37)
12	Karunagapalli ...	5·00	6·75	5·97	2·44	2·29	0·58	0·03	4·03	17·26	23·64	38·58	6·05	112·92	70·37	81·49	85·31 (37)
13	Punalur ..	8·89	15·45	16·22	5·25	[illegible]	3·00	4·02	4·00	3·35	21·03	47·97	13·12	137·39	127·79	152·67	112·71 (38)
14	Kottarakara ...	7·10	12·63	8·00	1·02	8·85	0·70	1·04	0·85	2·67	14·46	24·85	7·49	89·26	97·75	112·76	98·74 (38)
15	Ayikkudi ...	0.40	1·80	11·35	2·90	8·20	4·55	0·30	0·30	1·40	0·80	3·22	0·75	38·97	34·16	31·26	32·89 (9)
16	Arionkavu ...	3·15	7·40	13·62	1·12	[illegible]	2·10	1·75	1·25	1·85	14·03	26·88	9·60	87·95	103·20	85·43	97·00 (17)
17	Shencottah (P. W. D. Office) ...	0·89	3·16	11·80	2·12	7·71	2·24	0·09	0·40	3·39	3·60	9·81	3·18	18·95	51·24	52·50	56·13 (9)
18	Do. Cutcherry) ...	1·01	3·20	12·01	2·39	6·30	1.74	0·91	0·34	2·93	3·59	9·23	2·80	46·50	51·28	51·98	46·23 (40)

* Average for 4 years.

Rainfall Chart



APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Travancore State for the year 1097 M. E.—(contd.)

No.	Stations.	Chingom	Kanni	Tulam.	Vrischikam.	Dhanu.	Makaram.	Kumbham.	Meenam	Medam.	Edavam.	Mithunam.	Karkadakam.	Annual.	Total for 1096.	Average for the past five years 1092—1096.	Average up to 1097, No. of years in brackets.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	Quilon Division. (Contd.)																
19	Quilon (Engineer's Office) ...	3 40	10·45	9·83	3·15	0·48	0·15	0·33	1·74	9 38	29·70	41·56	4·62	114·79	85·99	92·72	88·26 (49)
20	Do. (Cutcherry) ...	2·69	4·71	6·04	1·39	0·77	0·12	0·51	1·53	6 24	23·39	36·56	12·65	96·60	64·95	82·32	78·84 (17)
21	Paravur ...	4·65	9·80	8·95	3·50	...	...	...	3·65	4·79	12·65	28·01	5·52	81·52	61·14	* 72·14	80·63 (15)
	IV. Trivandrum Division.																
1	Attungal ...	3 78	10 41	6·38	0·82	1·61	0·41	...	1·33	4·61	12·23	25·33	3·00	69·21	68·75	71·00	69·04 (37)
2	Nedumangad ...	3·00	8 81	15·75	2·67	1·85	1·06	..	1·45	4·52	10·19	24·79	3·94	78·03	83·74	82·03	85·72 (37)
3	Trivandrum ..	2·52	8·39	12·62	3·35	1·60	2·56	0 08	1·61	4·18	10·88	22·52	2·92	73·23	63·18	68·02	65·87 (84)
4	Pangode ...	2·27	7·97	10·94	2·91	1·36	2·30	...	0·20	4·48	10·70	19·49	3·37	65·99	62·67	69·39	70·64 (17)
5	Neyyattinkara ...	1·99	7·35	18·18	1·97	3·84	3·27	0·22	2·92	8·17	9 28	17·16	2 85	77·18	65·65	54·11	59 03 (37)
6	Parassala ..	0·14	2·97	8·18	5·19	2·06	0·73	...	1·49	1·72	7·59	13·81	0·89	44·77	54·19	59·37	56·56 (17)
	V. Padmanabhapuram Division.																
1	Pechippara ...	2·58	9·24	11·52	2·77	3·78	2·45	3·17	1·62	10·33	10·67	14·83	1·72	74·58	89·68	82·47	84·49 (9)
2	P. P. Channel, 16th mile ...	0 30	4·55	8·35	3·25	3·25	0 75	...	4·75	7·55	6·60	9·45	1·75	50·45	61·05	52·03	55·12 (9)
3	Kaliyal ...	2·77	9·38	15·00	1·57	3·19	1·70	1·65	2·11	8·25	12·99	21·43	2·50	82·54	92 18	87·25	84·03 (9)
4	Kulasekharam ...	2·61	14·56	15·25	2 68	4·15	1 60	2·79	1 03	7·51	9 72	15·03	2·04	78·97	80·46	84·04	82·80 (9)
5	Puttan Dam ...	1·60	15·60	11·25	3·45	5·55	1·80	3·85	1·40	8·95	9·80	13·15	1·95	78·35	70 45	72 77	76·25 (9)
6	Shorlakod .	1·45	11·80	7·40	4·20	4·55	...	2·55	1·65	11·00	10·60	13·70	2·75	71·65	71·50	70·39	71·35 (9)
7	Tiruvattar ...	2·05	8·40	15 55	1·30	6·40	2·70	...	0·85	7·25	9·40	15·85	2·35	72·10	70·35	69·90	62·34 (18)
8	Tadicarankonam ..	0·25	3·30	6 70	2·87	5·85	0·04	1·90	2·08	11 25	10·04	15·05	2·90	62·23	72 87	68·74	68 07 (9)
9	Seetappal ..	0·10	3·25	10·17	3·30	2 55	0·05	0·20	1·70	2·85	6·98	12·65	2·65	46·45	44 80	49·43	51·68 (9)
10	Kuzhittura ...	1·18	0·70	13·73	1·29	2·61	0·91	...	0·07	0·43	0·92	1·61	0·42	23·87	52·61	59·74	44·71 (37)
11	Mekod	1·45	12·07	9·42	2·05	4·50	2 85	0·15	2·65	7·00	9·85	13 37	2·45	67·31	73·05	66·71	66·82 (9)
12	Mulakumud ..	0 99	6·21	10·44	2·30	2·95	1·20	...	2·17	9·30	9·44	12·51	2·70	60·21	67·54	65·20	64·14 (9)
13	Bhutapandi ...	0·43	3·52	8 95	1·41	3·25	0·35	0·45	3·25	6·23	4 35	8·05	2·06	42·28	54·01	53·22	47·18 (32)
14	Aramboly	0·18	1·74	9·58	1·95	5·45	0·10	0·50	1·65	6 04	4·40	4·74	0·93	37·61	36.17	39·72	33·08 (40)
15	Thuckalai ..	0·90	9·98	13·56	1·88	2·43	3·90	...	4·35	8·59	8·01	9·82	2·42	65·84	63 92	63·17	55·95 (40)
16	Eraniel ...	0·70	4·77	8·00	2·80	2 45	1·45	...	5·57	6·49	7·05	11·12	1·35	51·75	52 91	47·84	39·32 (37)
17	Colachel Salt factory ...	0·77	4·81	13·29	2·42	2·85	0·44	0·05	2·57	6·81	6·00	8·91	0·89	49·81	65·19	* 54·86	46·32 (16)
18	Do. Cutcherry ...	0·84	5·30	14 13	2·68	3·02	0·50	0·06	2·83	6·06	6·37	9 18	0·94	51·91	66 68	47.57	42·18 (17)
19	Nagercoil ...	0·53	2 50	11 64	2·71	3·49	0·21	...	1·37	5·50	6·47	7·17	1·02	42·61	41·13	42·72	39·93 (30)
20	Edalakudi ...	0·35	2 03	11·87	5·03	0·31	...	0·12	0·19	0·63	4·66	6·48	0·84	32·51	37·55	39·30	35·87 (37)
21	Santapuram ...	0·28	2 60	7·80	1·20	0·85	...	..	1 15	4·00	3·60	7·45	0 95	29·88	39·39	29·47	31·54 (8)
22	Rajakamangalam ...	0·55	2 68	10·22	4·27	3·09	0·04	0·03	1·53	6·11	4·88	7·51	0·95	41·86	44 51	41·07	40 44 (43)
23	Tamaracolam Old Salt factory ...	0·26	0 96	9·00	4·23	4·00	0·40	0·45	0·50	8·00	3·62	4·06	0 60	36·05	33·89	30 37	34·25 (37)
24	Do. New Do. ...	0 35	1·01	9 35	4·50	3·25	0 07	0·85	0·55	6·75	4·33	7·14	0·60	38·75	32·09	28·98	31 23 (16)
25	Kottarum ..	0·40	1·20	8·95	3·30	3·95	0 35	0·05	0·40	7·20	4·38	4·20	0·71	35·09	36·65	30·55	30 71 (9)

* Average for 4 years.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Prices of staple food grains.

PRICE PER PARA IN KARKADAKAM 1096 AND KARKADAKAM 1097.

Taluk.	Paddy. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Paddy. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Rice. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Rice. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.
Tovala	...	26	11	...	24	4	2	14	6	2	9	8
Agastisvaram	1	...	8	...	23	1	2	17	7	2	5	14
Eraniel	1	5	...	...	26	8	2	9	4	1	26	...
Kalkulam	1	2	...	...	25	8	2	21	...	2	7	...
Vilavankod	1	3	8	...	27	4	2	12	4	2	3	8
Neyyattinkara	1	6	8	1	2	...	2	16	...	2	...	...
Trivandrum	1	2	10	1	2	10	2	4	10	2	4	10
Nedumangad	1	8	...	1	4	...	2	16	...	2	8	...
Chirayinkil	1	1	...	...	20	...	2	4	4	2	7	...
Quilon	1	7	8	1	9	...	2	7	8	2	12	...
Karunagapalli	...	26	10	...	27	8	2	5	...	2	5	4
Kartikapalli	1	10	8	1	1	8	2	8	8	2	8	...
Kunnattur	1	6	...	1	7	...	2	14	...	2	10	...
Kottarakara	1	2	...	...	27	...	3	19	...	2	11	8
Ambalapuzha	1	1	...	...	27	8	2	14	...	2	9	...
Mavelikara	1	4	...	1	1	...	2	12	...	2	8	...
Tiruvalla	...	26	8	...	26	...	2	7	...	2	4	...
Chengannur	1	4	...	1	...	...	2	14	...	2	9	...
Pattanamtitta	1	7	8	1	3	...	2	21	...	2	14	...
Pattanapuram	1	2	...	...	24	...	2	14	...	2	7	...
Shencottah	...	25	8	1	1	3	1	26	...	2	8	8
Changanachery	...	25	...	...	25	...	1	4	...	1	2	8
Kottayam	...	24	6	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shertallay	1	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaikam	1	2	...	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ettumanur	1	4	8	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minachil	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muvattupuzha	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunnatnad	...	23	...	...	25	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thodupuzha	...	27	...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alangad	1	9	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parur	...	26	12	...	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Devicolam	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	3	21	9	5

Taluk.	Green gram. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Green gram. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Big peas. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Big peas. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.
Tovala	3	8	6	3	8	4	2	15	6	2	17	2
Agastisvaram	3	20	12	3	7	7	2	26	13	3	2	6
Eraniel	2	19	...	2	15	0	2	5	4	2	2	...
Kalkulam	2	21	...	2	21	...	2	14	...	2	7	...
Vilavankod	2	24	...	2	24	...	2	14	...	2	14	...
Neyyattinkara	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	...
Trivandrum	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2
Nedumangad	...	...	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	2	24	...
Chirayinkil	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...
Quilon	3	24	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karunagapalli	2	23	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kartikapalli	3	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunnattur	2	7	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottarakara	3	21	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambalapuzha	2	1	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mavelikara	2	24	...	2	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvalla	2	21	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chengannur	3	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattanamtitta	2	14	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattanapuram	3	5	8	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shencottah	2	20	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Changanachery	2	8	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottayam	3	1	...	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shertallay	2	8	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaikam	2	19	...	3	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ettumanur	2	14	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minachil	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muvattupuzha	2	21	8	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunnatnad	2	21	...	3	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thodupuzha	2	22	...	2	25	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alangad	2	24	...	2	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parur	2	25	8	3	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Devicolam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taluk.	Gram. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Gram. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Bengal gram. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Bengal gram. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.
Tovala	1	26	9	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agastisvaram	2	7	5	2	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eraniel	1	22	8	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalkulam	2	...	...	1	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vilavankod	1	24	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara	2	4	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	1	21	12	1	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nedumangad	2	24	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chirayinkil	1	21	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	3	...	...	2	14	...	3	24	...	3	16	...
Karunagapalli	1	24	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kartikapalli	2	1	7	2	1	...	2	12	...	2	16	...
Kunnattur	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	14	...	2	...	...
Kottarakara	1	22	...	2	14	...	3	24	...	3	6	...
Ambalapuzha	2	15	4	2	14	...	4	8	...	3	16	...
Mavelikara	1	27	...	3	16	...	2	14	...	2	17	...
Tiruvalla	1	13	...	1	21	...	2	13	...	2	14	...
Chengannur	2	4	...	2	4	...	2	21	...	2	24	...
Pattanamtitta	1	22	...	2	4	...	2	13	...	2	14	...
Pattanapuram	3	1	8	3	...	...	3	5	8	2	24	...
Shencottah	1	21	6	1	11	3	2	12	15	3	1	8
Changanachery	2	...	...	2	1	1	2	9	...	3	...	12
Kottayam	2	4	...	2	4	8	2	18	...	2	21	...
Shertallay	1	27	...	2	10	...	2	14	...	2	14	...
Vaikam	2	4	...	2	21	...	2	10	...	3	14	...
Ettumanur	2	4	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minachil	1	27	...	2	4	...	2	16	...	...	...	...
Muvattupuzha	2	6	21	...	...	...	2	17	8	2	11	...
Kunnatnad	2	6	8	2	6	12	5	7	...	2	22	4
Thodupuzha	1	23	...	1	26	8	2	18	...	...	...	...
Alangad	1	26	...	2	1	...	2	26	...	2	14	4
Parur	2	9	...	2	21	1	2	25	...	3	5	6
*Devicolam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taluk.	Black peas. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Black peas. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Dhall. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Dhall. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.
Tovala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agastisvaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eraniel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalkulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vilavankod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chirayinkil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	3	21	...	4	8	...	5	6	...	5	...	...
Karunagapalli	2	23	...	2	24	12	2	26	10	3	8	8
Kartikapalli	2	20	...	2	24	...	2	9	...	2	10	...
Kunnattur	2	21	...	2	14	...	2	21	...	2	14	...
Kottarakara	3	20	...	3	1	...	3	21	...	3	11	...
Ambalapuzha	3	1	...	2	24	...	3	16	...	2	11	...
Mavelikara	2	24	...	2	24	...	4	18	...	4	8	...
Tiruvalla	2	1	...	2	24	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Chengannur	3	7	...	3	14	...	3	...	...	3	14	...
Pattanamtitta	2	14	...	2	15	...	2	9	...	2	9	...
Pattanapuram	3	10	8	3	6	...	5	2	8	4	8	...
Shencottah	2	15	14	2	11	4	3	6	1	3	11	...
Changanachery	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	8	3	17	4
Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	20	...
Shertallay	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Vaikam	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	25	6
Ettumanur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	3	10	...
Minachil	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	4	8	...
Muvattupuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	26	8	3	26	...
Kunnatnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	4
Thodupuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	3	21	2
Alangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	27	15
Parur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	10	3	14	6
*Devicolam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taluk.	Wheat. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Wheat. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Ragi. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Ragi. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.
Tovala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agastisvaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eraniel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalkulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vilavankod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chirayinkil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	6	...	...	5	...	...	1	14	...	1	22	...
Karunagapalli	3	11	...	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kartikapalli	3	2	...	5	...	...	1	4	...	1	6	...
Kunnattur	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	12	...	1	14	...
Kottarakara	3	26	...	3	26	...	1	7	...	...	20	...
Ambalapuzha	4	8	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mavelikara	3	6	...	2	4	...	1	2	...	1	2	...
Tiruvalla	3	21	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chengannur	3	16	...	3	14	...	1	12	...	1	10	...
Pattanamtitta	5	4	...	3	14	...	1	...	...	1	12	...
Pattanapuram	5	2	8	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...
Shencottah	3	17	13	3	12	3	1	7	9	...	22	8
Changanachery	3	1	...	3	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottayam	2	23	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shertallay	2	24	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaikam	3	15	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ettumanur	2	24	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minachil	3	6	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muvattupuzha	3	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunnatnad	3	20	8	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thodupuzha	4	1	...	3	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alangad	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parur	2	26	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Devicolam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	11	8	3

Taluk.	Cholam. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Cholam. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Millet. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Millet. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.
Tovala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agastisvaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eraniel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalkulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vilavankod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chirayinkil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	3	6	...
Karunagapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kartikapalli	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Kunnattur	3	24	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	1	14	...
Kottarakara	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	...	20	...
Ambalapuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	1	12	...
Mavelikara	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	12	...
Tiruvalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	...	1	14	...
Chengannur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	1	...	7
Pattanamtitta	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	12	...
Pattanapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	—
Shencottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	1	6	...
Changanachery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	2	2	3
Shertallay	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	1	[illegible]	...
Vaikam	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	07	...
Ettumanur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	1	15	...
Minachil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	1	12	...
Muvattupuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	1	...	...
Kunnatnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	1	12	...
Thodupuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	27	...
Alangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	23	8
Parur	...	...	...	14	...	...	1	12	4	2	4	8
*Devicolam	12	...	...	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taluk.	Gingelly. 1096 Rs.	chs.	cash.	Gingelly. 1097 Rs.	chs.	cash.
Tovala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agastisvaram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eraniel	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalkulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vilavankod	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chirayinkil	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	4	...	...	4	8	...
Karunagapalli	3	1	...	3	...	...
Kartikapalli	3	1	2	...	...	...
Kunnattur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottarakara	3	14	...	4	8	...
Ambalapuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mavelikara	2	14	...	...	24	...
Tiruvalla	3	2	...	2	14	...
Chengannur	3	7	8	3	14	...
Pattanamtitta	3	...	...	3	...	...
Pattanapuram	1	16	...	1	12	...
Shencottah	1	5	...	1	7	10
Changanachery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shertallay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaikam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ettumanur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minachil	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muvattupuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunnatnad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thodupuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alangad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parur	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Devicolam	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Per sack of 48 padies.

APPENDIX XXV.

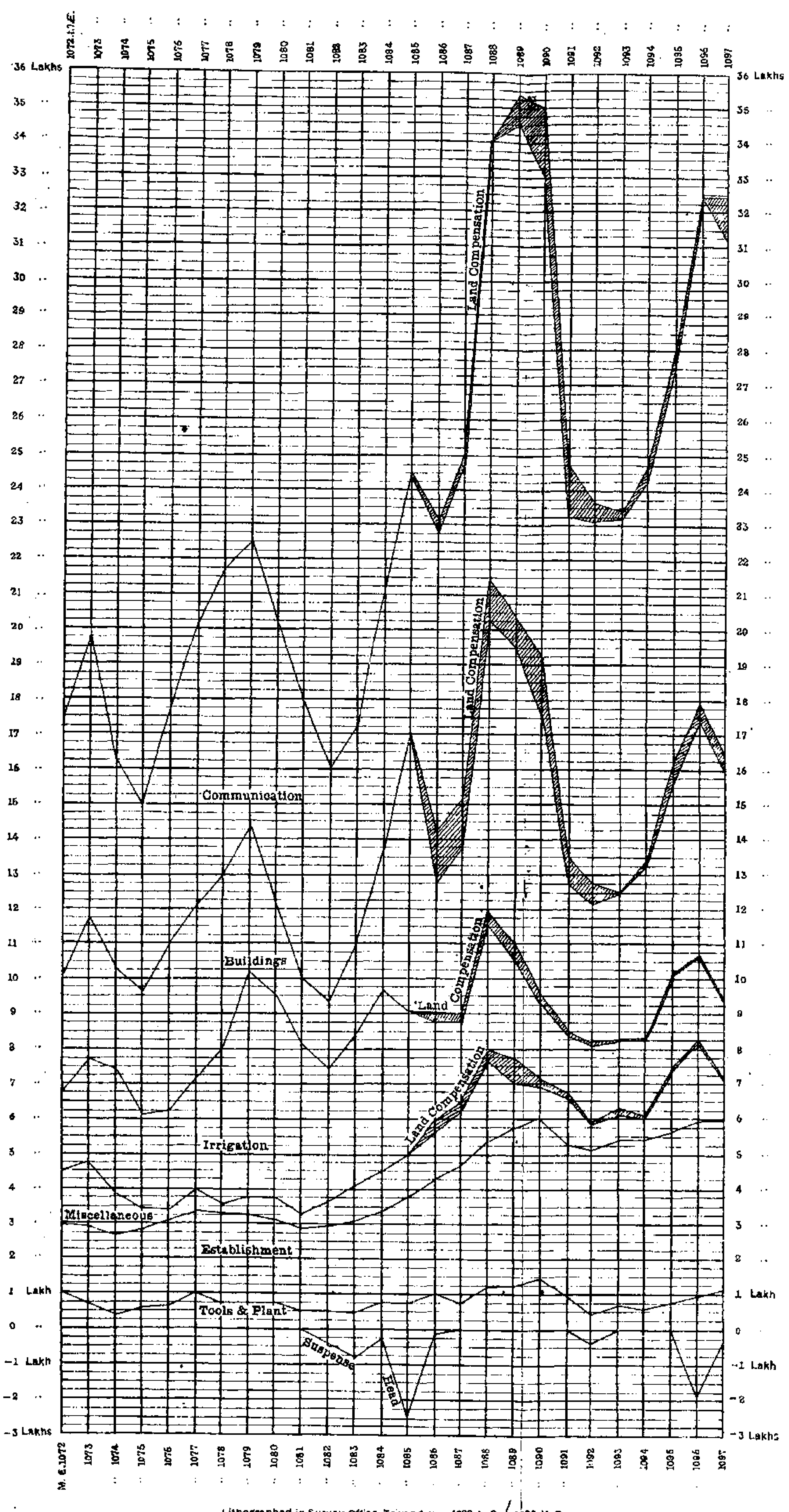
Agricultural Stock during the year 1097 M. E.

Division.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
			Male.	Female.										
Padmanabhapuram ...	43,905	32,094	18,501	8,005	78	25	1	1,533	38,148	33,941	...	2,638	2,684	
Trivandrum ...	38,916	41,058	18,093	4,047	418	258	3	18	26,383	23,790	...	2,434	2,393	
Quilon ...	1,40,102	1,40,241	18,112	12,858	205	110	2	489	71,947	85,012	...	948	6,572	
Kottayam ...	1,44,288	1,26,832	18,176	10,481	140	51	18	3	43,016	75,902	...	3,333	388	
Devicolam ...	9,021	16,164	985	1,143	187	127	20	181	2,667	557	...	37	788	
Total ...	3,76,232	3,56,389	73,867	36,534	1,028	571	44	2,224	1,82,161	2,19,202	...	9,390	12,825	

APPENDIX XXVI.

Abstract Statement of the Expenditure on Public Works for the year 1097 M. E. (1921—1922) by Service and Departmental Heads.

Budget item No.	Service and Major Heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	I. ORDINARY PUBLIC WORKS.			
	(i) Buildings.			
1	Land Revenue ...	29,800	4,700	34,500
2	Salt ...	31,409	...	31,409
3	Excise ...	21,592	1,706	23,298
4	Customs ...	2,452	301	2,753
5	Marine ...	2,839	...	2,839
8	Registration ...	1,024	300	1,324
9A	Law & Justice—Courts of Law ...	55,864	536	56,400
9B	Do. —Jails ...	47	2,117	2,164
10	Palace ...	10,461	5,581	15.442
11	Elephant & Horse Departments ...	13,862	...	13,822
12	General Administration ...	9,975	2,289	12,264
27	Stationery and Printing ...	1,828	...	1,828
15	Police ...	8,113	1,998	10,111
16	Education ...	2,16,928	9,089	2,26,017
17 A	Agriculture & Fisheries ...	10,235	595	10,830
17 B	Science, arts and other Minor Departments.	– 29	2,999	2,970
18	Medical and Sanitary ...	38,625	11,799	50,424
19	Devaswoms ...	24	...	24
21	Military ...	8,367	8,232	16,599
22	P. W. Proper. ...			
	i. P. W. D. Buildings ...	38,263	34,589	72,852
	ii. Travellers' Bungalows ...	8,432	15,084	23,516
	iii. Satroms ...	—2,012	1,349	—663



DIAGRAM

Showing

Public Works Expenditure

N.B.

Expenditure on the different heads of accounts is represented on this diagram by the breadths of the spaces between adjacent lines

The difference between the totals above and below zero(axis)represents the expenditure as per departmental accounts.

The portion of the diagram below zero (minus)represents the value of stock.

Portions latched represents the amount spent on Land Compensation under each head.

Lithographed in Survey Office, Trivandrum. 1922 A. D./1098 M. E.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Abstract Statement of the Expenditure on Public Works for the year 1097 M. E. (1921—1922) by Service and Departmental Heads.— (contd.)

Budget item No.	Service and Major Heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	I. ORDINARY PUBLIC WORKS—(*contd.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(*i*) *Buildings*—(contd.)			
28	Anchal ...	18,123	...	18,123
25	Miscellaneous ...	38,179	25,608	63,787
	Total of Buildings ...	5,64,361	1,28,872	6,93,233
	(*ii*) *Communications.*			
6	Forest Bridges	—40	...	—40
22	P.W. Proper			
	iv. Roads ...	4,22,563	6,04,820	10,27,383
	v. Traces ...	...	8,466	11,640
	vi. Ferries ...	677	11,604	34,976
	vii. Bridges and Culverts ...	2,41,799	...	2,41,799
	viii. Navigation canals ...	2,12,022	67,001	2,79,023
25	Miscellaneous ...	9,731	...	9,731
	Total of Communications.	8,86,752	7,17,760	16,04,512
	(*iii*) *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*			
5	Marine ...	6,454	5,714	12,168
18	Medical and Sanitary ...	8,898	141	9,039
22	P. W. Proper—			
	ix. Lighting ...	4,047	38,982	43,029
	x. Water supply ...	13,503	3,023	16,526
	xi. Drainage and Sewerage ...	18,335	1,392	19,727
25	Miscellaneous ...	13,249	...	13,249
	Total of Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	64,487	49,252	1,13,739

APPENDIX XXVI.

Abstract Statement of the Expenditure on Public Works for the year 1097 M. E. (1921—1922) by Service and Departmental Heads.—(concluded).

Budget item No.	Service and Major Heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	I. ORDINARY PUBLIC WORKS.—(*concld.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(*iv*). *Irrigation.*			
22	P. W. Proper.			
	xii. Minor Irrigation. ...	14,098	18,466	32,564
	i. Total of Ordinary Public Works. ...	15,29,698	9,14,350	24,44,048
	II. REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.			
	Irrigation Major.			
	A. Capital Account.			
	i. Head Works. ...	2,356	...	2,356
	ii. Main Canals & Branches ...	39,029	...	39,029
	Total ...	41,385	...	41,385
	B. Working Expenses.			
	i. Head Works ...	...	...	...
	ii. Main Canals & Branches ...	57,310	60,930	1,18,240
	Total ...	57,310	60,930	1,18,240
	ii. Total of Reproductive Works...	98,695	60,930	1,59,625
	Total of I & II ...	16,70,648	9,75,280	26,03,673
		16,28,393		
	Establishment ...	...	...	4,84,308
	Tools & Plant ...	...	...	1,13,376
	Grand Total ...	...	...	32,01,357

APPENDIX XXVII.

Vital Statistics of the Travancore State for the year 1097 M. E.

APPEN

Vital Statistics of the Travancore

Population as per census of 1921.	Population of Registration Circles.	Serial No.	Registration circles. (Taluks).	Births. 1097 M.	F	Total.	1096. M.	F.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Birth-rate for 1097.
34,541	34,541	1	Tovala ...	426	429	855	478	425	903	...	48	24·75
84,519	84,519	2	Agastisvaram ...	864	828	1,692	957	888	1,845	...	153	20·01
1,42,242	1,42,242	3	Eraniel ...	768	720	1,488	810	808	1,618	...	130	10·45
76,084	76,084	4	Kalkulam ...	508	520	1,028	561	511	1,072	...	44	13·50
1,02,050	1,02,050	5	Vilavancode ...	744	709	1,453	719	757	1,476	...	23	14·23
2,09,496	2,09,496	6	Neyyattinkara ..	1,518	1,455	2,973	1,740	1,718	3,458	...	485	14·19
1,02,682	1,02,682	7	Trivandrum ...	917	771	1,688	1,035	946	1,981	...	293	16·40
1 12,111	1,12,111	8	Nedumangad ...	1,098	1,136	2,234	1,199	1,239	2,438	...	204	19·92
1,46,094	1,46,094	9	Chirayinkil ...	1,535	1,633	3,168	1,636	1,696	3,332	...	164	21·68
1,08,753	1,08 753	10	Kottarakara ...	640	682	1,322	707	661	1,368	...	46	12·25
73,570	73,570	11	Pattanapuram ...	508	445	953	474	470	944	9	...	12·95
33,409	33,409	12	Shencottah ...	483	486	969	530	544	1,074	...	105	29·03
1,71,376	1,71,376	13	Quilon ...	960	981	1,941	1,036	1,091	2,127	..	186	11·32
1,09,574	1,09,574	14	Kunnattur ...	818	764	1,582	912	864	1,776	...	194	14·43
1,45,365	1,45,365	15	Karunagapalli ...	1,202	1,215	2,417	1,327	1,283	2,610	...	193	16.62
1,12,030	1 12,030	16	Kartikapalli ...	960	878	1,838	1,038	875	1,913	...	75	16·40
1,33,292	1,33,292	17	Mavelikara ...	1,015	934	1,949	995	958	1,953	...	4	14·62
1,08,061	1,08,061	18	Chengannur ..	949	907	1,856	934	871	1,805	51	...	17·17
87,891	87,891	19	Pattanamtitta ...	561	577	1,138	542	558	1,100	38	...	12·93
1,53,801	1,53,801	20	Tiruvalla ...	1,258	1,162	2,420	1,390	1,338	2,728	...	308	15·73
94,945	94,945	21	Ambalapuzha ...	733	707	1,440	824	849	1,673	...	233	15·16
1,73,081	1,73,081	22	Shertallay ...	2,111	2,065	4,176	2,126	1,941	4,067	109	...	24·12
1,12,917	1,12,917	23	Vaikam ..	927	934	1,861	1,000	916	1,916	...	55	16·48
1,09,369	1,09,369	24	Ettumanur ...	1,162	1,024	2,186	954	913	1,867	319	...	19·98
1,15,374	1,15,374	25	Kottayam ...	731	774	1,505	815	793	1,608	...	103	13·04
99,253	99,253	26	Changanachery ...	886	815	1,701	916	866	1,782	...	81	17·13
94,047	94,047	27	Minachil ...	965	990	1,955	1,088	1,104	2,192	...	237	20·78
1,49,636	1,49,636	28	Muvattupuzha ...	1,399	1,427	2,826	1,347	1,419	2,766	60	..	18·87
57,285	57,285	29	Todupuzha ...	498	439	937	533	432	965	...	28	16·35
1,29,465	1,29,465	30	Kunnatnad ...	980	997	1,977	1,021	962	1,983	...	6	15·26
1,14,949	1,14,949	31	Alangad ...	878	830	1,708	862	845	1,707	1	...	14·85
75,755	75,755	32	Parur ...	571	599	1,170	636	643	1,279	...	109	15·50
32,895	32,895	33	Devicolam ...	652	597	1,249	575	540	1,115	134	...	37 06
75,288	75,288	34	Peermade ...	344	353	697	342	319	661	36	...	9·24
36,81,200	36,81,200	...	Total........	30,569	29,783	60,352	32,059	31,043	63,102	...	2,750	16·39
34,406	34,406	1	Nagercoil ...	534	467	1,001	468	415	883	118	...	29·09
7,967	7,967	2	Colachel ...	206	155	361	222	181	403	...	42	45·30
9,156	9,156	3	Padmanabhapuram ...	149	135	284	145	151	296	...	12	31·01
3,160	3,160	4	Kuzhittura ...	50	43	93	63	43	106	...	13	29·42
8,033	8,033	5	Neyyattinkara ...	63	60	123	92	82	174	...	51	15·30
72,784	72,784	6	Trivandrum ..	1,167	1,103	2,270	1,320	1,133	2,453	...	183	31·18
11,048	11,048	7	Attingal ...	156	143	299	151	130	281	18	...	27·78
11,241	11,241	8	Shencottah ...	193	158	351	191	159	350	1	...	31·21
25,135	25,135	9	Quilon ...	552	495	1,047	718	601	1,319	...	272	41·65
9,172	9,172	10	Kayankulam ...	164	110	274	112	121	233	41	...	29·87
8,699	8,699	11	Haripad ...	142	161	303	153	134	287	16	...	34·82
12,209	12,209	12	Mavelikara ...	155	143	298	179	169	348	...	50	24·40
12,010	12,010	13	Tiruvalla ...	145	152	297	200	170	370	...	73	24·71
32,074	32,074	14	Alleppey ...	553	490	1,043	546	538	1,084	...	41	32·51
11,259	11,259	15	Vaikam ...	186	145	331	176	161	337	...	6	29·39
18,833	18,833	16	Kottayam ...	276	265	541	343	353	696	...	155	28·72
18,955	18,955	17	Changanachery ...	354	367	721	324	268	592	129	...	38·03
6,772	6,772	18	Alwaye ...	78	95	173	98	88	186	...	13	25·54
11,949	11,949	19	Parur ...	145	140	285	142	128	270	15	...	23·93
3,24,862	3,24,862		Total of urban areas ...	5,268	4,827	10,095	5,643	5,025	10,668	...	573	31·07
36,81,200	36,81,200		Total of Rural areas ...	30,569	29,783	60,352	32,059	31,043	63,102	...	2,750	16·39
3,24,862	3,24,862		Total of urban areas ...	5,268	4,827	10,095	5,643	5,025	10,668	...	573	31·07
40,06,062	40,06,062		Total of the State ...	35,837	34,610	70,447	37,702	36,068	73,770	...	3,323	17·58

DIX XXVII.

State for the year 1097 M. E.

Birth rate for 1096.	Deaths.						Increase.	Decrease.	Death-rate of 1097.	Death-rate of 1096.	Infantile Mortality.			Rate per mille of Registered births.
	1097.			1096.										
	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					M.	F.	Total.	
26·17	328	201	619	340	317	657	...	38	17·92	19·04	56	46	102	119·29
24·86	517	461	978	554	509	1,063	...	85	11·62	14·32	92	79	171	101·06
15·99	612	417	1,029	678	520	1,198	...	169	7·23	10·33	85	61	146	98·11
15·41	418	353	771	435	345	780	...	9	10·13	11·21	65	67	132	128·40
16·81	482	391	873	527	363	890	...	17	8·55	10·13	62	56	118	81·21
20·22	1,062	828	1,890	1,142	927	2,069	...	179	9.02	12·10	123	81	204	68·61
22·22	593	462	1,055	677	521	1,198	...	143	10·27	13·43	96	70	166	98·34
27·66	826	675	1,501	954	729	1,683	...	182	13·38	19·09	107	105	212	94·89
25·26	904	853	1,757	1,137	983	2,120	...	363	12·02	16·70	128	120	248	78·28
15·14	508	413	921	486	413	899	22	...	8·46	9·95	59	41	103	77·91
16·62	433	351	784	318	315	633	151	...	10·65	11·15	51	32	83	87·09
38·64	325	310	635	347	359	706	...	71	19·00	25·40	90	65	155	159·95
14·72	637	544	1,181	642	528	1,170	11	...	6·89	8·10	41	28	69	35·54
19.43	554	511	1,065	581	504	1,085	...	20	9·71	11·87	44	35	79	49·93
18·98	674	604	1,278	770	720	1 490	...	212	8·79	10·84	61	50	111	45·92
19·97	550	473	1,023	564	488	1,052	...	29	9·13	10·98	76	52	128	69·64
16·21	709	615	1,324	721	604	1 325	...	1	9·93	11·00	81	62	146	74 91
18 54	612	546	1,158	604	530	1,134	24	...	10·71	11·56	69	63	132	71·12
17·65	489	436	925	493	393	886	39	...	10·52	14·27	22	32	54	47 15
20·64	715	620	1,335	809	679	1,488	...	153	8·68	11·26	89	59	148	61·15
19 90	552	427	979	709	466	1,175	...	196	10·31	13·97	27	26	53	36·80
25 97	1,814	1,568	3,382	1,835	1,637	3,472	...	90	19·54	22 17	148	129	277	66·33
17·27	765	590	1,355	837	718	1,555	...	200	11·99	14·02	59	35	94	50·51
18·39	751	673	1,424	629	571	1,200	224	..	13·02	11·81	88	55	143	65·41
16·35	671	512	1,183	704	571	1,275	...	92	10·25	12·96	30	48	78	51·82
21·80	603	508	1,111	603	525	1,128	...	17	11·19	13·81	57	41	98	57·61
27·79	752	583	1,335	822	664	1,486	...	151	14·19	18·84	68	46	114	58·31
21·69	1,027	927	1,954	1,124	940	2,069	...	115	13·05	16·22	70	62	132	46·70
25 11	410	352	762	327	313	640	122	...	13·31	16·65	20	30	50	53·84
16 70	793	674	1,467	862	679	1,541	...	74	11·33	12·98	49	40	98	49 57
16·44	704	468	1,172	522	466	988	184	...	10·19	9·51	58	35	93	54·44
18·20	364	273	637	483	332	815	...	178	8·40	11·59	24	16	40	31·18
47·48	359	403	762	542	499	1,041	...	279	23·12	44·37	147	159	306	241·99
14·65	335	245	580	368	232	600	...	20	7·70	13·32	10	33	43	61·69
20·01	21,848	18,357	40,205	23,151	19,360	42,511	...	2,306	10·92	13·48	2,355	1,971	4,326	71·67
28·73	332	277	609	323	281	604	5	...	17·79	19·67	111	71	182	181·81
50·96	122	85	207	138	93	231	...	24	25·98	29 21	36	19	55	152·35
44·17	71	68	139	63	44	107	32	...	15·18	16·08	11	13	24	84·50
37·14	37	27	64	37	28	65	..	1	20·25	22·77	8	7	15	161 29
22·53	46	42	88	52	48	100	...	12	10·95	12·95	7	10	17	138·21
37·17	676	600	1,276	698	741	1,439	...	163	17·53	21·81	124	101	225	99 11
31·15	110	84	194	99	71	170	24	...	17·55	18·85	22	16	38	127·69
33·29	139	123	262	164	172	336	...	74	23·30	31·96	56	32	88	250·71
68·12	192	189	381	278	230	508	...	127	15·15	26·24	24	23	47	41·89
30·16	70	51	121	59	57	116	5	...	13·19	15 02	22	14	36	131·39
35·60	72	73	145	67	69	136	9	...	16·16	16 87	24	23	47	155·11
33·79	173	148	321	124	96	220	101	...	26 29	21·86	17	14	31	104·02
43·88	85	94	179	96	78	174	5	..	14·89	20·64	16	12	28	94 27
37·62	306	230	536	305	260	565	...	29	16·71	19·61	54	50	104	99·71
37·70	114	94	208	129	139	268	...	60	18·47	29·90	31	28	59	178·24
50·45	166	122	288	181	166	347	...	59	15·29	25·15	44	27	71	131·23
40·80	248	229	477	183	151	334	143	...	25·12	22·85	43	37	80	110·95
36·94	47	49	96	48	53	101	...	5	14 17	20·06	13	13	26	150 28
26·33	82	67	149	93	75	168	...	19	12·47	16·38	13	12	25	87·71
38·57	3,088	2,652	5,740	3,137	2,852	5,989	...	249	17·67	21·65	676	622	1,198	118 67
20·01	21,848	18,357	40,205	23,151	19,360	42,511	...	2,305	10·92	13·48	2,355	1,971	4,326	71·67
38·57	3,088	2,652	5,740	3,187	2,852	5,989	...	249	17·67	21·65	676	522	1,198	118·67
21·51	24,936	21,009	45,945	26,288	22,212	48,500	...	2,555	11·46	14·14	3,031	2,493	5,524	78·41

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Councils during the year 1097 M. E.

Serial No.	Names of Municipalities.	Opening balance on the 1st Chingam 1097. Rs.	Receipts during 1097. Allotment by Government. Rs.	Receipts during 1097. License fees, etc. Rs.	Receipts during 1097. Total. Rs.	Total, including opening balance. Rs.	Expenditure during the year. Rs.	Closing balance. Rs.
1	Nagercoil ...	20,394	1,250	35,128	36,378	56,772	33,289	23,483
2	Colachel ...	597	500	3,103	3,603	4,200	3,471	729
3	Padmanabhapuram...	1,502	200	4,689	4,889	6,391	5,955	436
4	Kuzhittura ..	10,627	100	6,352	6,452	17,079	8,867	8,212
5	Neyyattinkara .	1,120	200	2,127	2,327	3,447	2,709	738
6	Trivandrum ...	17,038	20,000	61,135	81,135	98,173	82,082	16,091
7	Attingal ...	4,086	150	3,621	3,771	7,857	5,256	2,601
8	Quilon ...	6,027	2,000	27,243	29,243	35,270	23,278	11,992
9	Shencottah ...	1,566	200	6,060	6,260	7,826	6,003	1,823
10	Kayankulam ...	6,380	150	7,276	7,426	13,806	5,835	7,971
11	Mavelikara ...	215	500	2,256	2,756	2,971	2,643	328
12	Haripad ...	529	500	1,895	2,395	2,924	2,593	331
13	Alleppey ...	6,128	1,500	24,498	25,998	32,126	23,085	9,041
14	Tiruvalla ...	260	500	2,480	2,980	3,240	2,763	477
15	Changanachery ...	7,119	150	7,335	7,485	14,604	7,406	7,198
16	Kottayam ...	9,390	1,000	12,765	13,765	23,155	12,298	10,857
17	Vaikam ...	1,667	200	4,679	4,879	6,546	5,358	1,188
18	Alwaye ...	22,449	...	9,239	9,239	31,688	5,752	25,936
19	Parur ...	5,689	150	7,707	7,857	13,546	6,683	6,863
	Total ...	1,22,783	29,250	2,29,588	2,58,838	3,81,621	2,45,326	1,36,295

APPENDIX XXIX.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Travancore State during the year 1097 M. E.

Serial Number.	Names of Institutions.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Average daily attendance in and out.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
	General.								
1	General Hospital	43,502	2,003	2,402	225	126	68	383·55	
2	Ophthalmic Hospital	7,500	625	587	13	...	28	94·08	
3	Hospital for Chronic Diseases ...	9,768	793	631	65	41	56	117·73	
4	Women and Children's Hospital ...	24,163	3,124	2,073	36	38	77	236·65	
5	Fort Hospital & C. D. Shed ...	24,629	143	124	1	10	8	181·65	
6	District Hospital, Alleppey	30,228	1,093	966	32	55	47	280·40	
7	do. do. Alwaye	19,420	361	322	4	13	12	114·08	
8	do. do. Changanachery ...	26,621	520	451	30	20	19	175·69	
9	do. do. Chirayinkil ...	15,149	428	405	4	6	13	120·04	
10	do. do. Kanjirapalli ...	24,456	248	202	10	30	6	162·12	
11	do. do. Kottayam... ...	30,500	516	443	11	34	25	189·90	
12	do. do. Kozhanchery ...	20,595	375	339	5	14	17	159·28	
13	do. do. Lalam ...	30,733	365	330	8	16	11	206·96	
14	do. do. Mavelikara ...	25,610	613	526	8	53	26	177·38	
15	do. do. Muvattupuzha ...	23,820	268	238	1	21	8	156·98	
16	do. do. Nagercoil	25,272	396	291	66	13	18	164·25	
17	do. do. Nedumangad ...	15,010	401	370	17	8	6	91·01	
18	do. do. Neyyattinkara ...	17,346	333	296	4	20	13	100·82	
19	do. do. Padmanabhapuram...	16,011	343	275	35	13	10	88·27	
20	do. do. Parassala... ...	16,793	256	220	18	5	13	98·14	
21	do. do. Parur	23,018	415	366	12	26	11	223·40	
22	do. do. Quilon	34,444	1,480	1264	50	100	46	238·08	
23	do. do. Shencottah ...	10,557	102	87	8	3	4	61·41	
24	do. do. Shertallay ...	17,305	319	271	2	41	5	112·95	
25	do. do. Tiruvalla	33,569	362	319	9	19	16	256·54	
26	do. do. Vaikam	15,183	325	245	31	34	15	151·59	
27	Victoria Hospital, Quilon	19,145	1,497	1,403	25	27	42	158·96	
28	Palace Dispensary	2,573	...	..	...	...	...	10·09	
29	Sreepadam Dispensary	1,403	...	...	...	...	...	12·74	
30	Vadakkekottaram Dispensary ...	2,149	..	...	...	...	...	12·83	
31	District Dispensary, Adur	10,650	15	15	...	...	...	52·16	
32	do. do. Ambalapuzha ...	8,030	14	14	...	...	...	69·08	
33	do. do. Arukutti ...	10,068	96	94	...	2	...	75·14	
34	do. do. Arumana ...	16,710	56	56	...	...	...	70·44	
35	do. do. Bhutapandi ...	6,835	...	...	...	...	...	46·25	
36	do. do. Chengannur ...	16,836	5	5	...	...	...	108·43	
37	do. do. Colachel ...	11,630	70	65	...	2	3	56·72	
38	do. do. Devicolam ...	1,710	104	99	...	3	2	40·07	
39	do. do. Ettumanur ...	17,921	15	14	...	1	...	118·10	
40	do. do. Haripad ...	14,853	1	1	...	...	...	125·51	
41	do. do. Karunagapalli ...	11,101	...	...	...	...	...	61·95	
42	do. do. Kayankulam ...	14,274	92	82	1	5	4	115·30	
43	do. do. Kothamangalam ...	21,337	59	58	...	1	...	90·06	
44	do. do. Kottarakara ...	11,261	14	13	...	1	...	63.40	
45	do. do. Kottaram and Evening Dispensary, Cape Comorin...	8,788	11	10	1	...	...	41·01	
46	do. do. Kulasekharam ...	19,647	218	199	3	8	8	84·38	
47	do. do. Kuthattukulam ...	14,112	67	63	...	2	2	74·60	
48	do. do. Mallapalli ...	9,207	9	8	...	1	...	52·19	
49	do. do. Marayur ...	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	5·86	
50	do. do. Mundakayam ...	10,530	2	2	...	...	...	60·61	
51	do. do. Peermade ...	2,745	81	73	...	6	2	17·70	
52	do. do. Perumpavur ...	17,041	64	61	...	1	2	95·24	
53	do. do. Punalur ...	12,080	24	22	...	2	...	55·10	
54	do. do. Todupuzha ...	21,259	57	55	...	1	1	113·08	
55	do. do. Udumbanshola ... and Santhanpara Weekly Dispensary.	2,676	...	...	...	...	...	7·33	
56	do. do. Kumarakam ...	14,267	62	58	...	3	1	129·83	
57	do. do. Koni ...	7,930	...	...	...	...	...	38·52	
58	do. do. Taikattusery ...	13,515	...	...	...	...	...	100·80	
59	do. do. Chavara ..	10,537	...	...	...	...	...	50.31	
	Total......	9,54,810	19,713	17,408	735	839	676	6,409·09	
	Special Institutions.								
1	Hospital for Mental Diseases ...	...	28	11	...	16	1	5·69	
2	Hospital for Lepers	...	129	108	4	16	1	13·36	
3	Special Dispensaries	5,120	...	...	...	...	...	126·42	
	Total......	5,120	157	110	4	32	9	144·47	
	Jails.								
1	Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum ...	852	70	53	...	17	...	19·33	
2	District Jail, Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	do. do. Alleppey... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	do. do. Nagercoil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	do. do. Parur	...	7	7	...	...	...	·10	
	Total......	852	77	60	...	17	...	19·43	
	Grant-in-aid Hospitals and Dispensaries.								
1	Grant-in-aid Hospital, Neyyur ...	9,865	943	792	52	40	59	83·78	
2	do. do. Martandam ...	13,877	615	552	30	11	13	74·48	
3	do. Dispensary, Ponmudi ...	15,643	...	..	...	...	...	52·00	
4	do. do. Bonami	11,406	138	123	...	6	9	31·87	
5	do. do. Arnakal	14,215	148	134	7	5	2	46·92	
6	do. do. Kaltharity ...	7,730	67	65	1	1	...	45·01	
7	do. do. Sothupara ...	3,752	...	...	...	..	...	50·81	
8	do. do. Munnar... ...	8,403	..	...	...	..	...	59·44	
9	do. do. Yellapatti ...	3,991	74	65	...	5	4	55·36	
10	do. do. Ashamboo ...	4,605	...	...	...	...	...	14·70	
11	do. Catherine Booth Hospital, Vadasseri	4,264	858	764	42	30	22	77·89	
12	Rama Row Dispensary, Nedungolam ...	10,708	182	166	1	7	8	88.42	
13	Mission Leper Asylum, Alleppey ...	..	55	...	15	3	37	30·01	
14	do. Neyyur ...	...	68	5	10	3	50	49·74	
	Total......	1,06,569	3,148	2,666	167	111	204	712·12	
	Grand Total for all Institutions ...	10,66,850	23,095	20,308	906	999	882	7,375·11	

APPENDIX XXX.

Number of Educational Institutions and their strength in 1096 and 1097 M. E.

Number of Institutions.		Institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls at the end of Karkadakam.	
1096.	1097.		1096.	1097.
		(*a*) DEPARTMENTAL.		
2	2	Arts Colleges	765	817
1	1	Training College	75	73
1	1	Sanskrit College ...	324	346
19	20	English High Schools for Boys ...	11,331	11,541
1	1	Do. Do. Girls ...	475	488
18	17	Do. Middle. Boys ...	2,558	2,422
5	5	Do. Do. Girls ...	882	900
183	162	Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys ...	55,921	50,373
62	62	Do. Do. Do. for Girls ...	15,830	15,581
643	655	Do. Primary Do. for Boys ...	97,962	98,329
171	173	Do. Do. Girls ...	18,162	19,161
11	11	Training Schools	240	250
...	...	Technical Schools	...	...
3	2	Other Special Schools	129	99
1,120	1,112	Total... ...	2,04,654	2,00,380
		(*b*) AIDED.		
1	1	Arts Colleges	125	175
10	13	English High Schools for Boys ...	4,998	6,541
8	8	Do. Do. Girls ...	2,064	2,255
10	10	Do. Middle Boys ...	1,078	1,495
3	4	Do. Do. Girls ...	362	449
40	37	Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys ...	8,712	8,102
23	27	Do. Do. Girls ...	5,730	6,412
1,473	1,663	Do. Primary Boys ...	1,28,797	1,44,783
97	108	Do. Do. Girls ...	10,307	11,638
4	5	Training Schools	75	83
49	9	Technical Schools	1,145	584
1	1	Other Special Schools	96	116
1,719	1,892	Total... ...	1,63,489	1,82,633
		(*c*) UNAIDED.		
1	3	Arts Colleges	224	428
12	9	English High Schools for Boys ...	5,832	4,243
...	...	Do. Do. Girls ...	...	...
61	67	Do. Middle Boys ...	7,975	8,531
2	5	Do. Do. Girls ...	86	258
4	1	Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys ...	399	24
1	1	Do. Do. Girls ...	72	33
162	102	Do. Primary Boys ...	8,698	5,370
17	1	Do. Do. Girls ...	1,019	32
1	...	Training Schools	14	...
12	3	Technical Schools	451	224
...	1	Other Special Schools	...	25
Total. 273	193	Total... ...	24,770	19,168
Grand Total. 3,112	3,197	Grand Total......	3,92,913	4,02,181

APPENDIX XXXI.

Statement showing the variation in the number of pupils under instruction in each taluk during the year 1097 M. E.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the variation in the number of pupils

Taluks.	Departmental Schools. Strength in 1096	Departmental Schools. Difference in 1097	Aided Schools. Strength in 1096	Aided Schools. Difference in 1097	Un-aided Schools. Strength in 1096	Un-aided Schools. Difference in 1097	Total. Strength in 1096	Total. Difference in 1097	Population according to the census of 1921.
Tovala ...	2,096	107	1,602	3	26	16	3,724	126	34,541
Agastisvaram ...	4,866	153	7,085	345	317	623	12,568	1,121	1,18,925
Eraniel ...	4,637	— 7	7,165	382	298	134	12,100	509	1,50,209
Kalkulam ...	3,351	—81	2,653	290	168	90	6,172	299	85,240
Vilavankode ...	5,281	—428	4,282	460	294	67	9,857	108	1,05,210
Neyyattinkara ...	13,866	—642	13,341	1,597	1,856	—1,504	29,063	—549	2,17,529
Trivandrum ...	12,709	—289	10,789	846	1,296	—447	24,794	112	1,75,466
Nedumangad ...	4,354	—172	1,713	586	233	—140	6,300	274	1,12,111
Chirayinkil ...	8,533	—1,011	5,718	1,373	1,299	—278	15,550	84	1,57,142
Kottarakara ...	5,023	—268	3,110	301	245	6	8,378	39	1,08,733
Pathanapuram ...	2,592	—1	1,726	—8	...	92	4,317	85	73,570
Shencottah ...	2,229	—60	405	—53	...	...	2,634	—115	44,030
Quilon ...	10,826	—453	7,916	977	1,466	—121	20,208	403	1,06,511
Kunnattur ...	6,240	—48	2,163	586	407	—120	8,810	398	1,09,574
Karunagapalli ...	9,547	—286	4,129	785	880	73	14,556	572	1,54,537
Kartikapalli ...	6,516	61	4,056	496	524	—77	11,096	480	1,20,729
Mavelikara ...	8,993	70	7,946	302	1,294	— 347	18,233	25	1,45,501
Chengannur ...	8,645	—217	4,551	398	723	177	13,919	358	1,06,061
Pathanamthitta.	4,354	—248	5,386	84	301	117	9,891	—47	87,891
Tiruvella ...	10,389	—196	13,382	1,594	4,374	—864	28,145	534	1,65,811
Ambalapuzha ...	6,515	392	5,099	1,263	1,368	—682	13,882	973	1,27,019
Shertallai ...	6,578	205	5,436	452	310	—310	12,324	347	1,73,081
aikom ...	7,307	—109	2,421	671	379	—163	10,107	399	1,24,170
Ettumanur ...	5,536	105	5,245	1,175	613	—331	11,394	949	1,09,369
Kottayam ...	6,737	—118	11,648	—22	1,810	—73	20,195	—213	1,34,207
Changanachery ...	6,776	158	5,600	1,530	1,868	—809	14,244	879	1,16,208
Minachil ...	4,778	—197	5,946	— 458	25	530	10,749	—105	94,047
Muvattupuzha ...	6,681	—144	1,526	1,065	755	—475	8,962	446	1,40,636
Todupuzha ...	1,939	10	819	157	178	—68	2,936	99	57,295
Kunnatnad ...	4,965	—251	2,321	844	413	—272	7,690	321	1,29,463
Alangad ...	4,682	—115	2,876	431	177	49	7,135	365	1,21,721
Parur ...	4,300	—114	2,360	649	616	—353	7,276	182	87,704
Peermade ...	2,807	—135	1,887	—8	158	—107	4,852	—250	75,288
Devicolam ...	106	—7	238	66	79	—55	423	4	32,895
Total ...	2,04 654	—4,274	1,63,489	19,144	24,770	— 5,602	3,92,913	9,268	40,06,062

* N. B. The increase over cent per cent is due to the calculation of school-going population being made on the 15 per cent basis.

XXXI.

under instruction in each taluk during the year 1097 M. E.

School going population taken as 15 per cent.	Total strength in 1097.	Percentage of strength to School-going population in 1096.	Percentage of strength to School-going population in 1097.	Difference.	Strength of partially recognised Schools in 1097.	Strength of unrecognised schools in 1097.	Total of recognised, partially recognised and unrecognised schools in 1097.	Percentage of the strength to School-going population 15 percent in 1096.	Percentage in 1097.	Difference.
5,181	3,850	71·88	74·31	2·43	...	271	4,121	77·09	79·54	2·45
17,639	13,989	72·13	78·42	6·29	...	1,326	15,215	79·93	85·85	5·62
22,551	12,609	53·70	55·96	2·26	27	1,204	13,840	59·19	61·43	2·24
12,786	6,471	48·27	50·61	2·34	29	507	7,007	51·77	54·80	0·03
15,782	9,965	62·46	63·14	0·68	...	499	10,464	65·85	66·30	0·45
32,629	28,514	89·07	87·39	—1·68	...	1,270	29,784	92·18	91·28	—0·90
26,320	24,906	94·20	94·63	0·43	73	1,133	26,112	96·98	99·21	2·23
16,817	6,574	37·46	39·09	1·63	159	613	7,316	43·71	43·68	—0·03
23,571	15,634	65·97	66·33	0·36	167	655	16,456	68·33	69·81	1·48
16,313	8,477	51·36	51·96	0·60	...	1,728	10,205	61·45	62·56	1·11
11,036	4,402	39·12	39·89	0·77	...	577	4,979	42·86	45·12	2·26
6,698	2,515	39·33	37·55	—1·78	85	556	3,156	43·03	47·57	4·54
29,477	20,001	68·52	69·89	1·37	...	2,148	22,749	74·95	77·18	2·23
16,436	9,208	53·60	56·02	2·42	—	558	9,766	60·55	59·42	—1·13
23,181	15,128	62·78	65·27	2·47	...	1,862	16,990	76·20	73·29	—2·91
18,109	11,576	61·27	63·92	2·65	35	1,281	12,892	72·53	71·19	—1·34
21,825	18,258	83·54	83·65	0·11	59	2,103	20,420	90·97	93·56	2·59
16,209	14,277	85·87	88·08	2·21	55	967	15,299	94·18	94·39	0·21
13,184	9,944	75·78	75·42	—·36	37	1,098	11,079	79·60	84·03	4·7
24,872	28,679	* 113·16	115·31	2·16	220	932	29,831	* 117·84	*119·89	2·35
19,052	14,855	72·86	77·97	5·11	25	1,027	15,907	80·13	83·49	3·36
25,962	12,671	47·47	48·81	1·34	68	2,360	15,099	58·99	58·16	—0·83
18,626	10,506	54·26	56·41	2·15	...	1,039	11,545	59·87	61·98	2·11
16,405	12,343	69·45	75·24	5·79	...	586	12,929	73·82	78·81	4·99
20,131	19,982	* 100·32	99·26	—1·06	71	360	20,413	* 104·29	*101·40	—2·89
17,731	15,123	80·33	85·29	4·96	—	1,477	16,600	8·58	93·62	5·04
14,107	10,644	76·20	75·45	—·75	56	773	11,473	79·83	81·33	1·50
22,445	9,438	40·06	42·05	1·99	...	679	10,117	43·42	45·07	1·65
8,593	3,035	34·17	35·32	1·15	...	507	3,542	37·97	41·22	3.25
19,420	8,020	39·64	41·30	1·66	...	376	8,396	42·29	43·23	0·94
18,258	7,500	39·08	41·08	2·00	...	783	8,283	43·29	45·37	2·08
13,155	7,458	55·31	56·69	1·38	...	410	7,868	57·54	60·21	2·67
11,293	4,602	42·96	40·75	—2·21	...	668	5,270	47·37	46·67	—0·70
4,934	427	8·57	8·65	0·08	...	...	437	8·57	8·65	— 0·08
6,00,908	4,02,181	65·39	66·93	1·54	1,166	32,393	4,35,740	71·18	72·51	1·33

* Vide G. O. No. E. 4539, dated 19th December 1918.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the variation in the number of pupils

Taluk.	Departmental Schools.		Aided Schools.		Unaided Schools.		Total.		Population according to the Census of 1921.
	Strength in 1096.	Difference in 1097.	Strength in 1096.	Difference in 1097.	Strength in 1096.	Difference in 1907.	Strength in 1096.	Difference in 1097.	
Tovala ...	1,853	92	1,602	−32	26	16	3,481	76	34,541
Agastiswaram ...	3,619	123	5,869	314	57	285	9,545	722	1,18,925
Eraniel ...	3,725	16	6,789	376	62	119	10,576	511	1,50,209
Kalkulam ...	2,529	−19	2,557	305	168	90	5,254	376	85,240
Vilavancode ...	4,270	−401	4,120	498	162	53	8,552	147	1,05,210
Neyyattinkarai ..	11,156	−453	13,019	1,018	1,009	−770	25,184	−205	2,17,529
Trivandrum ...	7,439	−97	8,923	918	555	−485	16,917	336	1,75,466
Nedumangad ...	4,031	−181	1,713	586	233	−140	5,977	265	1,12,111
Chirayinkil ...	6,876	−825	5,569	1,464	802	−289	13,247	350	1,57,142
Kottarakara ...	3,832	−222	3,110	230	217	34	7,159	42	1,08,753
Pattanapuram ...	2,464	−7	1,599	6	...	92	4,063	91	73,570
Shencottah ...	1,746	−133	405	−59	...	...	2,151	−192	44,650
Quilon ...	8,973	−362	6,857	992	276	−77	16,106	553	1,96,511
Kunnatur ...	5,193	−71	2,133	596	407	−120	7,733	405	1,09,574
Karunagappally ...	7,259	−112	4,129	785	263	59	11,651	732	1,54,537
Karthikappally ..	5,167	111	4,056	496	247	−229	9,470	378	1,20,729
Mavelikara ...	6,826	3	7,740	392	511	−274	15,077	121	1,45,501
Chengannur ...	7,045	−142	4,551	398	205	162	11,801	418	1,08,061
Pattanamthittai ...	3,646	−192	5,336	84	61	96	9,043	−12	87,891
Tiruvalla ...	8,155	−177	12,490	1,036	968	−548	21,613	311	1,65,811
Ambalapuzha ...	5,439	345	4,998	464	233	−180	10,670	629	1,27,019
Sherthalay ...	5,425	201	4,254	588	310	−310	9,989	479	1,73,081
Vaikam ...	5,827	−26	2,092	733	379	−163	8,298	544	1,24,176
Ettumanur ...	4,077	49	4,665	917	420	−202	10,062	764	1,09,369
Kottayam ...	5,807	−163	10,480	−48	61	−29	16,348	−240	1,34,207
Changanachery ...	6,059	172	4,992	1,030	534	−368	11,585	834	1,18,208
Minachil ...	4,397	−158	5,078	130	25	−25	9,500	−53	94,047
Muvattupuzha ...	5,960	−176	1,454	1,007	545	−127	7,959	404	1,49,636
Todupuzha ...	1,702	10	718	159	178	−68	2,598	101	57,285
Kunnatnad ...	4,472	−230	2,241	843	345	−297	7,058	316	1,29,465
Alengad ...	4,087	−100	1,808	433	156	−93	6,051	240	1,21,721
Parur ...	3,269	−95	2,204	554	309	−309	5,782	150	87,704
Peermade ...	2,554	−133	1,807	−7	158	−107	4,519	−247	75,288
Devicolam ...	106	−7	238	66	79	−55	423	4	32,895
Total	1,65,885	−3 363	1,49,596	17,272	9,961	−4,559	3,25,442	9,350	40,06,062

XXXI A.

in classes I to IV of Vernacular Schools in each taluk during the year 1097 M. E.

School going Population taken as 15 per cent.	Total strength in 1097.	Percentage of strength to school going population in 1096.	Percentage of strength to school going population in 1097.	Difference.	Strength of Partially recognised schools.	Strength of unrecognised schools 1097.	Total of recognised partially recognised and unrecognised in 1097.	Percentage of the strength to school going population 15% in 1096.	Percentage in 1097.	Difference.
5,181	3,557	67·19	68·65	1·46	...	271	3,828	72·40	73·89	1·49
17,839	10,267	53·51	57·55	4·04	...	1,288	11,495	60·03	64·49	4·46
22,531	11,087	46·93	49·21	2·28	27	1,195	12,309	52·40	54·63	2·23
12,786	5,630	41·09	44·02	2·93	29	486	6,145	47·59	48·06	0·47
15,782	8,699	54·19	55·12	0·93	..	499	9,198	57·16	58·28	1·12
32,629	24,979	77·18	76·56	— 0·62	...	1,138	26,117	80·21	80·04	— 0·17
26,320	17,253	64·27	73·20	8·93	73	1,133	18,459	67·05	70·13	0·38
16,817	6,242	36·13	37·12	0·99	159	613	7,014	41·79	41·71	— 0·08
23,571	13,597	56·20	57·73	1·53	167	501	14,268	58·28	60·53	2·25
16,313	7,201	43·89	44·14	0·25	...	1,728	8,929	53·53	54·74	1·21
11,036	4,154	36·82	37·63	0·81	...	577	4,731	40·89	42·87	1·98
6,698	1,959	32·11	29·25	— 2·86	85	586	2,630	35·82	39·27	3·45
29,477	16,659	54·64	56·52	1·88	...	2,062	18,721	61·07	63·51	2·44
16,436	8,138	47·05	49·51	2·46	...	534	8,672	53·99	52·76	— 1·23
23,181	12,383	50·26	53·42	3·16	..	1,862	14,245	63·57	61·45	— 2·12
18,109	9,848	52·29	54.38	2·09	35	1,281	11,164	62·73	61·65	— 1·08
21,825	15,198	69·08	69·64	0·56	59	1,949	17,206	75·85	78·84	2·99
16,209	12,219	72·80	75·38	2·58	55	912	13,186	80·67	81·35	0·68
13,184	9,031	68·59	68·50	— 0·09	37	1,098	10,166	72·47	77·11	4·64
24,872	21,924	86·90	88·15	1·25	220	834	22,978	90·23	92·39	2·16
19,052	11,299	56·00	59·31	3·31	25	1,027	12,351	62·69	64·83	2·14
25,962	10,468	38·48	40·32	1·84	68	2,233	12,769	50·00	49·18	— 0·82
18,626	8,842	44·55	47·47	2·92	...	1,011	9,853	49·97	53·44	3·47
16,405	10,826	61·33	65·99	4·66	...	566	11,412	65·58	69·56	3·98
20,131	16,108	81·21	80·02	— 1·19	71	360	16,539	85·18	82·16	— 3·02
17,731	12,419	65 34	70·04	4·70	...	1,407	13,826	73·19	77·98	4·79
14,107	9,447	67·34	66·97	— 0·37	56	773	10,276	70·37	72·84	2·47
22,445	8,363	35·46	37·26	1·80	...	679	9,042	38·81	40·29	1·48
8,593	2,699	30·23	31·41	1·18	...	507	3,206	34·04	37·31	3·27
19,420	7,374	36·34	37·97	1·63	...	346	7,720	38·83	39·75	0·92
18,258	6,291	33·14	34·46	1·32	...	690	6,981	36·89	38·24	1·35
13,155	5,932	43·95	45·09	1·14	...	396	6,328	46·18	48·10	1·92
11,293	4,272	40·02	37·83	— 2·19	...	590	4,862	43·83	43·05	— 0·78
4,934	427	8·57	8·65	0·08	...	...	427	8·57	8·65	0·08
6,00,908	3,34,792	54·16	55·71	1·55	1,166	31,095	3,67,053	59·68	61·08	1·40

APPENDIX XXXII.

Statement showing the distribution of pupils in the various institutions according to the occupation of their parents or guardians.—1097 M. E.

Institutions.	No. of Institutions.	Total Strength.	Government Servants.	Agriculturists and Land holders.	Teachers.	Vakils.	Merchants.	Field labourers.	Barbers.	Washermen.	Domestic servants.	Fishermen.	Toddy-drawers.	Sugar-makers.	Oil-mongers.	Stone-workers.	Carpenters.	Physicians.	Mendicants.	Weavers.	Coir-yarn makers.	Tailors.	Goldsmiths.	Workers in copper & Brass.	Black smiths.	Mechanics.	Potters.	Basket makers.	Boatmen.	Priests and clergymen.	Temple servants.
A. Departmental.																															
Arts College ...	2	817	273	235	33	75	55	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	19	...
Training College ...	1	73	12	36	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Sanskrit College ...	1	346	74	107	11	2	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	5
Training Schools ...	11	250	70	143	12	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Others ...	2	99	2	66	...	...	2	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
English Schools ...	43	15,351	3,654	7,787	334	613	1,797	29	19	20	13	10	2	...	11	34	...	250	6	18	4	19	60	1	11	26	...	...	...	207	81
Vernacular Schools ...	1,052	1,83,444	13,248	1,08,106	1,810	906	21,435	10,732	1,459	964	1,581	1,450	1,783	122	625	589	3,271	1,801	68	2,180	2,104	179	1,549	163	877	100	140	141	468	852	842
Total......	1,112	2,00,380	17,333	1,16,480	2,207	1,600	23,324	10,773	1,482	985	1,594	1,460	1,785	122	637	628	3,273	2,080	74	2,199	2,108	198	1,612	166	888	129	140	144	468	1,086	930
B. Aided.																															
Arts College ...	1	175	40	96	6	9	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Training Schools ...	5	83	...	40	10	1	5	2	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Technical Schools ...	9	584	40	83	28	1	69	58	6	13	...	142	...	...	17	38	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
English Schools ...	41	10,740	1,515	5,310	500	270	1,807	63	11	27	44	24	6	...	1	61	...	260	...	15	5	40	14	1	6	72	1	...	2	215	37
Vernacular Schools ...	1,835	1,70,935	4,311	85,844	2,560	283	19,913	30,886	1,275	824	2,060	3,529	1,401	39	405	692	2,612	1,511	177	2,167	1629	233	842	116	1012	279	170	362	815	1,198	345
Others ...	1	116	12	11	4	...	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total......	1,892	1,82,633	5,918	91,417	3,108	564	21,814	31,028	1,292	861	2,105	3,695	1,407	39	423	791	2,616	1,802	177	2,183	1631	273	856	117	1018	351	171	362	817	1,453	393
C. Unaided.																															
Arts College ...	3	428	56	269	23	13	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
Technical Schools ...	3	224	9	8	3	...	22	48	1	...	...	10	2	...	...	23	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Others ...	1	25	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Schools .	81	13,032	1,052	8,222	567	183	1,760	36	19	20	27	10	7	...	4	56	...	218	...	59	10	5	34	5	20	30	1	...	6	366	46
Vernacular Schools	105	5,459	91	2,580	46	1	645	1,166	43	41	225	114	12	...	21	29	93	32	1	38	27	3	7	3	49	5	9	17	3	12	4
Total.. ...	193	19,168	1,217	11,095	639	197	2,465	1,250	63	61	252	134	21	...	25	108	93	257	1	99	37	8	43	8	69	35	10	17	9	394	51
GRAND TOTAL......	3,197	4,02,181	24,468	2,18,992	5,954	2,361	47,603	43,051	2,837	1,010	3,951	5,289	3,213	161	1,085	1,527	5,982	4,139	252	4,481	3,779	479	2,511	291	1,975	515	321	523	1,294	2,933	1,374

APPENDIX XXXII.

Statement showing the distribution of pupils in the various institutions according to the occupation of their parents or guardians 1097 M.E.—(concld.)

Institutions.	Nurses.	Astrologers.	Contractors.	Conductors.	Students.	Document Writers.	Tree climbers.	Masons.	House management.	Binders.	Tea-makers.	Hotel keepers and Bread makers.	Private clerks.	Bankers and money lenders.	Musicians.	Artists, Painters and Photographers.	Printers and Compositors.	Stamp vendors.	Journalists and Press Managers.	Shoe makers.	Lime makers.	Umberlla makers.	Motor drivers.	Soap maker	Wood cutters.	Tin makers.	Rattan workers.	Brick layers.	Pensioners.	Butlers.	Railway employees and Company Servants.	Palace servants.	School managers.	Surveyors.	No occupation.	Others unclassified.
A. Departmental.																																				
Arts College ...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	3	13	...	...	18	8
Training College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Sanskrit College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	21
Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
English Schools ...	...	4	40	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	3	76	2	2	1	2	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	87	101
Vernacular Schools ...	...	73	65	...	27	153	253	120	216	4	...	2	77	1	8	12	4	7	...	4	25	9	2	2	1	5	22	11	...	...	18	1	...	...	2,304	470
Total......	...	77	109	1	28	159	253	120	216	4	3	6	160	3	10	14	6	9	9	5	25	9	2	2	1	5	22	11	55	1	23	17	...	...	2,505	605
B. Aided.																																				
Arts College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Technical Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	12
English Schools ...	...	...	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	110	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	1	...	102	106
Vernacular Schools ...	...	62	128	...	8	227	320	122	143	3	1	...	65	...	5	12	2	3	...	20	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	8	...	...	...	...	1,850	391
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	...	62	144	7	8	227	320	122	143	3	47	...	175	...	7	13	2	3	...	20	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	17	3	...	1	...	2,013	533
C. Unaided.																																				
Arts College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Technical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	78
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Schools ...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	3	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	117	48
Vernacular Schools ...	...	3	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	41
Total......	...	3	5	...	...	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	3	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	204	173
GRAND TOTAL......	...	142	258	8	36	392	597	242	359	7	50	6	414	3	17	30	15	12	12	25	60	10	2	2	1	5	22	11	94	18	26	17	1	3	4,722	1,311

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Abstract of Gross Expenditure on Education for the years 1096 and 1097 M. E.

No.	Items.	Amounts. 1096 Rs.	Rs.	1097 Rs.	Rs.
I	*Controlling Agencies :—*				
	(a) Direction ...	29,794		30,921	
	(b) Inspection ...	1,54,017	1,83,811	1,52,030	1,82,951
II	*Collegiate Education :—*				
	(a) H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	1,46,611		1,55,686	
	(b) Do. for Women Do.	61,951		24,353	
	(c) Training College, Trivandrum...	50,200		62,036	
	(d) Maintenance grant to Private Colleges ...	1,000		1,000	
	(e) Scholarships in Private Colleges and grant on stipends ...	2,513		3,213	
	(f) Appliances grant ...	...		...	
	(g) Furniture grant ...	...		...	
	(h) Building grant ...	...	2,62,278	...	2,46,288
III	*English School Education :—*				
	(a) Departmental Schools ...	4,53,196		5,28,923	
	(b) Maintenance grant to Private Schools ...	26,143		30,673	
	(c) Building grant to Do. ...	3,255		9,056	
	(d) Special grant to Do. for Educational appliances ...	...		1,636	
	(e) Do. for furniture ...	789		521	
	(f) Do. on stipends to teachers...	4,308		5,099	
	(g) Do. to particular classes ...	557	4,88,248	247	5,76,155
IV	*Vernacular School Education:—*				
	(a) Departmental Schools ...	13,66,323		14,35 528	
	(b) Maintenance grant to Private Schools ...	4,12,255		5,12,216	
	(c) Special grant for furniture ...	4[illegible]9		278	
	(d) Do. for buildings ...	500		...	
	Carried over	17,79,537		19,48,022	

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Abstract of Gross Expenditure on Education for the years 1096 and 1097 M. E.—(concluded.)

No.	Items.	Amount. 1096 Rs.	1096 Rs.	1097 Rs.	1097 Rs.
	Brought forward.	17,79,537		19,48,022	
	(e) Special grant on stipends to teachers ...	6,770		7,358	
	(f) Do. to particular classes ...	1,675	17,87,982	1,352	19,56,732
V	*Special School Education :—*				
	(a) School of Arts ...	18,257		...	
	(b) Reformatory ...	9,490		9,371	
	(c) Training Schools ...	31,391		40,044	
	(d) Sanskrit College ...	16,475		17,067	
	(e) Technical Institutes ...	3,153		...	
	(f) Kunnatur Special School for Malayala Brahmins ...	5,057		6,519	
	(g) Maintenance grant to Private Schools ...	21,707		9,313	
	(h) Special grant to Do. for furniture.	...		400	
	(i) Do. building ...	2,750		...	
	(j) Do. on stipends to teachers...	...		...	
	(k) Do. to particular classes ...	...		...	
	(l) Do. to private Hostels ...	440	1,08,720	500	83,214
VI	*Miscellaneous :—*				
	(a) Caste Hindu Hostel ...	17,549		14,874	
	(b) Hostel for Women ...	5,418		8,161	
	(c) Text Book Committees ...	2,479		1,865	
	(d) Examination charges ...	48,498		56,625	
	(e) Educational Museum and Bureau ...	2,446		1,985	
	(f) Scholarships and Stipends ...	74,727		82,037	
	(g) Grants to Orphanages ...	2,181		2,181	
	(h) Government Book Depot ...	...		2,629	
	(i) Teachers' Provident Fund ...	632		1,476	
	(j) Refunds ...	320		690	
	(k) University Committee Office ...	71		68	
	(l) Grants to Reading Rooms and Libraries ...	1,132		1,262	
	(m) Music Board ...	180		176	
	(n) Vernacular Curricula and Educational Conference ...	422		444	
	(o) Maintenance grant to Hostels ...	1,412		1,507	
	(p) Headmasters' Conference ...	566		99	
	(q) Colouring and mounting taluq maps ...	...		940	
	(r) Expenditure in connection with the Prince of Wale's visit ...	...		2,451	
	(s) Peace medallions ...	...	1,58,033	477	1,79,947
	Grand Total...		29,89,072		32,25,287

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Statement of Receipts on Education for the years 1096 and 1097 M. E.

No.	Items.	Amount. 1096. Rs.	1096. Rs.	1097. Rs.	1097. Rs.
I.	(a) H. H. The Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	56085	...	60,329	
	(b) Do. Do. for Women Do. ...	3,852	...	4,811	
	(c) Training College ... Do. ...	6,729	... 66,666	7,122	72,262
II.	English Schools	3,22,061	3,22,061	3,56,040	3,56,040
III.	Vernacular Schools	1,09,360	1,09,360	94,906	... 94,906
IV.	*Special Schools.*				
	(a) School of Arts	5,801	...	...	...
	(b) Reformatory	168	...	160	...
	(c) Training Schools	5,527	...	6,184	...
	(d) Sanskrit College	179	...	170	...
	(e) Technical Institutes	345	... 12,020	...	... 6,514
V.	*Miscellaneous.*				
	(a) Caste Hindu Hostel	8,280	...	7,554	...
	(b) Hostel for Women	157	...	2,347	...
	(c) Examinations	54,839	...	67,640	...
	(d) Teachers' license fees	6,808	...	8,189	...
	(e) Government Book Depot	...	...	5,208	...
	(f) Other items	11,471	84,555	11,640	1,02,578
	Grand Total		5,94,662		6,32,300

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APPENDIX XXXV.

Classified abstract showing the Gross Expenditure, the Receipts and the Net Expenditure on Education for the years 1096 and 1097 M. E.

No.	Items.	1096.							1097.						
		Departmental.			Aided.	Total.			Departmental.			Aided.	Total.		
		Gross Expenditure.	Deduct Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Grant.	Gross Expenditure.	Deduct Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Deduct Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Grant.	Gross Expenditure.	Deduct Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
1	Colleges ...	2,58,765	66,666	1,92,099	3,513	2,62,278	66,666	1,95,612	2,45,288	72,262	1,73,026	1,000	2,46,288	72,262	1,74,026
2	English Schools ...	4,53,196	3,22,061	1,31,135	35,062	4,88,248	3,22,061	1,66,187	5,28,923	3,56,040	1,72,883	47,232	5,76,155	3,56,040	2,20,115
3	Vernacular Schools ...	13,66,323	1,09,360	12,56,963	4,21,659	17,87,982	1,09,360	16,78,622	14,35,528	94,906	13,40,622	5,21,204	19,56,732	94,906	18,61,826
4	Special Schools ...	*83,823	12,020	71,803	24,897	1,08,720	12,020	96,700	73,001	6,514	66,487	10,213	83,214	6,514	76,700
	Total......	21,62,107	5,10,107	16,52,000	4,85,121	26,47,228	5,10,107	21,37,121	22,82,740	5,29,722	17,53,018	5,79,649	28,62,389	5,29,722	23,32,667
	Controlling Agencies...	1,83,811	...	1,83,811	...	1,83,811	...	1,83,811	1,82,951	...	1,82,951	...	1,82,951	...	1,82,951
	Miscellaneous ...	1,52,676	84,555	68,121	5,357	1,58,033	84,555	73,478	1,73,521	102,578	70,943	6,426	1,79,947	1,02,578	77'369
	Total......	3,36,487	84,555	2,51,932	5,357	3,41,844	84,555	2,57,289	3,56,472	102,578	2,53,894	6,426	3,62,898	1,02,578	2,60,320
	Grand Total.. ...	24,98,594	5,94,662	19,03,932	4,90,478	29,89,072	5,94,662	23,94,410	26,39,212	6,32,300	20,06,912	5,86,075	32,25,287	6,32,300	25,92,987

*The receipts and the expenditure of the Weaving Institute. Nagercoil were omitted in the figures furnished by the Director of Public Instruction for 1096, the same having been transferred to the Department of Industries on 1-7-96.

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Statement of endowments made for educational purposes up to the end of 1097 M. E.

No.	Name of the Fund.	By whom endowed.	Corpus of the Fund.			Amount of annual interest accruing.			Purpose.	Where tenable.
			Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.		
1	The Cullen Scholarship Fund.	Public Subscription.	6,412	14	...	224	12	4	For 2 Scholarships.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College Trivandrum.
2	The Dewan Rama Rao Scholarship Do.	The late Mr. T. Rama Rao, Dewan of Travancore.	1,526	22	...	53	12	4	For one Scholarship.	Do.
3	The Victoria Jubilee Scholarship Do.	Mr. A. Raja Raja Varma, Mootha Koil Thampuran, Ananthapuram Palace.	2,394	...	...	85	14	...	Do.	Do.
4	The Grigg Scholarship Fund	Public Subscription.	3,471	24	...	123	27	...	Do.	Do.
5	The Read Memorial Scholarship Do.	Mr. K. Krishnan Pandalay. B. A., B. L. Bar-at-Law.	3,460	20	...	123	15	...	Do.	Do.
6	The Mitchell Memorial Scholarship Do.	Public Subscription.	5,811	27	7	288	27	...	For two Scholarships.	Do.
7	The Ramaiengar Scholarship Do.	Government.	6,107	4	...	218	1	...	For one Scholarship.	Do.
8	The Guruswami Nadar's Shastyabdapurthi Scholarship Fund	Mr. Guruswami Nadar, Abkari Contractor.	8,142	24	...	407	4	...	For two Scholarships.	Do.
9	The Anantaramier Scholarship Do.	The late Mr. S. Anantarama Iyer, Fouzdari Commissioner.	...	...	...	2,015	10	...	For 4 Scholarships at Rs. 15 each, 7 Scholarships at Rs. 10 each and 7 at Rs. 5 each.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum and the Departmental English Schools. The total capital invested is Bh. Rs. 1,50,000 for all charities together.
10	The Thangamma Memorial Scholarship Do.	Srimathi N. Chembagakutty Amma.	6,171	3	11	292	10	8	For two Scholarships.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College for Women and English High School for Girls. Trivandrum.
11	The Dewan Rama Rao Sanskrit Do.	The late Mr. T. Rama Rao, Dewan of Travancore.	610	20	...	21	10	8	For a Prize	The Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.
12	The Harvey Memorial Prize Fund.	Public Subscription.	1,017	24	...	35	17	8	For a Prize	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.
13	The Ross Gold Medal Fund.	Do.	1,628	16	...	57	...	...	For a Gold Medal.	Do.
14	The Boyle Memorial Fund	Do.	1,017	24	...	36	9	...	For a Prize.	Do.
15	The Sulapani Wariar Do.	Do.	158	22	...	5	16	...	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Statement of endowments made for educational purposes up to the end of 1097 M. E.—(concld.)

No.	Name of the Fund.	By whom endowed.	Corpus of the Fund.			Amount of annual interest accruing.			Purpose.	Where tenable.
			Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.		
16	The Ramakurup Memorial Prize Fund.	Public Subscription.	272	22	...	9	18	...	For a Prize.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.
17	The Ganapathi Pillai Do.	Do.	219	14	...	7	23	...	Do.	Do.
18	The Mahadeva Iyer's Good Conduct Do.	The late Mr. R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A., Chief Secretary to Government.	1,221	12	...	61	2	...	For two Gold Pendants.	Do.
19	The Lepper Memorial Prize Do.	Public Subscription.	2,376	9	3	118	6	8	Do. Medals.	Do.
20	The Cullen's Prize Fund Do.	...	1,679	13	...	59	15	4	For a Prize.	To the best E.S.L.C. Holder of English Schools in the State.
21	The Luke Memorial Do.	By the Memorial Committee.	203	14	...	7	7	4	Do.	Sri Mulavilasom English School, Trivandrum.
22	The Regunatha Iyer Memorial Do.	Do.	407	4	...	14	7	...	Do.	Do.
23	The Shencottah Sri Moolam Shastyabdhapurthy Shattanadar English School Endowment Fund	Mr. S. Subramonya Karayalar.	25,446	12	...	1,323	6	...	For Opening Higher Forms.	Shencottah English High School.
24	Shashtyabdapurthi Medal Fund Do.	Staff and students of the Training College and the Model School, Trivandrum.	1,119	18	...	55	27	8	For two Medals.	Training College and Model School, Trivandrum.
25	Endowment for raising the Standard of the Kottarakara English School	Kottarakara High School Committee.	3,720	24	13	180	23	8	For opening Higher Forms.	Kottarakara English High School.
26	Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair Memorial Fund.	The people of Kothamangalam.	1,049	1	2	42	22	8	For a Gold Medal.	Kothamangalam English Middle School.
27	The Padmanabha Iyer Memorial Fund.	By the Memorial Committee.	712	14	...	24	26	4	For two Prizes.	The Kottar English High School.
28	The Shastyabdapurthy Memorial Fund.	The Lajnathul Mahomedia Association, Alleppey.	508	26	...	30	15	...	For two Gold Medals.	Alleppey Mahommedan English Middle School.
29	The Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair Memorial Prize Fund.	By the people of Thazhakudy.	305	10	...	15	7	...	For a Prize.	Thazhakudy Vernacular Middle School.
30	Labouchardiere Memorial Prize Fund.	Public Subscription.	1,375	22	12	49	2	...	Do.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.
31	Mr. T. Sankaran Tampi's Shastyabdapoorthy Memorial Endowment.	Mr. T. Sankaran Tampy, Palace Manager.	..	...	...	574	2	...	For 7 Scholarships *i. e.* 3 at Bh. Rs. 5 each, 2 at Bh. Rs. 7 each and 2 at Bh. Rs. 9 each per mensem.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum and English High School, Chavara. The capital invested is Bh. Rs. 50,500 for all charities together.
32	Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon's Endowment Fund.	Mr. K. Padmanabha Menon, B. A. & B. L.	2,137	14	...	74	22	12	For 3 Prizes at Rs. 10 each and one medal.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum and the Departmental Schools—English and Malayalam at Edapally.
		Total........	90,689	2	0	,6,603	9	12		

Acc: 23767

Report on the Administration of Travancore for the Year 1097 ME/1921-22 AD

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